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Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

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Monthly Labor Review

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This Issue in Brief

Changes in manufacturing industries from January 1933 to January 1935 include an increase of 30.6 percent in number of wage earners, a gain of 25.8 percent in the number of man-hours worked, an advance of 62.3 percent in weekly pay rolls, a decline of 3.7 percent in average hours worked per week, and increases of 27.6 percent in average hourly earnings and 24.2 percent in per capita weekly earnings. These and various other comparisons are made in a recent study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Declines in employment, weekly pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries were greater from 1929 to January 1933 than in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Progress toward a return to the 1929 levels was greater in manufacturing industries than in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries during the 2 years ending in January 1935. Changes affecting various industries show extreme variations but gains are indicated for most of the industries affected by codes. Page 541.

Maximum working hours of 40 per week and minimum wages of 30 to 40 cents an hour are characteristic standards of the 535 N. R. A. codes approved up to December 1934. As code making has progressed there has been a tendency to tighten restrictions on employment of minors and payment for overtime work. An analysis of the various codes (p. 574) shows the spread in the provisions governing working conditions as well as the modal provisions.

Thirteen self-help associations, with 722 members, were in operation in the District of Columbia at the beginning of February 1935. These groups, formed among the unemployed, have been engaged in various activities. Hundreds of articles of clothing, etc., have been made by the women's sections, using materials obtained from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Eight of the 13 groups, with nearly 70 percent of the total membership, are composed of Negroes; among these are some of the most active and resourceful of all the groups. Page 604.

Cotton textiles is still one of the lowest paid industries in the country in spite of the fact that, since the adoption of the cotton textile code, average hourly earnings have been increased more in the manufacture of cotton goods than in any other industry except men's furnishings. The study of wage rates and weekly earnings in the cotton-textile industry, 1933–34, made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reveals that the adoption of the industrial code for the cotton-textile industry resulted in raising hourly and weekly earnings in most of the occupations, but reduced considerably differentials based upon skill. The wage provisions of the code were found to have been generally observed. Page 612.

An unemployment survey in Bridgeport, Conn., in the spring of 1934 showed that 27.3 percent of the male gainful workers were unemployed in 1934 as compared with 11.1 percent in 1930; and of the female gainful workers, 17.5 percent were unemployed in 1934 as compared with 5.3 percent in 1930. The 65-years-and-over age group for men was the one most seriously affected by unemployment (37.6 percent) in 1934, while in 1930 the age group 15 and under 20 years had the highest unemployment rate (19.1 percent). Page 626.

The need of adopting uniform principles of labor legislation by the various States was emphasized by the Secretary of Labor at the Southern Regional Conference on State Labor Legislation and Economic Security held at Nashville, Tenn. The delegates approved recommendations on child labor, minimum wages, limitation of hours, workmen's compensation, unemployment and old-age assistance, employment services, and industrial homework. Page 670.

Of the urban families on public relief in May 1934, 83 percent had at least one member able to work, while some 17 percent had no employable members. Ninety-two percent of the employables formerly had jobs. The 8 percent who had never worked but were seeking jobs were chiefly those who had reached the working age during the depression. Page 640.

Substandard housing conditions—overcrowding, houses in bad repair, and deficiencies in plumbing, lighting, and heating facilities—are widespread in American cities. This was disclosed in the real property inventory made by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The study covered 2,633,135 dwelling units, in 64 cities. Nearly 40 percent were occupied by their owners. More than 90 percent were equipped with electricity for lighting and 69 percent with gas for cooking. One outstanding feature of the study was the surprisingly large proportion of houses which were without sanitary plumbing; 23 percent of the homes had no bath, and 17 percent had no indoor toilet facilities. Nearly 59,000 houses were found to be unfit for habitation and yet over 70 percent of these were occupied at the time of the survey. Page 723.

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Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Production, January 1933 to January 1935

By WITT BOWDEN, OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

PROMINENT in the policies formulated in 1933 and 1934, alike in legislation and in the administration of the laws, are the various provisions relating to labor. Particularly important are the statutory principles and the regulations, embodied largely in codes, relating to hours, wages, and collective action between groups of workers and their employers. These provisions were designed particularly to eliminate unfair practices and child labor, to increase employment, and to expand the purchasing power of the wage earners. The program was an outgrowth of the progressive increase of unemployment and decline of income, combined with disparity in its distribution, and the consequent undermining of the basis of production in the purchasing power of the principal groups of consumers.

The most notable changes in the status of labor as indicated by the information collected and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are probably those connected with hours of labor and hourly earnings. In manufacturing industries average weekly hours declined about one-sixth (16.1 percent) from June 1933 to June 1934, and in manufacturing industries and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, listed on page 542 below, about one-seventh (13.9 percent). Average hourly earnings increased during the same period, in manufacturing industries, almost one-third (31.1 percent); and in manufacturing industries and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, almost one-fourth (23.7 percent). Changes after June 1934 were slight. On the basis of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings in manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, per capita weekly earnings show an increase from June

933 to June 1934 of 6.5 percent. On the basis of reports of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries (these reports covering a larger proportion of establishments than in the case of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings) per capita weekly earnings during the same period show an increase in manufacturing industries of 13.4 percent.

In manufacturing industries, employment in terms of number of workers increased from June 1933 to June 1934 more than one-fifth (21.1 percent) and in terms of total man-hours, less than 2 percent. Pay rolls increased 37.3 percent, although it should be noted that earlier there had been a much more serious decline in weekly wage payments than in employment. The volume of output in terms of the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufactures declined 10 percent, although, as is pointed out later (p. 550), it is probable that the index for June 1933 shows an unavoidable upward bias.

On the basis of the data contained in table 2, comparisons between various periods may readily be made, not only for the aggregates but separately for various industries. Additional comparisons are made in table 1, and the various tables include information relating to nonmanufacturing industries, cost of living, wholesale prices, and other items.

Extent of Available Statistics

In connection with available statistics indicating changes in employment, hours, earnings, and production, two qualifications must be noted. In the first place, the changes described herein apply only to private enterprise and do not include the programs of emergency work and relief of the unemployed. In the second place, the industries included in the analysis are only those which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These include most of the manufacturing industries and most of the more important nonmanufacturing industries. The nonmanufacturing industries which report employment data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are anthracite mining, bituminous-coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, wholesale trade, retail trade, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, and hotels, and a group of enterprises classified as banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate. The last group is not included in tables 1 and 2.

In some of these industries, such as retail trade, conditions are so variable and so diverse as to make impracticable the collecting of completely adequate information. The difficulty is increased by the fact that there are no censuses of many of the nonmanufacturing industries comparable to the biennial census of manufactures for use

in the checking and adjusting of the Bureau's indexes of employment and pay rolls. The Interstate Commerce Commission collects extensive information regarding railroad labor, but the amount and compensation of railroad labor have been affected only indirectly by the codes. Nonmanufacturing industries not included in the list given above are in most cases of such nature that comprehensive estimates of conditions and changes affecting labor are impracticable. Among these industries are building construction, recreation and amusements, and various forms of service. The reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for some of the industries mentioned above, and included in this analysis, report executives and salaried employees as well as wage earners and their figures are therefore not entirely comparable.

Considerably more than half of the wage earners of the country are normally attached to the 90 manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries included in tables 1 and 2. It is not possible on the basis of available information to describe statistically the changes in most of the industries not included in the tables. Some of these industries were not affected directly by codes. Most of the industries to which codes apply and in which code provisions are most readily carried into effect are included among those which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Summary of Changes

In table 1 below, the percentages of change in average weekly hours, number of employees, and various other items are computed from indexes based on the average for 1932 as 100. The indexes are given in table 2. The percentages of change in the several items of table 1 are shown (1) for 1933 as compared with 1932; (2) for 1934 as compared with 1932; (3) for June 1934 as compared with June 1933 (approximately the first year of the operation of codes); and (4) for January 1935 as compared with January 1933. On the basis of table 2, similar comparisons may readily be made between any other periods included in the table, not only for the group as given in the first section but for any of the industries given in the later sections of the table.

Table 1.—Percent of Change in Hours, Employment, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry	Percent of change in—							
	Average weekly hours	Number of employees	Total man-hours	Pay rolls	Per capita weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Production	Average man-hour output[1]
	(1) From 1932 to 1933 (annual averages)							
Manufacturing industries	−0.3	+7.6	+7.3	+5.1	−2.3	−1.9	+19	+11
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined	−2.4				−5.3	−2.7		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	+21.2	+13.5	+37.7	+42.7	+25.6	+1.1	+72	+25
Agricultural implements	+6.3	+13.5	+20.7	+16.4	+2.6	−2.5		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+7.4	−9.7	−3.0	−9.4	+.3	−4.3		
Automobiles	+13.1	−1.6	+11.3	+1.2	+2.8	−9.5	+40	+26
Sawmills	+4.5	+10.0	+15.0	+12.7	+2.5	−6.4	+28	+11
Cement	−15.5	−8.5	−22.7	−19.9	−12.5	+4.2	−18	+6
Carpets and rugs	+25.7	+16.5	+46.4	+32.3	+13.6	−5.9	+46	0
Cotton goods	−2.9	+29.1	+25.4	+39.2	+7.8	+14.3	+25	0
Woolen and worsted goods	+1.5	+31.5	+33.5	+31.9	+.3	−1.8	+35	+1
Leather	−2.0	+17.7	+15.3	+19.3	+1.4	+1.5	+17	+1
Flour	−8.6	+4.0	−4.9	−3.6	−7.3	+2.1	+1	+6
Slaughtering and meat packing	−5.7	+9.8	+3.5	+3.8	−5.5	−2.2	+10	+6
Cigars and cigarettes	+.1	−7.4	−7.3	−11.4	−4.2	−2.9	+5	+13
Petroleum refining	−6.0	+4.0	−2.2	−2.7	−6.4	−1.7	+4	+6
Rubber tires and inner tubes	−4.1	+13.3	+8.7	+10.6	−2.4	+1.0	+14	+5
Anthracite mining	+3.8	−17.3	−14.2	−14.7	+3.1	−1.9	−7	+14
Bituminous-coal mining	+9.6	+.7	+10.4	+6.2	+5.5	−4.3	+7	−3
Crude-petroleum producing	−5.7	+12.5	+6.1	0	−11.1	0	+14	+7
Telephone and telegraph	−10.3	−11.0	−20.2	−15.9	−5.5	+5.0		
Retail trade	−4.1	−.9	−5.0	−12.7	−11.9	−5.9		
	(2) From 1932 to 1934 (annual averages)							
Manufacturing industries	−6.8	+22.8	+14.4	+34.3	+9.4	+16.0	+24	+8
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined	−8.9				+1.0	+10.9		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	+14.4	+35.3	+54.8	+98.4	+46.6	+28.0	+92	+24
Agricultural implements	+16.1	+91.6	+122.4	+139.8	+25.2	+12.3		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+12.9	+12.4	+26.9	+28.5	+14.3	+5.3		
Automobiles	+6.7	+53.3	+63.6	+78.4	+16.4	+8.0	+100	+22
Sawmills	−6.5	+27.8	+19.5	+50.4	+17.7	+22.0	+28	+7
Cement	−18.4	+9.8	−10.4	+10.3	+.6	+25.7	+2	+14
Carpets and rugs	+11.1	+28.3	+42.5	+55.5	+21.3	+18.2	+41	−1
Cotton goods	−21.8	+37.0	+7.1	+63.7	+19.5	+53.0	+9	+2
Woolen and worsted goods	−15.8	+21.7	+2.5	+27.1	+4.4	+23.6		−3
Leather	−11.7	+31.8	+16.4	+43.2	+8.6	+23.0		+8
Flour	−19.5	+17.5	−5.4	+13.4	−3.5	+19.7		+8
Slaughtering and meat packing	−11.6	+29.9	+14.8	+38.8	+6.9	+15.7	+24	+8
Cigars and cigarettes	−6.8	−2.6	−9.2	−.9	+1.8	+9.9	+15	+27
Petroleum refining	−13.9	+15.7	−.4	+10.4	−4.6	+13.8		+8
Rubber tires and inner tubes	−8.4	+31.7	+20.6	+49.6	+13.6	+24.7	+19	−1
Anthracite mining	+6.5	−4.6	+1.6	+4.1	+9.1	−.2	+15	+13
Bituminous-coal mining	+4.8	+14.5	+20.0	+52.2	+32.9	+28.1	+17	−3
Crude-petroleum producing	−20.9	+40.5	+11.1	+29.0	−8.2	+17.8	+16	+4
Telephone and telegraph	−9.0	−11.1	−19.1	−11.8	−.8	+9.8		
Retail trade	−11.4	+6.8	−5.4	−3.6	−9.7	+4.0		

[1] Rough approximations based on ratios of Federal Reserve Board's production indexes to indexes of man-hours derived from reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See comments on pp. 550, 551.

Table 1.—Percent of Change in Hours, Employment, Earnings, and Production in Specified Industries Reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics—Continued

Industry	Percent of change in—							
	Average weekly hours	Number of employees	Total man-hours	Pay rolls	Per capita weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Production	Average man-hour output
	(3) From June 1933 to June 1934							
Manufacturing industries	−16.1	+21.1	+1.6	+37.3	+13.4	+31.1	−10	−10
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined	−13.9				+6.5	+23.7		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	−2.6	+44.9	+41.1	+98.0	+36.6	+42.2	+20	−15
Agricultural implements	−.3	+90.4	+85.1	+129.8	+20.7	+22.5		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	−3.8	+37.9	+32.6	+59.9	+16.0	+19.0		
Automobiles	−20.9	+83.6	+45.2	+86.9	+1.8	+28.2	+26	−13
Sawmills	−20.1	+28.6	+2.7	+61.1	+25.4	+55.1	−20	−22
Cement	−8.0	+27.0	+16.8	+57.7	+24.2	+39.1	+13	−4
Carpets and rugs	−20.3	+21.2	−3.4	+35.1	+11.5	+40.4	+3	+7
Cotton goods	−40.9	+4.5	−38.2	+7.0	+2.4	+69.2	−46	−13
Woolen and worsted goods	−31.9	−19.0	−44.9	−20.1	−1.4	+48.4	−55	−16
Leather	−18.6	+12.8	−8.1	+14.8	+1.8	+29.2	−1	+7
Flour	−17.5	+16.5	−3.8	+26.2	+8.3	+29.3	−7	−4
Slaughtering and meat packing	−15.7	+22.3	+3.1	+34.4	+9.8	+28.0	−3	−6
Cigars and cigarettes	−14.9	+2.7	−12.7	+9.4	+6.5	+23.9	−2	+13
Petroleum refining	−12.4	+15.0	+.7	+14.3	−.6	+19.6	+1	0
Rubber tires and inner tubes	−29.0	+25.7	−10.8	+23.0	−2.2	+34.8	−26	−17
Anthracite mining	+1.7	+45.6	+47.9	+55.4	+6.7	+2.1	+5	−29
Bituminous-coal mining	−4.4	+25.2	+19.7	+88.8	+50.8	+52.4	+5	−12
Crude-petroleum producing	−22.5	+37.9	+6.9	+40.1	+1.5	+24.2	−4	−10
Telephone and telegraph	+2.4	+1.7	+4.1	+7.1	+5.3	+2.9		
Retail trade	−13.2	+12.9	−2.1	+17.7	+4.2	+19.7		
	(4) From January 1933 to January 1935							
Manufacturing industries	−3.7	+30.6	+25.8	+62.3	+24.2	+27.6	+38	+9
Manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined	−7.4				+11.5	+20.4		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	+24.2	+49.0	+85.2	+158.9	+73.5	+41.1	+162	+40
Agricultural implements	+21.5	+134.6	+185.4	+236.2	+43.2	+20.3		
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+23.3	+47.4	+81.8	+94.1	+31.6	+8.3		
Automobiles	−5.5	+88.9	+78.4	+137.4	+25.8	+31.4	+118	+23
Sawmills	−1.7	+34.3	+32.1	+81.9	+35.4	+36.3	+26	−5
Cement	−9.8	+14.1	+3.1	+30.1	+14.0	+32.7	+9	+5
Carpets and rugs	+7.5	+35.7	+45.9	+107.9	+53.2	+39.6	[1] +28	[1] +53
Cotton goods	−20.4	+31.0	+4.3	+81.6	+38.6	+71.6	+11	+6
Woolen and worsted goods	−12.6	+41.2	+23.4	+72.0	+21.8	+40.1	[1] +27	[1] +2
Leather	−10.3	+32.8	+19.0	+66.4	+25.4	+47.6	[1] +25	[1] +10
Flour	−20.3	+19.4	−4.7	+20.8	+1.0	+29.4	−5	0
Slaughtering and meat packing	−16.5	+21.5	+1.5	+40.2	+15.3	+32.4	−9	−10
Cigars and cigarettes	−8.7	+2.5	−6.4	+19.8	+16.9	+27.7	+20	+28
Petroleum refining	−13.3	+17.3	+1.7	+19.6	+1.9	+24.2	[1] +17	[1] +7
Rubber tires and inner tubes	+12.2	+43.4	+60.8	+122.9	+55.7	+38.4	[1] +100	[1] +41
Anthracite mining	+11.6	+19.8	+33.6	+33.1	+11.3	−0.3	+47	+10
Bituminous-coal mining	−0.2	+14.6	+14.3	+65.1	+44.0	+44.8	+29	+13
Crude-petroleum producing	−26.0	+30.9	−3.1	+39.1	+6.3	+42.8	+22	+27
Telephone and telegraph	−1.6	−5.5	−6.9	+3.1	+9.1	+13.8		
Retail trade	−12.0	+11.9	−1.5	+9.7	−2.1	+13.5		

[1] From December 1932 to December 1934.

The following analysis of tables 1 and 2 applies only to manufacturing industries as a whole and to these combined with the 13 nonmanufacturing industries mentioned above (p. 542). It is necessary to note that many of the nonmanufacturing groups (as construction, steam railroads, domestic service) are not included and the aggregate is not to be regarded as representative of these omitted groups, since adequate information relating to most of them is not available.

Average Weekly Hours

Figures of average weekly hours are computed from reports furnished by a smaller number of establishments and industries than in the case of the figures of employment and pay rolls, since some firms do not report man-hour information. The indexes of average weekly hours in table 2 are constructed on the basis of the percent of change from month to month in identical establishments. This method gives a somewhat more adequate representation of changes in average weekly hours over a considerable period of time than do the actual figures of average weekly hours, because it is practicable to compare identical establishments in a given month and the preceding month but not in 2 months separated by many intervening months. The percentages of change in average weekly hours as shown in table 1 are therefore based on the indexes of table 2.

Average weekly hours in 1933 as compared with 1932 in terms of annual averages were substantially the same in manufacturing industries but 2.4 percent lower in manufacturing industries and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined. In 1934 as compared with 1932 in terms of annual averages there were declines of 6.8 percent in manufacturing industries and 8.9 percent in all of the industries included in table 1. From June 1933 (immediately preceding the adoption of the President's Reemployment Agreement and the first codes) to June 1934, there was a decline of 16.1 percent in average weekly hours in manufacturing industries and 13.9 percent in the combined industries. In January 1935 as compared with January 1933 there was a decline of 3.7 percent in manufacturing industries and of 7.4 percent in manufactures and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined.

Number of Employees

The number of employees in manufacturing industries increased 7.6 percent in 1933 as compared with 1932; 22.8 percent in 1934 as Jompared with 1932; 21.1 percent in June 1934 as compared with cune 1933; and 30.6 percent in January 1935 as compared with January 1933.

No attempt has been made to construct composite indexes of employment and pay rolls for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. In the first place, the statistics of some of the nonmanu-

facturing industries which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics are not so adequately representative as in manufacturing industries. In the second place, the data as reported from the various industries are not entirely comparable as to classes of employees included. In manufacturing industries and in some of the nonmanufacturing industries wage earners only are included, while in some of the nonmanufacturing industries all employees are included.

While adequate information is not available relating to many of the nonmanufacturing groups of employment, efforts have been made to ascertain the changes on the basis of comparable samples in as large a group of industries as possible during the period from January 1933 to January 1935. This group includes manufacturing industries, the 17 nonmanufacturing industries listed on page 542, and building construction. On the basis of the best available information, the number of employees in these industries as a whole increased 16 percent from June 1933 to June 1934 and 18 percent from January 1933 to January 1935. These increases compare with corresponding increases in manufacturing industries of 21 percent from June 1933 to June 1934 and 31 percent from January 1933 to January 1935.

Total Man-Hours

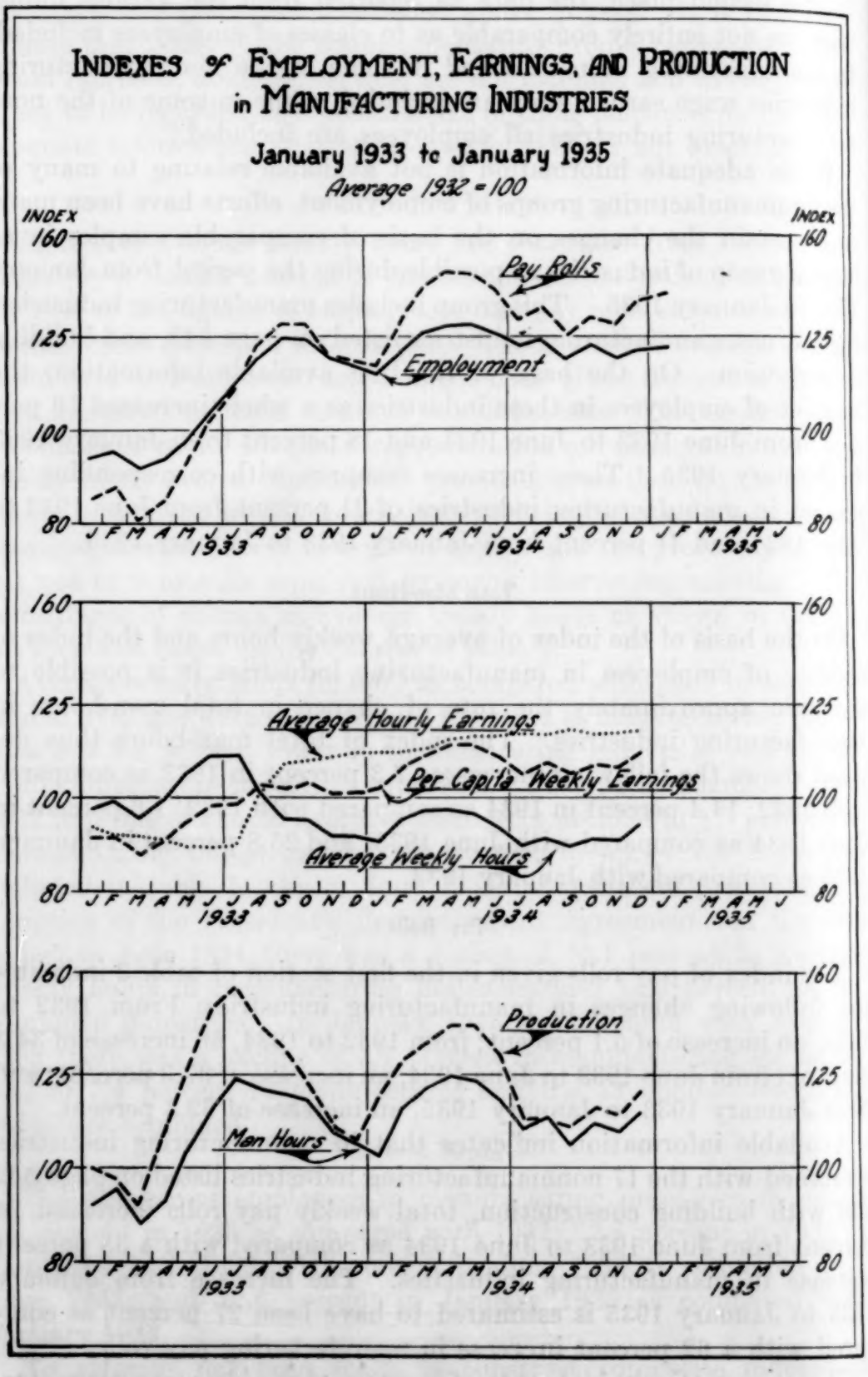
On the basis of the index of average weekly hours and the index of number of employees in manufacturing industries it is possible to ascertain approximately the rate of change in total man-hours in manufacturing industries. The index of total man-hours thus derived shows the following increases: 7.3 percent in 1933 as compared with 1932; 14.4 percent in 1934 as compared with 1932; 1.6 percent in June 1934 as compared with June 1933; and 25.8 percent in January 1935 as compared with January 1933.

Pay Rolls

The index of pay rolls given in the first section of table 2 indicates the following changes in manufacturing industries: From 1932 to 1933, an increase of 5.1 percent; from 1932 to 1934, an increase of 34.3 percent; from June 1933 to June 1934, an increase of 37.3 percent; and from January 1933 to January 1935, an increase of 62.3 percent.

Available information indicates that in manufacturing industries combined with the 17 nonmanufacturing industries listed on page 542 and with building construction, total weekly pay rolls increased 24 percent from June 1933 to June 1934 as compared with a 38 percent increase in manufacturing industries. The increase from January 1933 to January 1935 is estimated to have been 27 percent as compared with a 62 percent increase in manufacturing pay rolls.

The comparatively high rate of increase of weekly wage payments, as based on the 1932 average, must be viewed in the light of the fact


INDEXES of EMPLOYMENT, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCTION in MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
January 1933 to January 1935
Average 1932 = 100
INDEX
160
125
100
80
Pay Rolls
Employment
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1933
1934
1935
Average Hourly Earnings
Per Capita Weekly Earnings
Average Weekly Hours
Production
Man Hours

that weekly wage payments in 1932 were on a very much lower level than was the number of employees. If the averages of employment and pay rolls for 1929 are taken as the bases, employment in manufactures declined 39 percent by 1932; while pay rolls declined 58 percent. Although the rate of increase in pay rolls after 1932 was more rapid than the rate of increase in employment, pay rolls still lagged seriously behind employment as compared with the period before the depression.

Per Capita Weekly Earnings

It is possible to estimate the rate of change in per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries by using either the actual figures of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings or the chain indexes computed from percentage changes in identical establishments in a given month and the preceding month. A method somewhat more adequate than either of these is the use of the indexes of number of employees and pay rolls, because these indexes are based on data from a larger number of reporting establishments. But in a composite representation of manufacturing industries and the nonmanufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it is necessary to use either the basic figures or the indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. In table 1 the indexes are used because they are based on percentages of change in identical establishments.

In 1933 as compared with 1932, per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries declined 2.3 percent; and in manufactures and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined, 5.3 percent. In 1934 as compared with 1932 the increases in the two groups of industries were 9.4 percent and 1 percent. In June 1934 as compared with June 1933, per capita weekly earnings increased 13.4 percent in manufacturing industries and 6.5 percent in the combined groups. In January 1935 as compared with January 1933 the increase in manufacturing industries was 24.2 percent and in the two groups combined, 11.5 percent.

Changes in per capita weekly earnings must be viewed in the light of reductions in average weekly hours and of increases in the cost of living.

Average Hourly Earnings

The figures of hourly earnings are computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of reports from the establishments and industries which also furnish data relating to hours. The percentages of change are computed, as in the case of weekly hours, from chain indexes.

In 1933 as compared with 1932, average hourly earnings declined 1.9 percent in manufacturing industries and 2.7 percent in the aggregate as represented in the tables. In 1934 as compared with 1932

there were increases of 16.0 percent and 10.9 percent. In June 1934 as compared with June 1933 the increases were 31.1 percent and 23.7 percent, respectively, in the two groups of industries. In January 1935 average hourly earnings in manufactures were 27.6 percent higher than in January 1933 and for the same period 20.4 percent higher in manufactures and the 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined.

The figures of average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and per capita weekly earnings indicate that the codes had a much more noticeable effect in manufacturing industries than in the nonmanufacturing industries which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, although there are notable exceptions. In all of the industries combined, representing more than half of the wage earners of the country, and including most of the industries in which the codes were most readily applicable, per capita weekly earnings showed an increase of only 1 percent in 1934 as compared with 1932—an increase which was not so great as the change in the cost of living. From the point of view of the effects of the codes, June 1933 or the period immediately preceding the adoption of codes may be compared with June 1934 or with periods subsequent to the adoption of codes.

Production

The Federal Reserve Board's index of physical production in manufacturing industries, not adjusted to seasonal variations, shows the following changes: From 1932 to 1933, an increase of 19 percent; from 1932 to 1934, an increase of 24 percent; from June 1933 to June 1934, a decline of 10 percent; and from January 1933 to January 1935, an increase of 38 percent.

The extreme upturn of the index of production in the summer of 1933, as shown in table 2, represents for the most part the level of production not in manufactures as a whole but in the basic or primary commodities, such as textiles and iron and steel. Manufacturers concerned with the later stages of fabrication were then buying in large quantities in the expectation of code restrictions, a rise in prices, and a general upturn in business activity. The purchases then made greatly stimulated the primary manufactures, but there were no proportionate increases at the time in many of the industries concerned with later stages of fabrication. For most of these industries there are no adequate indexes of production, and in consequence the general index for manufactures is based more largely on the output in the primary industries than on the output in the industries concerned with later stages of production. A comparison of the indexes of total man-hours and of production in manufactures as given in the first section of table 2 apparently supports this interpretation.

Productivity of Labor

Man-hour output in manufactures as shown in table 2 increased 11 percent in 1933 as compared with 1932 and 8 percent in 1934 as compared with 1932. It seems probable that actual man-hour output in 1933 was not greater than in 1934. A rapid upturn in amount of production from a low level such as existed in 1932 is naturally accompanied by an increase in man-hour output, even when there are no technological improvements. This is due to the fact that such an increase in the amount of production makes possible a more adequate utilization of the existing facilities for mass production. But according to the index of physical production, the average output in 1934 was above that of 1933 and the efficiencies of mass production should have been available at least to the same extent as in 1933. Furthermore, there was a progressive improvement of the facilities for production. There is reason for believing, therefore, that the high average man-hour output in 1933 as shown by the index is in part a result of an upward bias in the index of production.

It must be noted that the correlation of man-hours and production for deriving a productivity index is a rough approximation. The indexes of production and employment are based on reports from establishments and industries that are not wholly identical. The Federal Reserve Board's index, as already stated, is based to a large extent on output in the earlier stages of production, such as pig iron, steel ingots, and cotton consumption, these being viewed as representing all stages of fabrication, the various industries being combined in the index by weights based mainly on value added in 1923 in the process of manufacture. Another reason for the imperfect comparability of the two indexes, especially on a monthly basis, is the fact that output reported in a given month may involve labor expended in an earlier month, as in the retooling of automobile plants. Still another difference in the indexes is the fact that the production index is based on the average output for the month, while the reports on which the employment index is based cover the week ending nearest the middle of the month. The indexes of changes in man-hour output must therefore be interpreted carefully in the light of circumstances affecting the comparability of the indexes of man-hours and production.

The principal changes shown in the first section of table 2 are presented graphically in the chart on page 548.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [2]	Index of total man-hours [3]	Index of weekly pay rolls [2]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [2]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [4]	Index of man-hour output [5]
	Number	Index [1]					Cents	Index [1]		
	Manufacturing industries									
1933—January	37.5	97.9	93.9	91.9	85.7	91.3	42.6	93.1	100	
February	38.1	99.7	95.3	95.0	87.2	91.5	42.3	91.9	98	
March	36.6	95.5	91.7	87.6	80.5	87.8	43.4	91.4	92	
April	38.0	99.4	93.4	92.8	84.2	90.1	42.7	90.5	108	
May	40.8	106.8	97.7	104.3	92.6	94.8	42.2	89.3	127	
June	42.6	111.5	104.4	116.4	102.4	98.1	41.8	89.0	146	
July	42.5	111.3	111.5	124.1	110.2	98.8	41.9	89.7	154	
August	38.5	101.5	119.2	121.0	123.2	103.4	48.2	101.7	141	
September	36.2	95.8	124.8	119.6	128.2	102.7	50.9	108.2	133	
October	35.8	94.9	124.2	117.9	128.9	103.8	52.1	109.8	121	
November	34.4	91.6	118.9	108.9	120.4	101.3	51.9	110.7	111	
December	34.2	91.0	116.1	105.7	118.2	101.8	52.5	111.4	106	
12 months	37.9	99.7	107.6	107.3	105.2	97.7	46.0	98.1	119	111
1934—January	33.7	90.2	114.4	103.2	117.1	102.4	53.2	112.4	119	
February	35.8	95.8	121.2	116.1	131.5	108.5	53.0	112.6	130	
March	36.3	97.4	126.1	122.8	140.6	111.5	53.1	113.1	135	
April	36.2	97.4	128.4	125.1	146.0	113.7	54.1	115.3	141	
May	35.4	96.1	128.5	123.5	145.6	113.3	55.1	116.2	141	
June	34.8	93.6	126.4	118.3	140.6	111.2	54.9	116.7	132	
July	33.4	89.6	122.8	110.0	131.2	106.8	55.6	117.8	113	
August	33.9	91.2	124.0	113.1	134.9	108.8	55.7	117.6	113	
September	33.3	89.3	118.3	105.6	125.8	106.3	55.9	118.3	111	
October	34.3	91.8	122.2	112.2	132.3	108.3	55.3	117.1	116	
November	34.1	91.1	119.8	109.1	129.1	107.8	55.4	117.1	114	
December	35.2	94.3	121.8	114.9	137.1	112.6	56.0	118.1	122	
12 months	34.7	93.2	122.8	114.4	134.3	109.4	54.8	116.0	124	108
1935—January	35.2	94.3	122.6	115.6	139.0	113.4	56.4	118.8	138	

[1] Derived by use of percentages of change in identical establishments. The establishments reporting weekly hours and hourly earnings vary from month to month, and for this reason the percentages of change as given in table 1 are computed from the index based on monthly changes in identical establishments. In most industries there has been a progressive increase in the number and representative character of the reporting establishments, and the later figures are more adequate than those for the earlier period. In a few industries, as crude petroleum, reports for certain months have been so inadequate that considerable divergencies occur between the basic figures and the indexes, and both must be regarded as approximations derived from the best available information.

[2] The indexes of number of employees and weekly pay rolls are based on larger samples than are the indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, and for this reason are used for deriving the index of per capita weekly earnings, except in the case of the second section of the table, where the indexes of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are used.

[3] Derived by mutliplying the index of average weekly hours by the index of number of employees. The result is a rough approximation, due to the fact that the sample of average weekly hours includes only 78 industries out of the total of 90 represented in the index of number of employees and to the fact that a smaller number of establishments report average weekly hours.

[4] The Federal Reserve Board's index, without seasonal adjustment, converted to the 1932 base.

[5] This index is subject to important qualifications which make it only a rough approximation. It is believed, for instance, that the index of production for the summer months of 1933 is above the actual level of production due to the effect of cotton, iron and steel, and other basic products in overweighting the composite estimate of production, and that this exaggerates the index of productivity for 1933.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
Manufacturing industries and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined										
1933—January	41.1	99.7				93.8	46.1	94.1		
February	41.0	100.2				93.3	45.0	93.1		
March	40.2	97.5				90.0	45.3	92.3		
April	40.8	98.7				90.2	44.6	91.4		
May	42.3	102.5				93.3	44.3	91.0		
June	43.3	105.0				94.9	43.9	90.4		
July	43.1	104.4				95.0	43.8	91.0		
August	39.6	96.6				97.5	49.4	100.9		
September	38.0	92.4				97.4	51.5	105.4		
October	37.8	92.0				98.7	52.5	107.3		
November	37.1	90.2				96.2	51.9	106.6		
December	37.7	91.6				95.6	51.2	104.4		
12 months	40.2	97.6				94.7	47.5	97.3		
1934—January	37.0	89.9				97.5	53.9	108.4		
February	37.7	91.9				100.0	53.6	108.8		
March	37.9	93.0				101.0	53.6	108.6		
April	37.8	92.7				102.2	54.5	110.2		
May	37.4	91.9				102.1	55.1	111.1		
June	37.0	90.4				101.1	55.2	111.8		
July	36.7	89.4				100.5	55.7	112.4		
August	36.5	90.0				100.6	56.3	111.8		
September	36.2	89.5				100.4	56.1	112.2		
October	37.1	91.2				102.3	56.1	112.2		
November	36.8	90.5				101.4	56.4	112.0		
December	37.8	93.0				103.0	55.7	110.8		
12 months	37.2	91.1				101.0	55.2	110.9		
1935—January	37.5	92.3				104.6	57.1	113.3		
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills										
1933—January	25.3	99.6	90.3	89.9	83.5	92.5	48.4	92.4	94	
February	26.9	104.3	94.6	98.7	91.9	97.1	48.5	92.6	106	
March	25.6	98.8	89.3	88.2	83.1	93.1	48.4	92.7	81	
April	28.5	108.3	91.7	98.8	91.1	99.9	48.0	91.6	126	
May	32.7	123.7	96.7	119.6	112.1	115.9	48.7	93.1	171	
June	37.9	143.4	106.0	152.0	140.3	132.4	48.2	92.0	229	
July	40.0	151.8	120.6	183.1	166.9	138.4	48.3	92.3	297	
August	39.6	149.6	135.5	202.7	214.1	158.0	55.3	106.1	252	
September	33.7	127.3	139.4	177.5	193.1	138.5	56.8	109.0	210	
October	33.4	125.8	136.3	171.5	193.5	142.0	59.4	113.5	190	
November	29.0	108.9	131.8	143.5	170.2	129.1	59.0	118.8	139	
December	30.0	113.0	130.1	147.0	173.4	133.3	58.5	119.1	171	
12 months	31.9	121.2	113.5	137.7	142.7	125.6	52.3	101.1	172	125
1934—January	29.4	110.4	126.2	139.3	166.1	131.6	58.5	119.1	171	
February	31.8	119.0	130.7	155.5	185.9	142.2	59.0	120.3	213	
March	34.2	128.4	136.1	174.8	210.5	154.7	59.3	121.1	242	
April	35.4	133.0	141.6	188.3	239.5	169.1	63.4	129.5	271	
May	36.6	137.4	149.1	204.9	266.5	178.7	64.7	131.3	294	
June	37.2	139.6	153.6	214.4	277.8	180.9	64.4	130.9	274	
July	28.1	105.7	140.6	148.6	193.1	137.3	63.5	129.4	142	
August	27.0	101.9	135.3	137.9	177.4	131.1	64.0	130.4	123	
September	24.1	91.6	126.8	116.1	150.4	118.6	64.4	130.4	119	
October	25.1	95.8	127.0	121.7	158.1	124.5	64.8	130.1	129	
November	26.7	100.4	128.0	128.5	168.1	131.3	65.6	131.6	145	
December	29.1	109.3	129.9	142.0	187.5	144.3	66.2	132.6	181	
12 months	30.4	114.4	135.3	154.8	198.4	146.6	63.2	128.0	192	124
1935—January	32.7	123.7	134.6	166.5	216.1	160.5	64.8	130.4	245	

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Agricultural implements									
1933—January	30.5	95.8	97.4	93.3	89.5	91.9	48.8	98.5		
February	33.3	104.6	106.1	111.0	101.9	96.0	47.4	95.1		
March	28.9	92.1	101.8	93.8	89.5	87.9	47.9	95.6		
April	29.5	95.0	97.7	92.8	87.0	89.0	47.6	95.1		
May	32.9	104.5	90.3	94.4	86.4	95.7	46.6	92.8		
June	36.6	117.3	98.2	118.1	102 2	104.1	45.8	91.6		
July	34.5	111.2	102.3	122.5	101.9	99.6	45.8	92.0		
August	34.7	109.7	111.0	132.6	114.2	102.9	48.3	96.0		
September	34.4	107.6	123.0	146.7	128.4	104.4	49.5	99.4		
October	35.1	110.3	133.7	159.9	146.3	109.4	51.3	102.1		
November	35.9	113.2	143.1	171.6	165.4	115.6	51.9	104.6		
December	35.8	114.1	156.1	187.2	184.6	118.3	52.5	106.1		
12 months	33.5	106.3	113.5	120.7	116.4	102.6	48.6	97.5		
1934—January	36.4	115.4	167.9	193.8	201.2	119.8	53.1	106.8		
February	37.5	119.2	192.9	229.9	233.6	121.1	52.7	105.2		
March	38.1	121.7	193.6	235.6	241.4	124.7	52.5	106.2		
April	38.3	122.6	222.4	272.7	288.9	129.9	54.2	109.6		
May	36.1	116.9	211.7	247.5	269.1	127.1	55.5	112.5		
June	36.1	116.9	187.0	218.6	234.9	125.6	55.5	112.2		
July	34.9	113.0	176.8	199.8	216.7	122.6	57.4	113.6		
August	35.4	114.3	170.4	194.8	210.8	123.7	56.7	114.6		
September	33.7	109.3	173.0	189.1	205.9	119.0	56.7	114.1		
October	37.5	112.7	186 0	209.6	229.6	123.4	58.1	114.6		
November	38.1	114.9	203.1	233.4	264.5	130.2	60.2	118.8		
December	38.5	116.1	213.8	248.2	281.5	131.7	60.4	119.1		
12 months	36.7	116.1	191.6	222.4	239.8	125.2	56.1	112.3		
1935—January	38.9	116.5	228.6	266.3	300.9	131.6	60.1	118.5		
	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies									
1933—January	29.4	95.1	78.8	74.8	72.8	92.5	59.6	99.4		
February	30.3	97.7	78.7	76.9	72.0	91.5	57.3	95.6		
March	28.0	90.5	76.8	69.5	68.7	89.5	57.8	96.8		
April	30.9	99.9	77.5	77.4	71.4	92.1	56.1	94.0		
May	33.8	111.8	80.1	89.6	78.7	98.3	55.4	92.6		
June	37.8	122.5	84.5	103.5	87.3	103.3	53.0	89.0		
July	38.0	122.9	90.5	111.2	96.5	106.6	53.7	89.9		
August	35.4	114.2	96.8	110.5	101.1	104.4	57.0	95.4		
September	33.4	108.3	102.8	111.3	107.0	104.1	58.7	98.5		
October	33.7	109.4	106.7	116.7	111.9	104.9	59.4	99.6		
November	33.1	110.4	106.2	117.2	111.3	104.8	61.9	98.0		
December	31.8	107.0	104.6	111.9	107.3	102.6	57.5	99.5		
12 months	33.0	107.4	90.3	97.0	90.6	100.3	57.3	95.7		
1934—January	31.5	107.0	101.8	108.9	103.0	101.1	57.0	98.6		
February	33.3	112.0	104.2	116.7	110.2	105.8	58.0	100.2		
March	33.7	113.4	108.8	123.4	118.1	108.5	57.9	100.2		
April	34.1	114.7	112.1	128.6	128.8	114.9	59.7	103.7		
May	34.2	115.1	115.1	132.5	134.5	116.9	60.2	105.1		
June	35.0	117.8	116.5	137.2	139.6	119.8	60.5	105.9		
July	33.7	113.1	114.6	129.6	134.2	117.1	61.3	107.8		
August	33.6	113.1	115.0	130.1	135.3	117.7	62.0	108.9		
September	32.2	106.7	116.0	123.8	129.4	111.6	61.3	108.3		
October	34.0	111.9	114.4	128.0	132.9	116.2	61.8	108.5		
November	33.9	113.6	115.1	130.8	134.8	117.1	61.3	108.2		
December	35.4	117.5	115.5	135.7	140.7	121.8	61.1	107.3		
12 months	33.7	112.9	112.4	126.9	128.5	114.3	60.2	105.3		
1935—January	34.8	117.2	116.0	136.0	141.2	121.7	62.2	107.6		

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [1]	Index of total man-hours [1]	Index of weekly pay rolls [1]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [1]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [1]	Index of man-hour output [1]
	Number	Index [1]					Cents	Index [1]		
	Automobiles									
1933—January	35.8	116.6	93.8	109.4	91.0	97.0	55.6	83.1	114	.....
February	31.2	101.9	92.3	94.1	80.9	87.6	56.7	84.8	100	.....
March	29.0	93.8	81.4	76.4	67.8	83.3	57.5	85.5	94	.....
April	35.2	113.5	82.4	93.5	81.1	98.4	57.0	85.1	163	.....
May	41.0	134.2	88.7	119.0	101.4	114.3	57.0	84.8	180	.....
June	40.4	132.9	95.7	127.2	108.5	113.4	57.1	85.0	211	.....
July	38.1	124.4	108.4	134.8	115.4	106.4	57.0	85.5	206	.....
August	37.8	123.7	113.0	139.8	131.7	116.5	63.1	94.7	189	.....
September	33.3	109.7	117.8	129.2	125.5	106.5	65.3	98.5	171	.....
October	32.5	106.0	105.6	111.9	109.0	103.2	65.0	99.2	114	.....
November	30.6	100.4	93.1	93.5	93.6	100.5	65.4	100.5	54	.....
December	30.4	99.7	108.7	108.4	108.7	99.9	64.2	98.4	71	.....
12 months	34.6	113.1	98.4	111.3	101.2	102.8	60.1	90.5	140	126
1934—January	32.4	105.2	132.1	139.0	118.9	90.0	63.1	97.8	131	.....
February	37.5	122.6	160.2	196.4	194.6	121.5	63.9	98.4	217	.....
March	39.5	128.7	178.3	229.4	231.9	130.1	65.1	100.4	274	.....
April	38.0	123.6	189.0	233.6	253.9	134.3	69.4	107.7	311	.....
May	34.9	113.8	188.2	214.2	237.4	126.1	70.6	109.6	280	.....
June	32.3	105.1	175.7	184.7	202.8	115.4	69.9	109.0	266	.....
July	27.8	91.3	161.8	147.7	167.1	103.3	72.1	111.8	234	.....
August	31.9	104.4	152.1	158.8	180.9	118.9	72.7	112.6	191	.....
September	25.7	83.6	133.1	111.3	128.4	96.5	73.1	113.4	160	.....
October	31.1	95.5	113.0	107.9	122.9	108.8	72.4	112.9	109	.....
November	31.3	96.2	110.4	106.2	121.3	109.9	72.6	112.4	69	.....
December	35.3	110.2	146.2	161.1	180.6	123.5	70.9	110.2	166	.....
12 months	33.1	106.7	153.3	163.6	178.4	116.4	69.7	108.0	200	122
1935—January	35.6	110.2	177.1	195.2	216.1	122.0	70.9	109.2	249	.....
	Sawmills									
1933—January	33.1	94.1	88.1	82.9	73.9	83.9	29.0	86.4	92	.....
February	33.4	97.0	84.3	81.8	70.4	83.5	29.1	83.1	80	.....
March	34.6	95.1	82.0	78.0	67.6	82.4	28.1	82.5	92	.....
April	36.6	100.3	85.4	85.7	71.8	84.1	27.6	80.1	104	.....
May	40.4	111.9	90.8	101.6	81.0	89.2	26.9	78.7	128	.....
June	43.0	121.2	104.6	126.8	101.4	96.9	27.6	79.0	160	.....
July	44.1	122.9	118.0	145.0	119.7	101.4	27.9	81.4	180	.....
August	43.1	121.2	128.7	156.0	141.5	109.9	33.4	90.9	196	.....
September	37.1	104.5	136.4	142.5	163.4	119.8	41.6	112.6	148	.....
October	34.7	96.8	138.7	134.3	164.1	118.3	43.5	118.3	136	.....
November	34.4	95.9	133.0	127.5	153.5	115.4	42.0	115.8	116	.....
December	33.1	92.0	127.6	117.4	140.8	110.3	42.4	115.6	116	.....
12 months	37.3	104.5	110.0	115.0	112.7	102.5	33.3	93.6	128	111
1934—January	31.8	88.3	117.6	103.8	122.5	104.2	42.3	115.4	120	.....
February	33.0	92.0	119.9	110.3	134.5	112.2	42.5	119.0	112	.....
March	34.8	95.0	124.9	118.7	145.8	116.7	42.3	120.2	156	.....
April	31.7	96.5	131.4	126.8	158.5	120.6	43.0	121.6	140	.....
May	34.3	98.2	138.3	135.8	170.4	123.2	44.0	122.5	140	.....
June	34.1	96.8	134.5	130.2	163.4	121.5	43.5	122.5	128	.....
July	32.3	90.9	129.5	117.7	147.2	113.7	42.7	121.9	116	.....
August	33.3	93.5	129.9	121.5	155.6	119.8	44.1	123.9	152	.....
September	33.8	92.9	130.7	121.4	157.0	120.1	44.4	124.1	132	.....
October	33.7	94.3	129.9	122.5	159.2	122.6	44.3	124.9	120	.....
November	33.1	92.3	125.7	116.0	150.0	119.3	44.5	124.7	100	.....
December	32.9	91.4	121.1	110.7	140.8	116.3	44.3	122.4	104	.....
12 months	33.5	93.5	127.8	119.5	150.4	117.7	43.5	122.0	128	107
1935—January	33.4	92.5	118.4	109.5	134.5	113.6	42.3	117.7	116	.....

[1] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Cement									
1933—January	30.8	79.9	72.6	58.0	58.8	81.0	44.6	100.0	45	.....
February	32.5	84.7	71.9	60.9	58.1	80.8	42.6	95.9	47	.....
March	34.9	88.7	72.6	64.4	59.6	82.1	41.2	92.5	57	.....
April	32.9	82.4	86.2	71.0	66.8	77.5	41.6	93.5	67	.....
May	37.5	94.5	90.2	85.2	76.9	85.3	40.8	91.7	98	.....
June	38.7	97.5	103.6	101.0	91.3	88.1	40.6	90.8	125	.....
July	38.1	96.0	111.8	107.3	100.4	89.8	41.9	93.9	133	.....
August	35.8	88.3	118.3	104.5	115.5	97.6	50.9	111.4	127	.....
September	31.5	77.3	106.9	82.6	93.1	87.1	52.6	116.8	90	.....
October	33.2	80.7	92.2	74.4	89.2	96.7	53.8	120.3	78	.....
November	32.4	75.8	91.8	69.6	83.0	90.4	54.2	120.1	75	.....
December	28.5	67.5	81.5	55.0	69.0	84.7	54.2	123.4	55	.....
12 months	33.9	84.5	91.5	77.3	80.1	87.5	46.6	104.2	82	102
1934—January	31.4	72.8	79.3	57.7	70.0	88.3	55.7	122.0	59	.....
February	30.8	75.8	91.3	69.2	81.2	88.9	53.1	120.0	73	.....
March	31.9	79.3	94.4	74.9	87.0	92.0	53.6	120.2	82	.....
April	35.3	85.4	106.9	91.3	110.5	103.4	55.5	124.6	104	.....
May	33.2	82.3	128.3	105.6	129.2	100.7	56.8	127.4	133	.....
June	35.6	89.7	131.6	118.0	144.0	109.4	56.4	126.3	141	.....
July	34.7	87.6	130.1	114.0	141.2	108.5	57.1	127.1	125	.....
August	33.0	83.1	122.5	101.8	127.8	104.3	57.8	128.9	122	.....
September	32.9	82.1	120.3	98.8	122.4	107.7	57.2	128.7	124	.....
October	33.0	83.6	112.9	94.4	117.0	103.6	57.6	128.7	104	.....
November	32.4	80.8	107.3	86.7	106.1	98.9	56.6	127.3	92	.....
December	30.3	76.8	92.7	71.2	87.0	93.9	56.3	127.1	69	.....
12 months	32.9	81.6	109.8	89.6	110.3	100.6	56.1	125.7	102	114
1935—January	29.2	72.1	82.9	59.8	76.5	92.3	59.3	132.7	49	.....
	Carpets and rugs									
1933—January	34.5	108.7	94.2	102.4	82.9	88.0	40.1	87.8	91	.....
February	34.0	107.1	91.2	97.7	77.6	85.1	39.5	86.5	94	.....
March	32.9	118.3	87.7	103.7	78.9	90.0	41.6	85.9	85	.....
April	31.7	117.2	86.9	101.8	77.6	89.3	40.2	84.2	100	.....
May	40.8	140.1	94.2	132.0	101.2	107.4	38.9	85.3	124	.....
June	44.4	153.0	108.7	166.3	130.1	119.7	38.2	84.4	176	.....
July	44.8	154.5	129.0	199.3	155.6	120.6	37.7	82.3	182	.....
August	36.5	126.0	137.1	172.7	176.1	128.4	47.7	104.0	179	.....
September	37.1	128.7	144.2	185.6	188.5	130.7	48.2	105.8	197	.....
October	37.9	131.6	152.1	200.2	202.2	132.9	50.5	106.0	197	.....
November	32.2	112.6	141.5	159.3	167.1	118.1	52.7	109.0	185	.....
December	32.0	110.2	131.5	144.9	150.0	114.1	51.1	109.0	141	.....
12 months	36.6	125.7	116.5	146.4	132.3	113.6	43.9	94.1	146	100
1934—January	32.3	114.2	128.7	147.0	154.3	119.9	49.7	110.1	141	.....
February	34.4	121.2	134.0	162.4	149.1	111.3	50.0	108.6	159	.....
March	35.1	123.7	139.6	172.7	170.8	122.3	50.7	110.8	174	.....
April	33.7	117.7	135.0	158.9	169.9	125.9	53.6	115.3	156	.....
May	32.7	116.0	130.8	151.7	165.5	126.5	55.4	117.2	168	.....
June	34.5	122.0	131.7	160.7	175.8	133.5	55.9	118.5	182	.....
July	29.1	102.6	129.6	133.0	150.3	116.0	55.8	119.1	129	.....
August	29.7	104.3	126.0	131.4	148.8	118.1	55.9	119.3	138	.....
September	28.7	100.1	124.2	124.3	144.4	116.3	58.5	124.9	121	.....
October	29.1	100.4	121.9	122.4	143.8	118.0	56.7	125.4	135	.....
November	29.7	100.8	115.6	116.5	135.4	117.1	56.5	123.9	94	.....
December	32.5	110.2	122.7	135.2	158.4	129.1	56.9	124.8	121	.....
12 months	31.8	111.1	128.3	142.5	155.5	121.3	54.6	118.2	144	101
1935—January	34.0	116.8	127.9	149.4	172.4	134.8	55.9	122.5	.....	.....

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Cotton goods									
1933—January	45.0	104.9	108.4	113.7	101.3	93.5	22.4	90.5	114	.....
February	45.3	105.1	107.7	113 2	100.7	93.5	21.9	89.7	116	.....
March	44.1	102.6	104.3	107.0	92.4	88.6	21.4	87.3	112	.....
April	45.0	105.1	106.5	111.9	95.7	89.9	21.4	87.3	121	.....
May	47.9	111 6	114.9	128.2	110.3	96.0	21.6	87.7	143	.....
June	49.1	114.4	132.9	152.0	136.8	102.9	22.6	91.7	164	.....
July	48.9	113.7	146.8	166.9	154.7	105.4	23.1	93.3	151	.....
August	36.5	84.7	149.9	127.0	184.3	122.9	36.1	145.3	133	.....
September	35.8	83.1	146.9	122.1	179.6	122.3	36.4	147.7	123	.....
October	35.4	81.7	148.7	121.5	181.2	121.9	36.9	149.3	120	.....
November	34.6	80.3	143.1	114.9	170.6	119.2	36.4	150.2	115	.....
December	33.5	77.8	138.8	108.0	161.9	116.6	36.9	151.4	88	.....
12 months	41.8	97.1	129.1	125.4	139.2	107.8	28.1	114.3	125	100
1934—January	34.1	79.6	140.1	111.5	167.0	119.2	37.4	151.9	117	.....
February	34.9	81.9	147.2	120.6	180.7	122.8	37.2	151.4	125	.....
March	35.6	83.3	152.1	126.7	190.4	125.2	37.3	151.4	126	.....
April	35.6	83.6	152.4	127.2	192.6	126.4	37.5	151.9	128	.....
May	31.5	78.6	149.6	117.6	178.3	119.2	39.6	152.3	120	.....
June	28.8	67.6	138.9	93.9	146.4	105.4	38.1	155.2	88	.....
July	30.1	70.6	136.0	96.0	148.2	109.0	37.6	153.5	89	.....
August	29.7	69.4	130.8	90.8	141.9	108.5	37.8	154.0	95	.....
September	33.9	78.2	76.7	60.0	90.6	118.1	37.0	151.4	77	.....
October	34.9	82.4	139.4	114.9	176.2	126.4	38.0	154.4	120	.....
November	33.9	79.8	138.9	110.8	169.7	122.2	37.8	153.9	115	.....
December	35.5	83.8	141.6	118.7	182.1	128.6	37.7	154.4	104	.....
12 months	33.2	78.2	137.0	107.1	163.7	119.5	37.8	153.0	109	102
1935—January	35.2	83.5	142.0	118.6	184.1	129.6	37.7	155.2	126	.....
	Woolen and worsted goods									
1933—January	45.2	108.6	109.2	118.6	102.9	94.2	34.2	86.6	110	.....
February	46.7	113.0	119.8	135 4	117.9	98.4	34.7	87.4	112	.....
March	37.3	90.5	91.8	83.1	73.4	80.0	34.0	85.9	72	.....
April	41.2	101.4	95.8	97.1	81.4	85.0	33.7	82.7	94	.....
May	46.4	112.6	115.8	130.4	108.5	93.7	32.3	81.7	141	.....
June	48.3	119.6	142.7	170.7	148.9	104.3	34.3	84.9	178	.....
July	49.0	121.2	161.3	195.5	169.7	105.2	35.2	85.9	185	.....
August	41.2	103.0	166.2	171.2	178.7	107.5	43.3	103.7	162	.....
September	37.1	93.2	157.3	146.6	169.5	107.8	48.7	116.8	163	.....
October	34.9	87.2	152.4	132.9	161.0	105.6	49.5	120.3	157	.....
November	32.8	82.2	135.3	111.2	136.1	100.6	49.4	122.3	137	.....
December	34.3	85.8	129.9	111.5	134.9	103.8	48.4	120.8	109	.....
12 months	41.2	101.5	131.5	133.5	131.9	100.3	39.8	98.2	135	101
1934—January	33.8	85.2	132.9	113.2	137.8	103.7	49.1	122.3	106	.....
February	35.6	89.5	144.4	129.2	155.9	108.0	48.6	122.3	116	.....
March	34.6	87.1	138.3	120.5	147.2	106.4	49.1	123.3	107	.....
April	34.5	86.8	125.9	109.3	134.1	106.5	49.1	123.5	96	.....
May	33.2	83.8	126.6	106.1	131.0	103.5	49.1	123.5	85	.....
June	32.1	81.4	115.6	94.1	118.9	102.8	50.0	126.0	81	.....
July	32.2	81.9	117.8	96.5	121.3	103.0	49.7	125.5	81	.....
August	31.9	80.5	115.0	92.6	116.2	101.0	49.9	125.7	82	.....
September	30.8	77.7	60.2	46.8	58.8	97.7	50.0	126.0	56	.....
October	31.5	79.5	114.5	91.0	113.6	99.2	49.6	124.7	101	.....
November	33.3	84.0	126.1	105.9	129.8	102.9	48.9	122.7	131	.....
December	36.9	93.2	143.9	134.1	161.3	121.1	48.1	120.7	144	.....
12 months	33.4	84.2	121.7	102.5	127.1	104.4	49.3	123.6	99	97
1935—January	36.9	94.9	154.3	146.4	177.0	114.7	49.3	121.3	.....	.....

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Leather									
1933—January	41.8	99.5	102.5	102.0	95.0	92.7	39.3	91.9	104	
February	43.3	101.1	104.8	106.0	100.9	96.3	39.3	92.2	111	
March	42.3	98.5	102.0	100.5	93.9	92.1	39.9	91.2	99	
April	40.7	94.8	96.1	91.1	84.8	88.2	38.4	88.9	99	
May	45.2	105.0	106.8	112.1	105.7	99.0	39.4	91.0	107	
June	46.6	110.5	117.4	129.7	124.1	105.7	41.0	93.7	124	
July	46.3	108.6	124.9	135.6	133.6	107.0	41.7	95.6	134	
August	41.7	99.0	133.4	132.1	140.4	105.2	45.2	104.6	129	
September	37.9	89.9	133.9	120.4	139.6	104.3	48.6	113.6	124	
October	37.8	89.6	132.3	118.5	140.7	106.3	50.7	118.1	124	
November	37.5	89.3	127.1	113.5	132.7	104.4	50.5	117.4	127	
December	38.2	90.2	131.4	118.5	140.7	107.1	51.5	119.7	124	
12 months	41.6	98.0	117.7	115.3	119.3	101.4	43.8	101.5	117	101
1934—January	37.1	88.1	132.3	116.6	139.1	105.1	52.3	120.4	124	
February	37.9	90.0	135.5	122.0	147.5	108.9	52.5	120.2	139	
March	37.4	89.8	137.6	123.6	149.8	108.9	52.2	121.0	126	
April	37.2	89.1	134.9	120.2	146.2	108.4	52.1	121.5	133	
May	36.7	90.3	133.3	120.4	146.4	109.8	53.7	122.1	126	
June	37.6	90.0	132.4	119.2	142.5	107.6	52.6	121.1	123	
July	36.3	87.9	132.4	116.4	141.4	106.8	52.5	122.3	123	
August	35.9	87.3	127.9	111.7	135.9	106.3	54.0	123.1	121	
September	35.1	84.9	125.6	106.6	131.4	104.6	54.4	124.8	121	
October	35.9	86.3	127.6	110.1	137.3	107.6	55.2	126.2	123	
November	36.5	86.8	129.1	112.1	146.4	113.4	55.3	126.8	124	
December	37.3	88.5	134.2	118.8	154.5	115.1	56.1	126.3	129	
12 months	36.7	88.3	131.8	116.4	143.2	108.6	53.6	123.0	126	108
1935—January	37.7	89.3	136.0	121.4	158.0	116.2	56.5	126.3		
	Flour									
1933—January	48.1	98.8	98.0	96.8	94.5	96.4	43.0	96.1	104	
February	46.7	96.7	96.6	93.4	88.0	91.1	42.5	94.6	100	
March	47.3	97.8	95.9	93.8	86.6	90.3	42.7	94.4	101	
April	49.7	103.2	99.2	102.4	95.2	96.0	41.1	91.2	118	
May	49.1	102.8	100.2	103.0	94.3	94.1	41.7	91.9	107	
June	46.9	97.9	98.6	96.5	88.9	90.2	42.0	92.8	101	
July	47.7	98.1	104.9	102.9	100.5	95.8	42.0	94.4	108	
August	39.8	83.1	101.7	84.5	88.2	86.7	47.9	105.1	81	
September	38.2	79.5	112.0	89.0	100.7	89.9	52.2	115.3	98	
October	39.1	81.2	114.7	93.1	107.2	93.5	51.7	114.4	101	
November	38.2	79.5	114.4	90.9	106.1	92.7	49.7	115.3	105	
December	38.1	78.7	112.1	88.2	106.1	94.6	51.4	119.3	92	
12 months	44.1	91.4	104.0	95.1	96.4	92.7	45.7	102.1	101	106
1934—January	38.7	80.0	112.4	89.9	107.9	96.0	50.5	117.5	105	
February	39.6	82.3	115.8	95.3	110.2	95.2	50.3	115.7	107	
March	38.7	80.7	114.6	92.5	107.7	94.0	52.3	116.8	101	
April	38.1	79.4	114.4	90.8	109.5	95.7	52.8	119.6	98	
May	38.0	80.0	113.7	91.0	109.5	96.3	54.0	120.0	99	
June	38.8	80.8	114.9	92.8	112.2	97.7	53.6	120.0	94	
July	38.5	80.6	119.0	95.9	116.3	97.7	54.5	121.8	92	
August	37.9	79.3	120.1	95.2	115.9	96.5	54.6	121.2	100	
September	39.3	82.2	123.2	101.3	122.7	99.6	55.7	121.2	118	
October	39.4	82.2	123.7	101.7	122.5	99.0	54.8	121.0	109	
November	37.5	78.7	119.4	94.0	113.2	94.8	54.7	121.2	106	
December	38.0	79.7	118.6	94.5	113.8	96.0	54.3	120.6	98	
12 months	38.5	80.5	117.5	94.6	113.4	96.5	53.5	119.7	102	108
1935—January	37.4	78.8	117.1	92.3	114.1	97.4	55.9	124.4	99	

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Slaughtering and meat packing									
1933—January	46.4	99.8	97.2	97.0	91.9	94.5	44.2	94.0	116	----
February	45.2	97.3	97.4	94.8	90.3	92.7	44.2	93.9	100	----
March	42.3	91.2	94.9	86.5	84.0	88.5	44.4	94.3	92	----
April	45.6	98.1	95.7	93.9	90.3	94.4	43.2	91.8	103	----
May	47.8	103.3	100.8	104.1	95.2	94.4	42.6	90.5	111	----
June	48.2	103.9	103.9	108.0	99.5	95.8	41.6	89.0	118	----
July	49.3	106.3	106.8	113.5	102.0	95.5	40.9	86.9	111	----
August	40.3	87.3	118.0	103.0	110.6	93.7	49.0	102.5	104	----
September	40.0	85.9	128.1	110.0	119.9	93.6	49.8	105.8	124	----
October	39.7	85.3	127.2	108.5	119.2	93.7	49.9	105.8	100	----
November	39.9	86.1	123.9	106.7	117.5	94.8	49.8	105.8	121	----
December	40.2	87.0	122.8	106.8	125.8	102.4	52.6	112.6	119	----
12 months	43.7	94.3	109.8	103.5	103.8	94.5	46.0	97.8	110	106
1934—January	40.9	88.5	120.9	107.0	125.5	103.8	52.5	112.8	134	----
February	39.2	84.4	119.7	101.0	120.6	100.8	53.0	113.9	106	----
March	38.6	83.3	116.3	96.9	116.4	100.1	53.0	114.9	91	----
April	39.1	84.2	115.8	97.5	116.7	100.8	53.0	114.9	103	----
May	39.8	85.9	121.2	104.1	123.8	102.2	53.5	114.2	118	----
June	40.3	87.6	127.1	111.3	133.7	105.2	53.1	113.9	115	----
July	42.3	92.1	129.7	119.5	140.2	108.1	53.1	113.9	127	----
August	42.0	91.5	140.9	128.9	151.8	107.7	53.0	113.7	129	----
September	43.0	93.8	151.9	142.5	167.5	110.3	52.2	113.7	155	----
October	43.0	89.2	147.4	131.5	164.1	111.3	54.8	120.6	135	----
November	41.1	91.1	137.0	124.8	154.4	112.7	54.7	118.9	138	----
December	40.1	89.3	132.2	118.1	150.9	114.1	57.3	123.4	138	----
12 months	40.8	88.4	129.9	114.8	138.8	106.9	53.6	115.7	124	108
1935—January	39.2	83.3	118.2	98.5	128.8	109.0	55.1	124.4	106	----
	Cigars and cigarettes									
1933—January	34.8	91.9	84.8	77.9	70.7	83.4	29.1	91.5	96	----
February	36.2	94.4	90.7	85.6	76.7	84.6	29.8	91.5	94	----
March	36.5	96.5	81.4	78.6	68.7	84.4	32.9	94.3	85	----
April	35.5	94.8	79.7	75.6	68.0	85.3	32.2	91.7	96	----
May	41.7	110.5	92.0	101.7	88.0	95.7	31.0	88.6	131	----
June	42.3	110.5	95.0	105.0	91.6	96.4	29.7	89.5	132	----
July	42.6	111.3	94.1	104.7	92.0	97.8	29.5	89.5	114	----
August	37.4	98.4	96.6	95.1	92.4	95.7	35.3	103.5	118	----
September	38.5	100.4	95.7	96.1	101.3	105.9	35.4	104.5	115	----
October	38.0	99.5	100.6	100.1	108.9	108.3	36.6	108.1	105	----
November	36.8	97.1	103.5	100.5	107.3	103.7	36.0	105.6	87	----
December	36.9	96.8	96.6	93.5	98.0	101.4	36.1	106.8	89	----
12 months	38.1	100.1	92.6	92.7	88.6	95.8	32.8	97.1	105	113
1934—January	35.6	93.4	82.6	77.1	80.4	97.3	36.4	107.4	118	----
February	35.7	94.1	95.5	89.9	93.1	97.5	35.0	104.0	108	----
March	33.7	89.1	99.5	88.7	94.4	94.9	36.1	106.6	102	----
April	32.8	89.9	100.5	90.3	96.9	96.4	38.7	108.5	106	----
May	35.6	95.6	94.9	90.7	97.6	102.8	37.4	109.4	117	----
June	35.3	94.0	97.6	91.7	100.2	102.7	37.5	110.9	130	----
July	36.2	96.3	95.4	91.9	99.6	104.4	37.7	111.2	125	----
August	35.5	94.5	102.4	96.8	104.7	102.2	36.9	109.5	122	----
September	35.5	94.7	101.6	96.2	106.4	104.7	37.6	110.9	125	----
October	35.1	92.0	102.7	94.5	104.7	101.9	37.2	110.1	116	----
November	34.6	90.0	100.3	90.3	104.7	104.4	38.8	114.7	115	----
December	36.5	94.7	97.0	91.9	106.0	109.3	39.0	115.4	104	----
12 months	35.2	93.2	97.4	90.8	99.1	101.8	37.4	109.9	115	127
935—January	32.3	83.9	86.9	72.9	84.7	97.5	39.5	116.8	115	----

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Petroleum refining									
1933—January	39.9	98.3	96.7	95.1	93.2	96.4	62.4	96.0	94	.....
February	38.3	94.9	97.7	92.7	92.6	94.8	62.8	95.7	94	.....
March	39.7	97.4	97.8	95.3	93.1	95.2	62.1	95.0	96	.....
April	39.1	95.9	98.0	94.0	92.0	93.9	63.0	95.0	100	.....
May	40.1	97.3	99.2	96.5	93.9	94.7	62.0	93.7	105	.....
June	39.6	98.1	100.8	98.9	95.4	94.6	63.2	94.0	109	.....
July	40.0	98.9	100.8	99.7	95.3	94.5	62.3	92.4	110	.....
August	39.8	98.6	102.9	101.5	96.3	93.6	62.7	93.1	109	.....
September	35.5	87.8	109.2	95.9	100.7	92.2	70.6	104.3	113	.....
October	35.7	88.3	113.2	100.0	104.7	92.5	71.6	106.5	109	.....
November	35.3	85.6	114.5	98.0	105.2	91.9	69.8	107.1	105	.....
December	35.8	86.8	115.7	100.4	104.7	90.5	68.7	106.7	99	.....
12 months	38.2	94.0	104.0	97.8	97.3	93.6	65.1	98.3	104	106
1934—January	35.5	86.3	114.8	99.1	104.8	91.3	69.3	107.3	101	.....
February	34.6	84.9	115.1	97.7	106.3	92.4	72.5	109.4	103	.....
March	34.9	85.6	114.7	98.2	107.7	93.9	73.4	111.3	102	.....
April	35.8	88.2	112.2	99.0	107.7	96.0	73.4	112.4	109	.....
May	35.5	87.1	113.9	99.2	108.5	95.3	73.3	112.1	109	.....
June	34.7	85.9	115.9	99.6	109.0	94.0	74.0	112.4	110	.....
July	35.2	86.7	116.2	100.7	112.1	96.5	76.2	114.3	111	.....
August	34.7	85.9	118.0	101.4	113.8	96.4	76.3	115.3	112	.....
September	34.0	84.2	117.5	98.9	112.8	96.0	77.2	117.3	109	.....
October	34.9	86.6	117.5	101.8	114.6	97.5	75.7	116.3	110	.....
November	34.3	85.2	116.4	99.2	113.3	97.3	76.2	118.1	111	.....
December	34.6	86.4	115.3	99.6	114.5	99.3	78.1	118.8	110	.....
12 months	34.9	86.1	115.7	99.6	110.4	95.4	74.6	113.8	108	108
1935—January	34.2	85.2	113.5	96.7	111.5	98.2	78.5	119.3	.....	.....
	Rubber tires and tubes									
1933—January	28.7	87.8	91.2	80.1	74.0	81.1	58.3	94.3	69	.....
February	28.6	86.9	93.2	81.0	76.1	81.7	58.1	93.7	74	.....
March	24.2	73.2	90.2	66.0	67.6	74.9	58.8	94.1	58	.....
April	30.0	90.5	90.4	81.8	74.8	82.7	58.4	93.4	97	.....
May	37.7	114.8	99.5	114.2	104.2	104.7	58.4	93.2	151	.....
June	42.0	127.9	113.8	145.6	131.8	115.8	57.9	92.4	178	.....
July	38.4	116.7	128.2	149.6	148.3	115.7	62.0	99.1	179	.....
August	32.2	97.8	136.6	133.6	141.4	103.5	65.4	104.1	141	.....
September	29.9	90.3	133.6	120.6	133.7	100.1	68.1	109.1	126	.....
October	30.6	92.4	130.8	120.9	131.8	100.8	68.8	110.2	101	.....
November	27.9	84.6	127.0	107.4	118.8	93.5	71.1	112.7	94	.....
December	29.5	87.5	125.7	110.0	125.5	99.8	72.4	115.4	96	.....
12 months	31.6	95.9	113.3	108.7	110.6	97.6	63.1	101.0	114	105
1934—January	30.3	89.0	125.2	111.4	128.9	103.0	71.9	115.0	115	.....
February	32.6	96.3	130.6	125.8	153.6	117.6	76.0	122.3	138	.....
March	33.5	100.6	136.8	137.6	168.2	123.0	76.6	123.2	150	.....
April	33.8	101.5	143.8	146.0	179.3	124.7	76.3	123.2	147	.....
May	32.1	96.4	144.8	139.6	171.1	118.2	76.8	123.6	131	.....
June	30.3	90.8	143.1	129.9	162.1	113.3	77.4	124.6	131	.....
July	29.1	87.1	135.6	118.1	148.3	109.4	77.4	126.3	104	.....
August	27.4	80.7	129.4	104.4	132.4	102.3	80.0	128.0	100	.....
September	28.8	84.5	123.3	104.2	126.3	102.4	77.9	125.9	97	.....
October	28.6	86.3	121.5	104.9	131.6	108.3	79.9	127.0	94	.....
November	28.7	87.2	120.3	104.9	133.7	111.1	80.0	128.7	103	.....
December	33.4	99.0	125.9	124.6	159.2	126.4	80.7	129.3	118	.....
12 months	30.7	91.6	131.7	120.6	149.6	113.6	77.6	124.7	119	99
1935—January	33.3	98.5	130.8	128.8	165.0	126.3	81.1	130.5	.....	.....

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Anthracite mining									
1933—January	28.1	94.3	84.0	79.2	80.4	95.7	83.6	100.0	92	.....
February	35.0	117.5	93.9	110.3	105.8	112.7	81.5	97.5	110	.....
March	30.9	104.0	87.4	90.9	90.9	104.0	83.0	99.3	102	.....
April	25.1	84.4	82.6	69.7	69.6	84.3	81.4	97.4	73	.....
May	24.6	82.4	69.1	56.9	55.9	80.9	81.4	97.2	69	.....
June	31.2	102.0	63.2	64.5	63.9	101.1	81.7	97.7	92	.....
July	31.3	104.1	70.1	73.0	71.1	101.4	81.8	97.9	89	.....
August	34.1	112.7	76.3	86.0	86.8	113.8	83.8	100.7	98	.....
September	38.1	125.6	90.9	114.2	113.0	124.3	82.1	98.9	121	.....
October	38.7	127.8	91.0	116.3	114.7	126.0	81.3	97.8	115	.....
November	28.1	92.8	97.6	90.6	89.0	91.2	80.8	97.0	121	.....
December	29.8	98.3	87.2	85.7	82.5	94.6	80.1	94.9	108	.....
12 months	31.3	103.8	82.7	85.8	85.3	103.1	81.9	98.1	98	114
1934—January	39.5	130.4	102.6	133.8	136.3	132.8	85.0	101.9	144	.....
February	37.6	124.2	101.1	125.6	122.5	121.2	81.2	97.4	153	.....
March	43.7	144.2	108.0	155.7	153.4	142.0	81.8	98.0	144	.....
April	33.3	109.2	93.1	101.7	96.3	103.4	81.1	97.4	123	.....
May	34.6	113.5	102.1	115.9	119.2	116.7	83.2	100.0	123	.....
June	31.7	103.7	92.0	95.4	99.3	107.9	82.3	99.8	97	.....
July	27.5	88.1	85.8	75.6	78.8	91.8	83.4	100.8	84	.....
August	27.7	88.7	79.2	70.3	73.9	93.3	83.0	100.9	81	.....
September	29.2	92.4	91.0	84.1	87.5	96.2	83.2	101.0	100	.....
October	29.1	92.2	93.6	86.3	89.9	96.0	82.5	100.2	110	.....
November	29.4	93.7	92.1	91.0	95.3	98.1	82.8	100.7	105	.....
December	30.5	97.2	98.6	95.8	97.4	98.8	81.5	99.1	115	.....
12 months	32.8	106.5	95.4	101.6	104.1	109.1	82.6	99.8	115	113
1935—January	33.0	105.2	100.6	105.8	107.1	106.5	82.1	99.7	135	.....
	Bituminous-coal mining									
1933—January	29.0	107.4	103.6	111.3	101.4	97.9	48.1	92.5	107	.....
February	30.6	114.2	102.8	117.4	104.5	101.7	46.4	88.9	114	.....
March	26.0	97.6	100.3	97.9	86.2	85.9	46.6	89.3	86	.....
April	24.0	89.1	94.5	84.2	71.7	79.0	45.8	88.6	78	.....
May	26.1	96.2	90.8	87.3	75.6	83.3	45.2	88.6	85	.....
June	28.5	105.4	90.9	95.8	82.0	90.2	45.6	88.3	97	.....
July	32.0	118.4	93.8	111.1	92.4	100.6	45.0	87.7	117	.....
August	35.0	131.5	101.8	133.9	121.6	119.4	48.4	93.2	125	.....
September	31.9	119.8	106.5	127.6	123.9	116.3	50.1	96.9	117	.....
October	29.9	112.6	100.9	113.6	123.9	122.8	56.5	109.0	115	.....
November	29.6	111.5	111.0	123.8	142.4	128.3	58.0	111.3	125	.....
December	29.9	112.3	111.9	125.7	142.7	127.5	58.9	113.4	120	.....
12 months	29.4	109.6	100.7	110.4	106.2	105.5	49.6	95.7	107	97
1934—January	30.3	114.5	112.5	128.8	144.1	128.1	58.9	112.8	125	.....
February	31.8	124.2	112.9	140.2	153.4	135.9	58.3	109.1	132	.....
March	34.0	132.1	115.4	152.4	165.4	143.3	57.5	108.1	142	.....
April	27.1	105.0	107.1	112.5	144.4	134.8	68.5	128.8	102	.....
May	26.5	102.0	113.8	116.1	152.8	134.3	70.6	132.8	105	.....
June	26.2	100.8	113.8	114.7	154.8	136.0	71.3	134.6	102	.....
July	23.2	89.0	114.2	101.6	139.6	122.2	71.7	135.7	100	.....
August	23.4	90.5	114.4	103.5	141.6	123.8	71.8	135.3	102	.....
September	23.6	91.6	116.0	106.3	144.4	124.5	71.7	135.3	115	.....
October	26.2	102.2	117.7	120.3	161.8	137.5	71.4	134.9	120	.....
November	26.7	103.0	118.4	122.0	163.8	138.3	71.5	134.5	122	.....
December	26.5	102.6	118.2	121.3	160.1	135.5	70.9	134.4	125	.....
12 months	27.1	104.8	114.5	120.0	152.2	132.9	67.8	128.1	117	97
1935—January	27.6	107.2	118.7	127.2	167.4	141.0	70.7	133.9	137	.....

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Crude-petroleum producing									
1933—January	44.6	101.7	103.4	105.2	90.5	87.5	58.0	87.6	95	
February	46.3	104.7	103.1	107.9	94.6	91.8	62.0	94.2	101	
March	45.9	104.0	102.2	106.3	96.4	94.3	64.5	98.1	112	
April	44.7	101.5	102.7	104.2	90.9	88.5	61.3	93.2	101	
May	44.1	101.7	102.9	104.6	94.3	91.6	63.6	96.7	127	
June	42.6	99.6	104.9	104.5	92.1	87.8	62.9	94.1	128	
July	50.0	98.8	107.6	106.3	95.7	88.9		94.1	126	
August	44.4	95.7	109.9	105.2	96.4	87.7		94.8	128	
September	37.8	86.5	119.7	103.5	100.7	84.1	68.6	101.9	121	
October	35.5	80.8	127.7	103.2	113.6	89.0	76.8	115.6	114	
November	35.0	78.2	130.6	102.1	114.1	87.4	76.6	114.6	108	
December	35.1	78.2	135.6	106.0	120.6	88.9	77.3	115.7	107	
12 months	42.2	94.3	112.5	106.1	100.0	88.9	64.7	100.0	114	107
1934—January	36.5	81.0	132.4	107.2	120.2	90.8	76.9	115.1	107	
February	34.8	77.7	130.9	101.7	114.5	87.5	76.3	114.6	108	
March	35.1	78.6	131.6	103.4	119.0	90.4	76.4	115.0	113	
April	35.7	79.9	133.8	106.9	121.0	90.5	76.9	115.8	117	
May	35.4	79.4	138.7	110.1	127.9	92.2	77.2	116.3	120	
June	34.0	77.2	144.7	111.7	129.0	89.1	79.2	116.9	123	
July	35.0	78.6	147.6	116.0	136.1	92.2	82.6	118.8	122	
August	35.1	79.1	149.5	118.3	138.8	92.8	82.4	118.8	118	
September	34.4	78.4	147.9	116.0	135.4	91.5	80.5	118.8	117	
October	35.5	81.1	143.8	116.6	137.9	95.9	74.8	119.6	115	
November	34.9	79.7	142.5	113.6	133.8	93.9	78.4	120.4	112	
December	34.4	78.6	142.3	111.8	134.9	94.8	79.4	123.1	114	
12 months	35.1	79.1	140.5	111.1	129.0	91.8	78.4	117.8	116	104
1935—January	34.6	75.3	135.4	102.0	125.9	93.0	79.8	125.0	116	
	Telephone and telegraph									
1933—January	37.6	93.2	94.3	87.9	88.4	93.7	69.3	100.3		
February	36.9	91.0	93.4	85.0	88.7	95.0	71.6	103.9		
March	37.4	89.8	92.5	83.1	88.3	95.5	70.8	105.5		
April	36.4	87.4	91.4	79.9	83.6	91.5	69.8	104.0		
May	37.4	89.1	88.6	78.9	84.5	95.4	71.8	106.9		
June	37.5	89.1	87.5	78.0	82.1	93.8	71.1	105.6		
July	38.0	90.3	86.6	78.2	82.2	94.9	70.8	105.2		
August	38.1	90.7	86.1	78.1	81.5	94.7	69.9	104.2		
September	37.1	88.5	86.3	76.4	79.7	92.4	69.6	103.8		
October	37.6	89.4	86.9	77.7	82.6	95.1	71.0	106.1		
November	37.5	89.2	87.1	77.7	83.5	95.9	68.1	107.5		
December	37.4	88.9	87.7	78.0	83.5	95.2	71.5	106.8		
12 months	37.4	89.7	89.0	79.8	84.1	94.5	70.4	105.0		
1934—January	37.6	89.4	88.7	79.3	85.1	95.9	71.6	106.9		
February	37.7	89.6	88.2	79.0	83.7	94.9	70.5	105.8		
March	37.9	90.1	88.5	79.7	86.8	98.1	72.5	108.7		
April	37.6	89.6	88.7	79.5	84.8	95.6	70.0	106.5		
May	38.1	90.8	88.7	80.5	88.0	99.2	71.9	109.5		
June	38.3	91.2	89.0	81.2	87.9	98.8	71.2	108.7		
July	38.1	90.8	89.8	81.5	89.1	99.2	71.9	109.6		
August	39.0	93.0	89.8	83.5	91.2	101.6	71.9	109.7		
September	38.4	91.7	89.6	82.2	89.0	99.3	72.8	110.8		
October	38.5	92.5	88.9	82.2	92.4	103.9	74.9	114.5		
November	38.2	91.8	88.4	81.2	89.0	100.7	73.5	112.5		
December	38.2	92.1	88.1	81.1	90.3	102.5	74.6	114.1		
12 months	38.1	91.0	88.9	80.9	88.2	99.2	72.3	109.8		
1935—January	38.1	91.8	89.1	81.8	91.1	102.2	74.6	114.2		

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Table 2.—Changes in Employment, Hours, Earnings, Production, and Man-Hour Output in Specified Industries, January 1933 to January 1935—Continued

[1932=100]

Month	Average weekly hours		Index of number of employees [7]	Index of total man-hours [7]	Index of weekly pay rolls [7]	Index of per capita weekly earnings [7]	Average hourly earnings		Index of production [7]	Index of man-hour output [7]
	Number	Index [7]					Cents	Index [7]		
	Retail trade									
1933—January	44.8	102.0	93.9	95.8	86.6	92.2	43.1	92.7		
February	44.7	100.9	91.7	92.5	82.0	89.4	42.5	91.4		
March	44.8	99.8	89.7	89.5	77.5	86.4	41.8	89.7		
April	44.7	99.6	95.4	95.0	82.3	86.3	41.1	88.6		
May	44.9	100.3	93.9	94.2	81.2	86.5	41.4	89.0		
June	45.0	100.5	95.3	95.8	82.6	86.7	41.3	88.4		
July	44.2	99.2	92.4	91.7	80.7	87.3	40.9	89.2		
August	40.0	89.8	98.2	88.2	86.9	88.5	48.5	101.3		
September	39.6	88.0	104.9	92.3	92.9	88.6	49.7	103.5		
October	39.5	88.0	108.5	95.5	97.5	89.9	49.6	103.7		
November	39.9	88.9	109.2	97.1	97.2	89.0	48.1	100.1		
December	41.9	93.8	116.0	108.8	101.3	87.3	44.4	91.4		
12 months	42.8	95.9	99.1	95.0	87.3	88.1	44.4	94.1		
1934—January	40.7	89.4	103.9	92.9	93.4	89.9	51.1	102.4		
February	39.4	87.0	103.6	90.1	93.0	89.8	51.0	104.6		
March	39.0	87.0	106.1	92.3	94.6	89.2	50.7	102.7		
April	39.8	88.5	107.4	95.0	96.8	90.1	50.9	103.3		
May	39.6	88.1	107.9	95.1	97.3	90.2	50.8	103.7		
June	39.7	87.2	107.6	93.8	97.2	90.3	50.8	105.8		
July	40.7	88.3	102.9	90.9	95.1	92.4	51.4	107.1		
August	40.3	87.6	101.3	88.7	92.4	91.2	52.4	106.4		
September	40.1	88.9	106.4	94.6	95.9	90.1	51.4	105.1		
October	40.7	89.8	107.6	96.6	97.9	91.0	52.5	105.1		
November	40.3	88.9	109.0	96.9	97.8	89.7	51.9	104.0		
December	41.6	92.0	118.2	108.7	104.4	88.3	48.3	97.4		
12 months	40.2	88.6	106.8	94.6	96.4	90.3	51.1	104.0		
1935—January	40.8	89.8	105.1	94.4	94.9	90.3	52.2	105.2		

[7] See footnote to this column, on page 552.

Changes in Entrance Wage Rates for Common Labor

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics makes an annual study of entrance wage rates for common labor in selected industries. The data for 1934 [1] show an increase of 22.9 percent in the average of entrance wage rates for common labor, on July 2 of that year as compared with July 1933, in the 13 industries covered by the Bureau. The reports include 173,188 adult male common laborers. The term common labor is used in connection with the work of those who have "no specific productive jobs or occupations" and "who perform physical or manual labor of a general character requiring little skill or training." Table 3 gives entrance wage rates for July 1929, 1933, and 1934, and percentage changes from 1929 to 1934, and from 1933 to 1934.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1934 (pp. 1452–1455.)

Table 3.—Average Hourly Entrance Wage Rates for Adult Male Common Labor, July 1929, 1933, and 1934

Industry	Average hourly entrance rates (in cents) in July—			Percent of change	
	1929	1933	1934	July 1929 to July 1934	July 1933 to July 1934
Automobiles	49.9	46.5	54.9	+10.0	+18.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	37.8	24.7	36.9	−2.4	+49.4
Cement	37.8	29.5	44.7	+18.3	+51.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	45.9	37.1	43.5	−5.2	+17.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	39.8	31.8	40.1	+.8	+26.1
Iron and steel	42.5	33.6	43.2	+1.6	+28.6
Leather	42.2	31.6	39.3	−6.9	+24.4
Lumber (sawmills)	32.0	20.8	33.1	+3.4	+59.1
Paper and pulp	44.0	32.6	40.3	−8.4	+23.6
Petroleum refining	45.7	40.7	52.6	+15.1	+29.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	42.0	32.3	43.9	+4.5	+35.9
Public utilities	42.8	38.7	41.8	−2.3	+8.0
General contracting	48.3	38.3	45.5	−5.8	+18.8
All industries covered	43.7	35.0	43.0	−1.6	+22.9
All industries except general contracting	42.1	34.2	42.3	+.5	+23.7

Without exception, the available figures for the 13 industries indicate a higher average entrance rate in July 1934 than in July 1933, the percentage of increase ranging from 8 percent in public utilities to 59 percent in sawmills. The average for all industries for which reports are available shows a 22.9 percent increase in July 1934 over July 1933. If general contracting, for which monthly employment data are limited, is omitted, the increase for the combined industries becomes 23.7 percent.

Changes Affecting Purchasing Power and Cost of Production

From the point of view of the individual worker, the significance of changes in average hourly earnings and in per capita weekly earnings as given in previous tables depends on the relative purchasing power of his earnings. Changes in the purchasing power of the income of wage earners and lower-salaried workers are measured approximately by the cost-of-living index constructed in June and December [2] of each year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Total pay rolls are important from the point of view of production and business activity, which depend vitally on the income of the larger groups of consumers. The effect of changes in aggregate pay rolls on volume of production varies with changes in purchasing power, which, as in the case of individual earnings, are measured approximately by the cost-of-living index. From the point of view of the employer's interest in labor cost as an element in the cost of production, wage rates and hourly earnings are particularly significant, and in the case of manufacturers and other industrial employers are likely to find expression in part in changes in wholesale prices. Even more significant in connection with the cost of production is cost per unit of output, and this in turn is vitally affected by changes in volume of production.

[2] In 1934, November.

Some of these various factors, which must be considered in analyzing and interpreting the figures presented in tables 1 to 3, are given in table 4, relating to per capita weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, cost of living, industrial production, and wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities. Changes are shown by months from January 1933 to January 1935 in percentages of the average for 1932.

Table 4.—Changes in Specified Per Capita Weekly Earnings and Average Hourly Earnings, Industrial Production, Wholesale Prices of Nonagricultural Commodities, and Cost of Living Since 1932

Month	Index numbers (average, 1932=100.0) of—						
	Per capita weekly earnings			Average hourly earnings			
	In manufacturing industries	In manufactures and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined	Cost of living [1]	In manufacturing industries	In manufactures and 13 nonmanufacturing industries combined	Industrial production [2]	Wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities
1933—January	91.3	93.8	[3] 96.2	93.1	94.1	100	95.0
February	91.5	93.3		92.0	93.1	100	93.3
March	87.8	90.0		91.4	92.3	94	93.4
April	90.1	90.2		90.5	91.4	105	93.3
May	94.8	93.3		89.3	91.0	123	95.8
June	98.1	94.9	93.4	89.0	90.4	142	98.7
July	98.8	95.0		89.7	91.0	150	103.5
August	103.4	97.5		101.7	100.9	141	105.4
September	102.7	97.4		108.2	105.4	133	107.9
October	103.8	98.7		109.3	107.3	122	108.9
November	101.3	96.2		110.7	106.6	113	108.6
December	101.8	95.6	98.3	111.4	104.4	108	108.3
12 months	97.7	94.7	95.3	98.1	97.3	119	101.0
1934—January	102.4	97.5		112.4	108.4	120	109.8
February	108.5	100.0		112.6	108.8	130	111.4
March	111.5	101.0		113.1	108.6	134	111.6
April	113.7	102.2		115.3	110.2	138	111.6
May	113.3	102.1		116.2	111.1	139	112.2
June	111.2	101.1	99.3	116.7	111.8	131	112.6
July	106.8	100.5		117.8	112.4	114	112.6
August	108.8	100.6		117.6	111.8	114	113.9
September	106.3	100.4		118.3	112.2	114	114.8
October	108.3	102.3		117.1	112.2	117	113.6
November	107.8	101.4	101.2	117.1	112.0	116	113.8
December	112.6	103.0		118.1	110.8	120	113.9
12 months	109.4	101.0	99.5	116.0	110.9	123	112.6
1935—January	113.4	104.6		118.8	113.3		

[1] The annual cost-of-living indexes are constructed by averaging the figures for the preceding December and for June and December, the June figures being given a weight of 2.
[2] Federal Reserve Board's index of manufactures and minerals combined, unadjusted to seasonal variations.
[3] December 1932.

In table 4 the cost-of-living index as constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics may be compared with the Bureau's figures of per capita weekly earnings. In each case the average for 1932 is equal to 100. The cost-of-living index is based on data for December and June, except for 1934, when figures were collected for November rather than for December.

The cost of living declined more rapidly during the extreme deflation of the early months of 1933 than did per capita weekly earnings.

There was a decline in the number of workers employed during the same period, so that total pay rolls declined more rapidly than per capita weekly earnings. The increase in per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries from January to June 1933 was caused by increases in average weekly hours. Average hourly earnings were somewhat lower in June 1933 than in the preceding January, both in manufacturing industries and in the 13 nonmanufacturing industries. After June 1933 the increases in per capita weekly earnings were caused by increases in hourly earnings. Average weekly hours during the period underwent considerable declines. In the manufacturing industries, per capita weekly earnings in November 1934 were 7.8 percent above the 1932 level, while the cost of living was only 1.2 percent higher. In the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, per capita weekly earnings in November 1934 were only 1.4 percent above the 1932 level, thus merely keeping pace with the change in the cost of living. For many individuals and groups of workers, earnings declined in terms of cost of living.

The rise in the cost of living in 1934 as compared with 1933 was undoubtedly due in considerable part to the drought of 1934. This is indicated by the fact that the outstanding increases in the various items making up the cost-of-living index were foods and clothing, and since June 1934, primarily foods.

The cost-of-living index is based on studies in 1918 of family budgets of wage earners and lower-salaried workers. These studies are used as a basis for giving comparative weights to the items commonly included in family budgets. In 1934 provision was made by Congress for an urgently needed revision of the family-budget data.

It is necessary to qualify the use of a cost-of-living index, even when based on adequate budgetary data. There are wide variations in the types of items entering into the budgets of various individuals and classes and wide divergencies in the prices of the same items in different sections of the country. There is indeed no possible single cost-of-living index that is applicable to all types of workers, and there is no practicable method of converting the general average of wages in terms of dollars and cents into exact terms of purchasing power applicable to all individuals or groups. While the purchasing power of income is one of the considerations on which judgment as to the adequacy of income must be based, a cost-of-living index is not to be regarded as supplanting various other economic and social considerations essential to a sound determination of wages. Among these considerations is the maintenance of purchasing power in the hands of main groups of consumers.

In addition to the indexes of per capita weekly earnings and cost of living in table 4, there are also indexes of industrial production, including manufactures and minerals; of wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities; and of average hourly earnings, which enter

directly into computations of the labor costs of production. The coverage of the indexes of prices and production is not identical but the groups of commodities included are as nearly identical as is possible on the basis of available classifications. Wholesale prices advanced more rapidly than the retail prices which enter into the cost-of-living index, and also more rapidly than per capita weekly earnings. The rise in wholesale prices was somewhat smaller than the increase in average hourly earnings in manufacturing industries and somewhat greater than the advance in average hourly earnings in the combined groups (manufacturing and 13 nonmanufacturing industries).

While changes in average hourly earnings directly affect the cost of production, a more important consideration in connection with the labor cost of production is the cost per unit of output. This in turn is vitally affected by changes in the volume of production. Available information does not make possible a valid indication of changes in the labor cost per unit of output for the combined industries represented in the index of industrial production, but the increases in the volume of production as indicated in table 4 undoubtedly tended materially to counteract the effect on unit costs of increases in average hourly earnings. On the basis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of weekly pay rolls and the Federal Reserve Board's index of production in manufacturing industries, as presented in table 5 (p. 569), it appears that labor cost per unit of output declined 11 percent in 1933 as compared with 1932 and increased 9 percent in 1934 as compared with 1932. When compared with 1929, labor cost per unit of output in 1932 had declined 21 percent, and in 1933, 29 percent. In 1934 the labor cost per unit of output was still 14 percent below the 1929 average. These figures, it is important to note, are rough approximations based on the not entirely comparable index of pay rolls in manufactures as constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of production as constructed by the Federal Reserve Board. The correlation of these figures is subject to such qualifications as apply to the figures of average man-hour output previously discussed (p. 551).

Changes in Selected Industries

THE separate industries included in the latter sections of table 2 were selected in most cases because of the availability of production statistics, although these are admittedly not entirely comparable with employment statistics, especially on a monthly basis. Even when identical establishments report employment and production, the output reported may be the result of labor expended in part in some earlier month. Additional industries for which production statistics are not available are included because of their large volume of employment and their importance in connection with codes.

Detailed textual analysis of the data relating to the various industries in table 2 is beyond the limits of a brief article. Changes in average weekly hours within a given industry were due to fluctuations in the volume of output as well as to regulations in the codes. In the manufacture of agricultural implements, for example, the average weekly hours early in 1933 were already below the hours provided by the code, due to the extremely low level of production, and in June 1934 hours were no longer than in June 1933. A similar situation existed in anthracite and bituminous-coal mining. Changes in average hourly earnings, on the other hand, were largely due to the regulations contained in the codes.

The comparatively slight effects of codes on most of the nonmanufacturing industries are illustrated by the telephone and telegraph industry and by retail trade. In the telephone and telegraph industry, changes from June 1933 to June 1934 include a 2.4 percent increase in average hours worked per week and an increase of only 2.9 percent in average hourly earnings. The number of employees increased 1.7 percent; total man-hours, 4.1 percent; weekly pay rolls, 7.1 percent; and per capital weekly earnings, 5.3 percent. The comparatively slight change in the telephone and telegraph industry is in part attributable to the fact that the industry has not adopted a code but has operated under the President's Reemployment Agreement.

In retail trade, average weekly hours were reduced 13.2 percent and average hourly earnings were increased 19.7 percent, while per capita weekly earnings were increased 4.2 percent. In January 1935 per capita weekly earnings were 2 percent lower than in January 1933.[3] In contrast with most of the nonmanufacturing industries, bituminous-coal mining was notably affected by code regulations. In this industry there was a 51 percent increase in per capita weekly earnings in June 1934 as compared with June 1933, and a 44 percent increase in January 1935 as compared with January 1933. These unusually large increases were due mainly to the fact that average weekly hours were already, before the adoption of codes, below the code requirements, combined with the fact that unusually large increases in wage rates followed the adoption of codes.

The exceptional rise in employment and pay rolls in the manufacture of agricultural implements in January 1935 as compared with January 1933 is due to the extremely low level of production in the earlier period. In automobiles and to a less extent in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, the increase in production and pay rolls in January 1935 as compared with January 1933 is attributable in part to an unusual concentration of production in January 1935.

[3] The figures of the telephone and telegraph industry, retail trade, and some of the other nonmanufacturing industries include executives and salaried employees and are therefore not entirely comparable with figures of wage earners in other industries, due to the relatively high rate of compensation of executives and salaried employees and to the comparative stability of their employment and earnings.

This also probably gives to the combined figures for manufacturing industries a slight upward bias.

Changes Since 1929

PRIMARY interest in recent changes has been focused on the extent of recovery from the depression. In order that the effects of public policies for reenforcing the economic foundations of production and employment may be viewed in perspective, it is necessary to compare present conditions not only with the extremes of 1932 and the early months of 1933 but as well with earlier conditions. It is true of course that there was unemployment even in the most prosperous years and that standards of living were often meager as well as insecure. It is also true that wages had lagged behind many other forms of income. Nevertheless it is desirable again to attain the volume of production, employment, pay rolls, and per capita earnings that prevailed in 1929. Table 5 and the accompanying chart are based on the situation in the manufacturing industries as it existed in that year. They show the percentage changes since 1929 in the number of employees, amount of weekly pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, and production in manufacturing industries, and also the cost of living.

Table 5.—Changes in Employment, Pay Rolls, Per Capita Weekly Earnings, and Production in Manufacturing Industries and in Cost of Living Since 1929

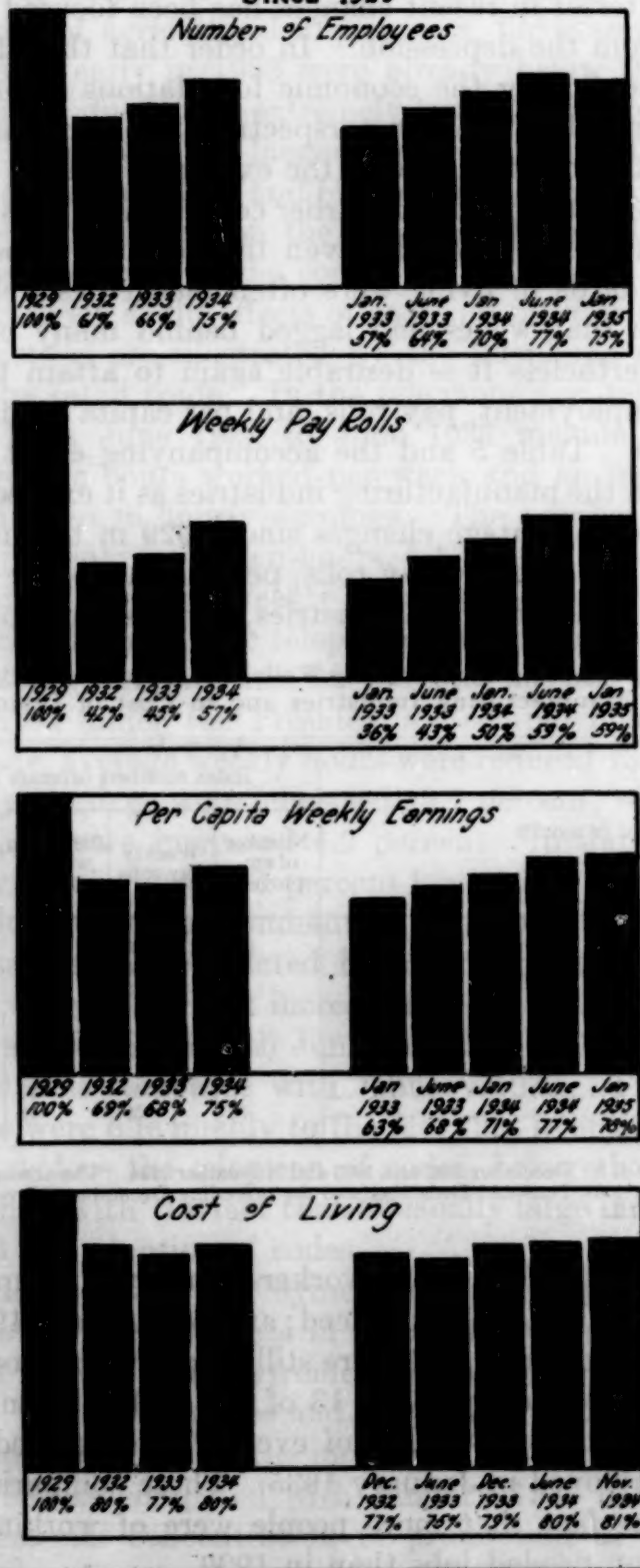
Year or month	Index numbers (average 1929=100) of—				
	Number of employees	Weekly pay rolls	Per capita weekly earnings	Cost of living [1]	Production
1929	100	100	100	100	100
1932	61	42	69	80	53
1933	66	45	68	77	63
1934	75	57	75	80	66
1933—January [1]	57	36	63	77	53
June	64	43	68	75	77
1934—January [1]	70	50	71	79	63
June	77	59	77	80	70
1935—January [1]	75	59	78	81	73

[1] Cost-of-living index is for December 1932 and 1933 and November 1934. The annual index is computed by combining the figures for June and December and the preceding December (November in 1934), June being given a weight of 2.

In 1932, 39 out of each 100 workers employed in manufacturing industries in 1929 had been displaced; and by January 1933, 43 out of each 100. Many of those who were still employed had only part-time employment. By January 1934, 13 of the 43 had been reemployed, and by January 1935, 18. Out of every 100 employed in 1929, 25 remained unemployed in January 1935. These comparisons must be qualified by the fact that more people were of working age and a larger proportion needed jobs than in 1929.

The decline in pay rolls was greater than in employment, and after January 1933 there was a more rapid advance. Each $100 weekly

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, WEEKLY PAY ROLLS, AND PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING SINCE 1929



wage payment made by employers in the manufacturing industries in 1929 was reduced to $42 in 1932 and to $36 in January 1933. By January 1934 the $36 had been increased to $50; and in January 1935, to $59. If pay rolls are adjusted to the cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the $36 of January 1933 may be regarded as approximately equal to $47 in 1929; the converted value of the $50 of January 1934 becomes $63; and the $59 of January 1935, $72.

Those who retained employment suffered extensive declines in per capita weekly earnings, which, in 1932, were 69 percent of per capita weekly earnings in 1929; and in January 1933, 63 percent. By January 1934 they had risen to 71 percent, and by January 1935, to 78 percent of the 1929 average. Because of the lower cost of living, the average individual who retained his job received only 18 percent less per week in January 1933 than during 1929, and the increases in the per capita weekly earnings thereafter reduced the difference between current earnings and those of 1929. For the year 1934 per capita weekly earnings, when expressed in terms of cost of living, were 6 percent below the level of 1929.

For each 100 units of output in manufacturing industries produced per month in 1929, only 53 were produced per month in 1932 and the same number in January 1933. By January 1934 there was an advance to 63 after a decline from a much higher level during the preceding summer; and by January 1935 there was an advance to 73. A return of production in manufacturing industries to the 1929 output would require an advance beyond January 1935 from 73 to 100.

In nonmanufacturing employments, the changes cannot be indicated with the same degree of assurance as in manufacturing industries. On the basis of reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the 17 nonmanufacturing industries mentioned above (p. 542), it is estimated that the average number of employees in these industries in January 1933 was 32 percent less than the average for 1929; while in manufacturing industries the number was 43 percent less; and in the two groups combined, 37 percent less. Average weekly pay rolls in January 1933 in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries were 39 percent less than the average for 1929; in manufacturing industries, 64 percent less; and in the two groups combined, 50 percent less. During the same period, per capita weekly earnings declined 11 percent in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries; 37 percent in manufactures; and 22 percent in the two groups combined. There was thus a considerably smaller reduction alike in number of employees, in weekly pay rolls, and in per capita weekly earnings in these 17 nonmanufacturing industries as a group than in the manufacturing industries.

These comparisons must be qualified by the fact that in several of the nonmanufacturing industries it is not possible to separate wage earners and their compensation from salaried employees and salaries. Wage earners are more vitally affected by technological changes; their employment is more dependent on the maintenance of a stable volume of output; and their earnings fluctuate more widely due to part time, curtailment of hours, and reduction in rates of pay. Because of these circumstances, the comparisons of changes in employment and earnings show a greater divergence between the manufacturing industries and the nonmanufacturing industries than actually existed. But the comparatively slight decline in the estimates of employment and earnings in these nonmanufacturing industries is not due entirely to the inclusion in some of the industries of executives and salaried workers. Technological changes have been less prominent in nonmanufacturing industries as a whole than in manufactures, although many of the nonmanufacturing industries, as the communications group, have undergone changes which vitally affect man-hour output, and this in turn affects employment and pay rolls unless there is an increase in total output which counteracts the effect of the rise in man-hour output. In the nonmanufacturing groups, especially the service industries, it is usually necessary to maintain a comparatively large staff even though the demand for service is small, and when there is an upturn in demand, there is likely to be a comparatively small increase in employment and pay rolls. This is indicated by the estimates of changes in employment and earnings since January 1933. In manufactures there was an increase of 31 percent in number of employees from January 1933 to January 1935; in manufactures and the 17 nonmanufacturing industries combined, an increase of 18 percent; and in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries as a whole, an increase of only 10 percent. In connection with pay rolls the contrast is even more noticeable. From January 1933 to January 1935 there was a 62 percent increase in weekly pay rolls in manufacturing industries; a 27 percent increase in manufactures and the 17 nonmanufacturing industries combined; and only 10 percent in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries as a whole.

Progress toward a return to the 1929 level of employment advanced both in the manufacturing industries and in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries till, within each of these groups in January 1935, 75 percent of the workers in 1929 were employed. As for the extent of recovery in weekly pay rolls, in manufacturing industries pay rolls in January 1935 were 59 percent of the 1929 average; in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries, 67 percent; and in the two groups combined, 63 percent. In January 1935, per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries were 78 percent of the 1929 average; in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries, 89 percent; and in the two groups combined, 84 percent.

If changes in the cost of living are taken into account, per capita weekly earnings in January 1935 were substantially the same as in 1929. Cost of living in November 1934, the latest month for which figures are available, was 19 percent below the 1929 level. On this basis, the average wage earner in manufacturing industries in January 1935 received, in terms of purchasing power, 96 cents for each dollar earned in 1929; the average employee in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries, including salaried workers in a few industries, received $1.10 in real wages for each dollar earned in 1929; and in the two groups combined, $1.04.

The conclusion to be drawn from the above comparison of employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries and in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries which report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics is obviously to the effect that the decline from 1929 to January 1933 was greater in the manufacturing industries than in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries combined, and that after January 1933 there was a more rapid expansion of employment and pay rolls in the manufacturing industries than in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries. By January 1935 both groups of industries were employing about 75 percent as many wage earners as in 1929 and their combined weekly pay rolls, on the basis of adjustments to the cost of living, were somewhat more than 75 percent of the 1929 pay rolls. There remain certain other important nonmanufacturing industries not included in the comparison. In the case of class I steam railroads, total employment by January 1932 had declined to 57 percent of the average employment in 1929. After making small gains in certain months thereafter, employment in class I steam railroads had declined by January 1935 to about 56 percent of the 1929 level. Thus in this important industry there was no net gain in employment 2 years after January 1933. In the construction industries an even more serious condition has prevailed. In public service, which includes such groups as public-school teachers, postal employees, the armed forces, policemen, and firemen, the losses were not so severe as in manufacturing industries. In other branches of employment, such as domestic service, not included in the 17 nonmanufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there is not enough information to determine whether changes since 1929 have been greater or less than in the employments included in the above comparisons. It should be repeated that emergency employment and pay rolls financed by public funds are not included in these comparisons.

Analysis of the Labor Provisions of N. R. A. Codes

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THE several hundred industrial codes adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act contain many differences as regards the standards set up for labor. Nevertheless, an examination of these codes shows the existence of important similarities and rather definite tendencies for many of the labor provisions to group themselves around certain modes or norms, such, for instance, as: A minimum hourly rate of from 30 to 40 cents for unskilled labor; a maximum working week of 40 hours in productive industries, with additional allowances for periods of concentrated demand; more favorable terms for productive factory employees than for office staffs, and less advantageous conditions for maintenance workers than for either of these groups; compensation for overtime work at rates of 1⅓ to 1½ the regular hourly pay; and elimination of child labor below the age of 16 in nonhazardous employment and below the age of 18 on work considered either hazardous or unhealthful.

It is the purpose of this article to analyze the provisions of the various codes so as to bring out the points of similarity and dissimilarity and to discover existing trends toward uniformity in the labor provisions. Because of the great complexity of the labor terms in a number of the codes (such as those establishing several differential rates according to type of labor, location, population, sex, etc.), not all codes have been included in the tabular material presented here. However, even though the tabulations are not exhaustive, study of the various codes shows that the sample used is sufficiently representative to give a correct picture of code standards. In no case have averages been computed, the intention being to show the norms about which the codes tend to center and the variations from the commonly found provisions. The analysis deals primarily with the conditions established for directly productive labor, office employees, and maintenance men. Employees excepted from the protection of code labor standards are considered insofar as the terms of their employment have been the subject of Executive or administrative order.

The analysis takes into account all amendments to the original codes that were available when this study was undertaken, such as the hours-reduction amendments to the bituminous coal, and to the cotton garment and millinery codes, and the increase in working hours under the automobile manufacturing code, as well as the less

spectacular extensions of overtime rates of pay and of provisions increasing the age limit for employment in some cases.

In considering code labor standards it must be kept in mind that where a State law establishes higher standards than those laid down under the recovery legislation, the State law takes precedence. Contracts mutually agreed to between employers and employees are likewise binding.

Nothing short of a careful study of the individual codes will give a comprehensive idea of the changes that have taken place in code making since the beginning of operation under the Recovery Act. In early codes, effort was concentrated on securing a framework upon which to build. It was constantly urged that clarifying amendments might be added after approval. Early codes, for instance, very largely neglected to establish detailed overtime pay rates. Such omissions tended to be corrected in later codes and there was some revision of existing codes to cover such points.

Numerically important groups of employees without the protection of codes at the end of 1934 included those employed in anthracite and precious metal mining, shipping, public utilities, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigarette manufacturing. In several of these cases, however, the industry was operating under the President's Reemployment Agreement as modified to meet individual industrial needs. This agreement, it will be remembered, was introduced on September 1, 1933, in order that industry and trade might be temporarily blanketed under fixed labor and other standards, thus avoiding the delay attendant upon individual codification. The electric light and power, gas operating utilities, telegraphic and telephone communications, meat packing, and cigarette manufacturing industries were still operating under the President's Reemployment Agreement as modified, but neither the mining nor the shipping industry employees were so covered.

Methods of Code Making

THE approach to the task of code making on a national basis was necessarily highly experimental. Such regulation of working time and rates of pay as had been applied had been within State limits, and was largely concerned with the employment of women and minors.

The task of code making was facilitated in the industries accustomed by long usage to the principle of collective bargaining. However, even in these industries national agreements were extremely rare and where they existed generally covered only highly skilled groups in industries which were concentrated geographically and to which little new labor was recruited. Typical of the industries operating under such national agreements were pottery and glass manufacturing.

Therefore, in the absence of exact knowledge of workable provisions that might be given general application, code making proceeded on an individual basis. Employers, exercising the rights accorded under the Recovery Act, submitted codes which were then subjected to scrutiny and review by the National Recovery Administration, heard publicly and usually revised before being brought up for approval. Code proposals as submitted were in many instances so low as to be obviously unacceptable both to the Administration and to labor. Others passed through the various stages of review and public hearing without change. In general, no formulas were developed as to what constituted fair wage rates, and the geographic differentials approved were not the result of scientific study.

In fixing maximum hours and minimum wages 1929 pay-roll and employment data were freely used as a guide and the effort usually made so to frame the code provisions as to allow for the reabsorption of the labor force of 1929, plus a share of the added working population, at the 1929 level of earnings. While the effort was not made to equalize labor terms for all codes, the recurring plea for the necessity of uniformity in competing industries in order to avoid upsetting the labor market, was given due consideration in framing codes for related industries. Employers' pleas for sufficiently long hours to prevent the crippling of industry when a pick-up in business should occur also had their effect.

Extent of Codification

Up to the middle of December 1934, 535 industrial codes had been approved under the National Industrial Recovery Act.[1] This number does not include about 175 supplementary codes which operate in connection with certain of the master codes. These supplements—the more important of which are those for the construction, cotton textile, fabricated metal, and machinery and allied products industries and the wholesaling or distributing trade—usually had exactly the same labor provisions as those fixed by the master code. In addition, labor provisions were approved for 18 agricultural processing industries or trades falling under the joint jurisdiction of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the National Recovery Administration during the period mentioned. A few subdivisions of industry that it was first expected would be treated separately were made, from time to time, a part of existing codes. This meant merely the elaboration of the definition of the industry in question. The desire to keep the number of individual codes at a minimum also led to withdrawal of at least one code, and the transfer of the industry concerned (cinders, ashes, and scavenger trade) to coverage under other codes.

[1] At the end of 1934 the total had increased to 541, but the 6 additional codes were not available in time for inclusion in this analysis.

The monthly load of code approvals reached its peak in the period from October 1933 to March 1934; thereafter there was a rapid decrease.

	Number of codes approved		Number of codes approved
1933:		1934:	
July	3	April	33
August	14	May	41
September	13	June	24
October	45	July	20
November	68	August	20
December	52	September	8
1934:		October	8
January	49	November	5
February	69		
March	63	Total [2]	535

Many of the large employing industries were codified in the latter part of 1933. For example, in July 1933 the cotton-textile code was approved with an estimated coverage [3] of about 500,000 workers; in August, the petroleum code, with 700,000; in September, bituminous coal, with 500,000; in October, retail trade, with about 2,900,000; in November, fabricated metal products, with 400,000; and in December, retail food, with 600,000 persons. No exact figures are available as to the total coverage of the 535 codes here reviewed. The National Recovery Administration estimated in a report issued in February 1935 [4] that codification of American industry under the industrial self-government program contemplated by the act was 90 percent completed.

Wages Under the Codes

In spite of the general restriction of wage provisions to unskilled labor, over two-thirds of the industries operating under the 535 approved codes have secured approval of terms which set separate rates for different groups of productive plant employees and office personnel. Even among the 168 approved codes which provide the same rates of pay for factory and office employees, 98 include some form of wage differential, either on the basis of size of community, geographic area, sex, or a combination of these factors, or by recognizing such differences as between light and other work, or by authorizing a lower wage rate for a certain proportion of the unskilled than for the remaining group. The existence of so many subclassifications greatly complicates the effort to present a clear picture of the minimum wage standards that have been fixed under the Recovery Act. The present analysis covers the two major groups in the working

[2] December 1934, 6 additional codes.

[3] United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Trade Association Section, chart no. 5, July 10, 1934.

[4] Report on the operations of the National Recovery Act, p. 7.

force, roughly differentiated as (1) factory or "general" workers and (2) office employees or "others", to use the code terminology. The first group covers largely the productive working force of plants, attendants in service trades, and sales clerks in retail and wholesale trades. Under some codes it includes the office staff as well, that is, the accounting, clerical, and office employees. Where separate minimum rates of pay are set for the office force, it is stated in certain codes that the rate quoted applies to office workers as such; in other codes the rates listed are stated to be for "others" and, by eliminating the classes for which wage rates have already been quoted, the term "others" is narrowed down to the office force.

Table 1 shows the distribution, by kind of provision or differential, of the 168 codes establishing the same minimum rate of pay for factory and office employees.

Table 1.—Distribution of Codes Establishing the Same Minimum Rate of Pay for Factory and Office Employees, by Kind of Provision or Differential

Kind of provision	Number of codes	Percent of total	Kind of provision	Number of codes	Percent of total
Single minimum wage	70	41.7	Differential in minimum wage by—Continued.		
Differential in minimum wage by—			Sex, and size of community	3	1.7
Geographic area	47	28.0	Light and other work	2	1.1
Sex	9	5.4	Percentages of labor force	1	.6
Size of community	17	10.1	Occupation	1	.6
Geographic area and sex	10	6.0	Sex, and division of industry	1	.6
Geographic area and size of community	7	4.2	Total	168	100.0

As shown in the above table, of the 168 codes which establish the same minimum wage for factory and office employees, 70 fix a single minimum, with no differentials of any kind, while the next largest group, 47 in number, provides for a differential based upon geographic area. The most frequently found geographic differential is that between North and South, with a higher rate of pay in the North; but a number of codes differentiate as regards minimum wage rates between metropolitan eastern areas and western areas and between the South and other portions of the United States. The definition of the South varies considerably and has led to much dissatisfaction, especially in borderline States, such as Maryland, which is rated as a Southern State in some codes and as a Northern State in others. While codes with a differential by size of community (17) do not form a very substantial percentage of the particular group of 168 codes now being considered, this type of differential is of frequent occurrence in other code groups, and is doubtless in part due to the official support which was early given to it in the President's Reemployment Agreement, which recognized a limit of $12 a week in towns of less than 2,500 population as against one of $15 a week in cities of 500,000 or over or in the immediate trade areas of such cities. This

provision was followed without change in many codes, but under others was modified to provide minimum rates of $9 or $10 to $15 or $16 per week. Also, the incorporation of a North-South differential of $1 in combination with the "size of community" gradations is not unusual.

Under the codes with differentials by sex only (9) and by sex in combination with geographic area (10) and with size of community (3), 5- to 10-cent higher hourly rates of pay were usually established for men, with the stipulation, however, that where women do the same work as men they should receive equal pay. Rate differentials, whatever their basis, generally amount to between 5 and 10 cents per hour.

Modal Minimum Wages

As indicative of actual minimum wage levels for unskilled labor under the codes, table 2 is presented. This table classifies the minimum wage provisions in the 70 codes which set a single minimum wage for factory and office employees, in the 124 codes which set a single minimum for factory or "general" workers, and in the 199 codes which set a single minimum for office employees or "others." None of the 70 codes in the first group—those which fix a single minimum rate for all employees—are included in the other two groups shown in the table. There is, however, considerable duplication between the second and third classifications shown, as many codes have provided for a flat rate for all factory or general workers and another for all office or other employees.

Table 2.—Distribution of Codes Establishing Single Minimum Rate of Pay for All Employees and for Specified Groups

Minimum rate of pay	Codes providing—					
	Single rate for all employees		Single but separate rates for—			
			Factory or "general" workers		Office employees or "others"	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hourly rate [1] of—						
30 cents	1	1.4	1	0.8		
32½ cents	13	18.6	3	2.4		
35 cents	20	28.6	16	12.9	3	1.5
37½ cents	3	4.3	3	2.4	1	.5
40 cents	12	17.1	83	67.0	3	1.5
Over 40 cents			11	8.9		
Weekly rate of—						
$12	2	2.9	2	1.6	1	.5
$13	9	12.9				
$13.50					1	.5
$14	3	4.3	2	1.6	31	15.6
$15	5	7.1	2	1.6	129	64.8
$16	1	1.4	1	.8	27	13.6
$17 and over	1	1.4			3	1.5
Total	70	100.0	124	100.0	199	100.0

[1] A number of codes stipulate that if the rate of pay was lower in 1929 the code rate may be reduced to the 1929 level provided it does not fall below a given sum, usually 5 to 10 cents less than the rate provided in the code terms.

Table 2 shows that a larger number of industries have simplified wage standards for office help than for factory workers (199 as against 124), and that a single minimum is more prevalent in codes for each of these groups of employees than is a single minimum for both factory and office together (70). Also, it appears that under those codes which provide either a single rate for all workers or a single rate for office workers (constituting half of the total industries under codes), wage rates are confined almost exclusively to the intervals between 30 and 40 cents per hour, whether the rates are given directly on an hourly basis or, if given on a weekly basis, are reduced to an hourly rate on the basis of a 40-hour working week, which is the prevailing maximum. In those codes where a single hourly wage rate applies to all employees, the modal hourly rate is 35 cents, and almost equal percentages of the total number of codes have hourly rates above and below 35 cents. In those codes where a single but separate rate is provided for factory or "general" workers, practically all rates are on an hourly basis, with 83 codes, representing 67 percent of the total, concentrated at 40 cents an hour. Rates for office workers or "others" under those codes with a separate but single minimum for such workers are in most cases on a weekly basis, with a prevailing weekly return of $14 to $16. The modal pay is $15 a week, or 37½ cents an hour if reduced to an hourly standard on a 40-hour week basis, and the codes in this group represent 64.8 percent of the total.

The productive and clerical forces enjoy higher wages under the codes which fix minimum rates of pay for each group separately than under those which establish a single rate for all employees, the modal return being 40 cents for factory employees considered by themselves, $15 a week (37½ cents an hour) for office employees taken as a class, and only 35 cents an hour where all employees are subject to the same wage provisions. Thus it would appear that simplification of code wage provisions has been at the expense of the workers affected. Another significant feature of the table is the fact that minimum wage rates tend to be somewhat higher for the productive group of laborers than for the office workers.

Provisions for Wages of Less than 30 Cents an Hour

The codes covered in table 2 were selected for analysis because of the simplicity of their wage provisions. They indicate, in a broad way, the prevailing minimum wage provisions under the National Industrial Recovery Act. It so happens, however, that the group does not include a single code which fixes a wage of less than 30 cents an hour or $12 a week; this is due to the fact that the 94 industries with wages of less than these amounts all operate under codes which have more than one minimum wage for the classes of workers dealt with in table 2.

In order, therefore, to show the degree to which industries have been authorized to pay hourly rates of less than 30 cents or weekly rates below $12, table 3 has been prepared. The figures in table 3 apply to regular workers within the respective industries and do not cover the pay of apprentices or learners, for whom special provisions were established.

Table 3.—Codes Setting Minimum Rates of Less Than 30 Cents an Hour or $12 Per Week

Minimum rates of pay	Number of codes	Percent of total	Minimum rates of pay	Number of codes	Percent of total
Hourly rate of—			Weekly rate of—Continued.		
Under 15 cents	1	1.0	$8 and under $9	2	2.1
15 and under 20 cents	3	3.1	$9 and under $10	9	9.3
20 and under 25 cents	19	19.6	$10 and under $11	4	4.1
25 and under 30 cents	49	50.5	$11 and under $12	8	8.3
Weekly rate of—					
$2	1	1.0	Total	97	100.0
$6	1	1.0			

The 97 codes fixing, for one or more classes of employees, a minimum wage rate of less than 30 cents an hour or of $12 a week, form 18.1 percent of the total of 535 codes approved. Of those establishing wage rates on an hourly basis the great majority (49) fall in the class paying 25 and under 30 cents an hour. Next in numerical importance are the 19 codes with minimum rates between 20 and 25 cents. It is significant to find, however, that a wage as low as 14 cents an hour is sanctioned in one code (the laundry trade); that in two industries (pecan shelling and raw peanut milling) a wage of 15 cents an hour may be paid for light work; and in one other (cotton pickery) a rate of 18 cents an hour is authorized for female labor in general. Where the rate is fixed on a weekly basis the modal group is $9 and under $10 and the codes falling within this group are principally those governing branches of the retail trade, in which it has been customary to approve codes allowing for minimum rates varying according to geographic area, population and store hours, with a differential of $1 below the regular minimum hourly rate for the South. The 8 code provisions listed in the table which permit minimum weekly rates of between $11 and $12 are concerned chiefly with clerical workers, especially office boys and girls and messengers, a provision having been written in several codes permitting such employees to receive 80 percent of the regular minimum for office help, which under these particular codes is $14. The 4 codes authorizing minimum wages below $9 a week are for homeworkers in the needlework industry of Puerto Rico ($2 per week), bootblacks in the shoe rebuilding trade ($6 per week), who are also entitled to tips, service employees in small towns in the South employed under the restaurant code ($8.08 per week), and office boys in the surgical dressing distributing trade ($8.80 per week).

Wages for Other than Unskilled Labor

Few codes establish minimum rates of pay for labor above the unskilled class. In fact, only 35 codes (6.5 percent of the total) make any such provision. Of these 35, more than half cover branches of the men's and women's clothing industry, which are experienced in collective bargaining and therefore accustomed to fixing standards of pay by occupation. Among other industries for which minimum rates are cited for skilled employees are the bituminous coal, graphic arts, legitimate theatrical, motion picture, and structural steel and iron industries. The most that is done to protect the wages of skilled workers under the majority of codes is to write into the labor provisions a general statement that wage differentials between occupational classes must be maintained. The clauses of the codes devoted to this purpose take many forms and do not necessarily insure equality of treatment as between codes, the terminology being so indefinite in certain cases as to permit varying interpretations. One example of this is the provision, commonly found, that "equitable adjustments" of pay schedules of employees paid above the minimum shall be made within 30 days of the effective date of the code. More satisfactory from the standpoint of enforcement and interpretation are the provisions whereby (1) employers are obligated to make adjustments of wages in the brackets above the code minimum so that existing differentials are maintained and (2) wages may not be reduced notwithstanding any reduction in the full-time working week.

The cases cited of unusually low minimum rates of pay, it will be noted, are for special classes of labor, that is, those employed on light work or in occupations that rank higher than apprenticeship but do not require the same ability as is necessary in factory and office employment. Nevertheless, if the original codes are examined it appears that many of the provisions authorizing an hourly wage of less than 30 cents cover plant or office employees in some particular geographic area, usually in the South, or employees of firms in small towns. Such rates, it may be added, more often apply to female than to male labor. Only in a few codes do the low rates referred to apply exclusively to occupations such as helpers, porters, outside workers, cleaners, etc. In some cases a lower rate is established for watchmen, but where this occurs the weekly earnings may equal or exceed the pay of other classes because of the longer hours usually worked by this class of labor.

The figures in table 2 (see p. 579) indicate that code rates in excess of 40 cents an hour exist but are not prevalent. Exceptional codes such as that for the motion-picture laboratory industry, with a general minimum of 50 cents an hour, and the print-roller and print-block industry code, in which the lowest rate is 75 cents an hour, furnish examples of unusually high code standards. Some of the

high rates are accounted for by the fact that only a relatively skilled class of labor may be employed or by the fact that the industry is small and in a favorable position financially.

An important reason for the infrequent occurrence of code provisions establishing minimum wages for skilled labor is the Recovery Act itself which in section 7 (b) states that the President shall afford every opportunity to employers and employees to agree mutually to standards of working conditions which, when approved by the President, have the same effect as a code of fair competition. It is evident that extensive adoption of collective agreements under section 7 (b) would promote the purposes of the recovery legislation not only by supplementing the wage structure for individual industries but also by fixing standards governing such matters as vacations, terms of employment for check-weighman, and detailed apprenticeship regulations.

Although action under section 7 (b) has not been widespread, nevertheless in several of the large man-employing industries, notably the bituminous-coal industry and various branches of the construction industry, a substantial beginning has been made in supplementing codes with collective agreements governing working conditions. The construction code, taking particular note of section 7 (b), incorporated a special provision looking toward the adoption of regional agreements for the various branches of the industry. In cooperation with the National Recovery Administration such agreements are regularly being submitted to the construction division of the Administration for analysis and public hearing before adoption. At the close of 1934 a total of 10 such agreements had been approved for the following divisions of the industry: Electrical workers in Chicago, Ill., and Detroit, Mich.; painters in Greenwich, Conn., Miami, Fla., Omaha, Nebr., Philadelphia, Pa., St. Paul, Minn., and Wilmington, Del.; masons in New York City; and plumbers in Denver, Colo.

Hours of Labor Under the Codes

In contrast with the code wage provisions, which cover for the most part only the unskilled classes of labor, restrictions upon working time affect all but a small group of administrative employees and executives falling in the higher earnings brackets and certain service employees whose working time it was found difficult to control. In attempting to restrict working time, most codes distinguish between different classes of employees, the two principal classes being factory or "general" workers and the clerical, accounting, or office force. In some instances sales and service employees are classified with the office workers and in a few codes office workers are classed as "others", but these distinctions are not covered in the present analysis. Also, in

many codes separate provision governing working time is not made for the clerical forces; they fall under the heading of "general" workers, as do also productive workers in industry, the sales forces of the various branches of retail and wholesale trade, and the attendants in hotels, restaurants, barber shops, and billiard rooms. Special limits are often placed on the working time of such groups as chauffeurs, truckmen, engineers, firemen, repairmen, watchmen, and shipping clerks, as well as upon the hours of other employees not specifically noted in the following analysis.

Weekly Working Time

Slightly over 10 percent of the 535 codes establish a single maximum number of hours applicable to all classes of labor subject to the hours restrictions of the respective codes. All codes except that for fur trapping contractors make provision for the working time of factory workers or those classed as "general" and a small number establish a separate maximum for each of these classes. In 41 percent of the total number of codes the hours of the office employees are separately provided for, and 74 percent of all the codes make special provision for one or more groups of the maintenance or service employees—engineers, firemen, shipping crews, truckmen, and watchmen.

Table 4.—Distribution of Codes According to Maximum Working Time and Class of Employees Covered

Maximum number of hours per week	Codes setting same maximum for all labor		Codes setting specified maximum for—							
			Factory or "general" workers		Office employees		Firemen or engineers or both		Watchmen	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
27 hours			1	0.2						
32 hours			1	.2						
35 hours	1	1.8	13	2.5						
36 hours	1	1.8	21	3.9	1	0.5				
37½ hours	1	1.8	2	.4						
40 hours	18	32.7	147	27.5	72	32.5	6	3.0	1	0.3
40 hours, averaged over various periods	12	21.8	92	17.2	92	41.7	1	.5		
40 hours, with peak allowances	20	36.5	222	41.6	37	16.7	1	.5	2	.6
42 hours					2	.9	4	2.0	1	.3
44 hours	2	3.6	5	.9	8	3.6	79	39.9	14	3.9
45 hours			1	.2			19	9.6	2	.6
46 hours							2	1.0		
48 hours			12	2.2	6	2.7	31	15.7	27	7.6
50 hours							1	.5		
52 hours			1	.2					1	.3
54 hours			1	.2					11	3.0
56 hours							8	4.0	[1] 244	68.3
Combinations of hours:										
Under 40 hours			4	.7	2	.9				
40 hours and over			11	2.1	1	.5	46	23.3	54	15.1
Total	55	100.0	[2] 534	100.0	221	100.0	198	100.0	357	100.0

[1] Includes 4 codes providing for 60 and 4 for 64 hours.
[2] Not including the fur-trapping code which has no hours limitations.

In table 4, the code provisions regarding maximum working time are classified according to kind of labor covered. A subdivision has been made in the case of codes providing for a 40-hour work week, to show those making provision for a flat 40-hour week, those permitting extra time at peak periods, and those allowing the averaging of hours over a specified period. This separation was not made for the other hours groups.

Model weekly hours for all labor, for factory or "general" labor and office workers are concentrated at 40 per week. The flat 40-hour week is favored less than the 40-hour week either with special allowances for periods of peak or concentrated demand or with the privilege of averaging working time over given periods of weeks or months as long as the 40-hour average is maintained. While the codes establishing the same maximum for all labor covered provide the flat 40-hour week and the 40-hour week with peak allowances more frequently than the average 40-hour week, the modal group of code provisions for factory or "general" workers is 40 hours per week with peak allowances and that for office employees 40 per week averaged over various periods. The distributions for factory or "general" and office employees show a high degree of concentration at 40 hours per week with the flexible modifications mentioned.

To curb the practice of averaging hours, an order was promulgated by the National Recovery Administration in July 1934, stating that where flexibility was desired definite tolerances on an hourly or daily basis should be provided with overtime pay for the excess working time. This action was taken because the averaging provisions had proved unsatisfactory and difficult to enforce. Under the terms of the order, codes already approved were exempt from arbitrary modification and the changes were left to be made as conditions indicated the need. With few exceptions, the codes approved after the order was issued have provided flexibility through peak allowances rather than by averaging. Under the codes as originally approved, the period over which working time may be averaged is, in isolated cases, as long as an entire year, but the predominant period is 6 months. There are many variations, however, the specified averaging periods ranging from 1 to 6 months or from 2 to 13 weeks; the 13-week period is quite frequent. Even though, under the averaging provisions, the weekly working time is usually limited to a maximum of 48 hours, it has become apparent that by allowing such wide latitude regularization of employment is hampered. This accounts for the support by the National Recovery Administration of peak-period allowances as an alternative measure. When peak-period allowances are written into codes it is the practice to permit 8 hours per week above the regular schedule, or a 48-hour week, during 6 or 8 weeks in each 6-month period.

Three of the 55 codes setting the same maximum hours for all employees covered (the bituminous coal, pasted shoe stock, and the undergarment and negligee industry codes) provide weekly working time of less than 40 hours. This group represents 5.4 percent of the total. In addition the motor vehicle retailing and wholesale automotive trade codes (forming 3.6 percent of the total) both establish a general maximum of 44 hours. The maximum for factory or "general" workers is less than 40 hours per week in 7.9 percent of the total codes and in excess of that amount in 5.8 percent and for office employees these percentages are 1.4 and 7.7, respectively. The above figures indicate the relatively favored position of labor where a single maximum is established.

Factory or "general" labor is in general subject to more stringent hours limitations than are office workers. Codes fixing maximum hours of less than 40 per week for factory or "general" workers cover a variety of industries. The cast-iron soil pipe industry has the distinction of providing the lowest weekly maximum (27 hours) while the bituminous road material industry is next, with 32 hours. The remaining industries with weekly hours of less than 40 are concentrated in the groups between 35 and 37½ hours per week, and include, in substantial number, various branches of the clothing industry, such as the manufacture of blouses and skirts, cotton garments, dresses, furs, men's clothing, men's neckwear, merchants' and custom tailoring, millinery, and undergarments and negligees. Also included in this latter group are such large employing industries as bituminous coal and electrical manufacturing and at least one of the important heavy industries—shipbuilding. However, in a number of the codes with normal weekly working limits of less than 40 hours, systems of peak-period allowances and averaging hours are permitted, just as in the codes with higher weekly hour limits.

The great majority of the retail, service, and wholesale trades operate under codes which permit weekly working time in excess of 40 hours. Hotels and restaurants are allowed up to 54 hours in a week and the bowling and billiard code establishes a 52-hour week. A number of branches of retail trade have sliding scales of working time, from 40 to 48 or 56 hours per week, depending upon the customary store hours of the particular business. For wholesale trade the allowances are less liberal, some of the codes placing a 40-hour maximum on weekly employment and others allowing 44 or 48 hours with the proviso that flexibility may be obtained either through averaging hours or by working extra hours in periods of peak demand. A number of the automotive trades (including motor vehicle retailing and storage), transit, household goods storage, and trucking also fall in the group of codes having hours in excess of 40 per week. A small number of codes establish different maximum hours on a seasonal

basis (i. e., retail solid fuel, 40 per week for 4 months and 48 per week for 8 months) or permit an average over a biweekly period (fishery industry, 90 hours in 2 weeks) or set different maximums on a geographic basis (salt, 42 hours per week, 48 per week in South and California).[5]

It is significant that the 3 codes establishing hours limitations below 40 per week for office employees are codes that also provide relatively favorable standards for factory workers or "general." On the other hand, it is found that where schedules in excess of 40 hours per week are fixed for office employees the maximum for factory or "general" workers is usually lower. For example, of the 8 codes with a 44-hour week for office workers, either with or without some allowance for flexibility, 6 provide a 40-hour week for factory or "general" workers, 1 a 37½-hour week, and only 1 a 44-hour week.

Table 4 shows that the modal working week for engineers or firemen or both is 44 hours. In many cases the 44-hour week is allowed by reason of a 10 percent tolerance above the regular 40 hours established for factory employees. In addition to the 79 codes with provisions for engineers, etc., falling within the 44-hour group, 27 codes provide for 168 hours in a 4-week period for this class of labor, which when reduced to a weekly basis also yields an average working week of 44 hours. Four percent of the total number of codes specifying the hours that engineers or firemen may work fix a maximum of 40 hours, either with or without provisions for flexibility, and of the 8 codes with such restrictions 3 are for clothing trades (hats, infants' and children's wear, and men's neckwear). A very substantial number of codes (15.7 percent of the total) permit the employment of engineers or firemen for a maximum of 48 hours. Among the codes with a 56-hour week for engineers or firemen (4 percent of the total), the working week is in most instances identical with that permitted for watchmen.

The figures indicate, however, that on the whole engineers or firemen are subject to shorter hours than are watchmen, the modal working week for the latter group being 56 hours. Certain codes, such as those for the subdivisions of the concrete industry and for sandstone and crushed stone, provide a working week as high as 60 or 64 hours for watchmen. In only a single instance (the men's neckwear industry) is the watchman's working week limited to 40 hours. By the terms of one group of codes, listed in the table as "combinations of hours", watchmen are subject to a 42-hour limitation by means of an averaging provision that makes it possible for the men to work in pairs, each working 36 and 48 hours alternately.

[5] For tabulation of the hours provisions for factory or "general" workers see p. 598.

Daily Working Time and Days per Week

The 8-hour day and 6-day week prevail under approved codes for the rank and file of labor. There are instances in which the 8-hour day is accepted as the normal working time but the maximum allowable is raised to 9 so that peak requirements may be met, especially for office work. Under the small number of codes establishing a week of less than 40 hours, working days of 7 or 7½ hours in length are found. With these exceptions code variations from the 8-hour day are largely provided for maintenance men, including engineers, firemen, and watchmen, and the limit may run as high as 12 hours in 24.

Certain codes stipulate a 5-day week. However, as already indicated, provisions are quite common which permit either that labor may be employed for hours in excess of the regular maximum during specified periods in the year or that the working time may be averaged over given periods as long as the weekly average stipulated by the code is maintained. As such provisions are usually predicated on an 8-hour day and a maximum working week of 48 hours, either with or without the payment of overtime for the 8 hours in excess of the regular weekly working time, the code terms must be so framed that a sixth day of labor may be required of workers in any week even though under normal conditions they work only 5.

Machine-Hour Limitations and Control of Plant Working Time

SUPPLEMENTING the regulation of the spread and regularization of working time for the individual, code limitations have in some instances been placed on the number of hours' operation of machines and the total plant working time. Experimental work has also been carried on with respect to restricting the speed of machine operation and the installation of new machinery. The possibilities and the effects of the latter phases of production control are still being considered, particularly in the textile industry under the work-assignment boards set up by Executive order. Regulations of this kind have been difficult to enforce. Provisions limiting machine-hours and plant working time have undergone no change and have formed the basis for curtailment of working time by given percentages or for total shutdown of the industry for limited periods. It is significant that all of these measures of control have been employed in large part in the production of textiles and garments, industries recognized as suffering from a serious overcapacity in productive equipment.

Among the codes approved in recent months there have been proportionately fewer with a plant or machine-hour limitation than during the earlier period of code making. Of the 535 approved codes here analyzed, only 8 percent contain one or more provisions limiting number of shifts, machine-hours, days of operation, or hours to be

worked in any one day; of the 409 codes approved at the end of April 1934, 12 percent were in this class. The most common method of achieving such limitations is to limit the number of shifts per day. Codes setting limits of one or two shifts are equally numerous as may be seen in the following tabular analysis:

Limitation of shifts to—	*Number of codes*
1 per day	18
2 per day	17
1 and 2 shifts in combination	2
Limitation of hours of operation—	
Per week	6
Per day	1
Limitation of days per week	1
Total	45

Codes limiting operation on the basis of shifts represent 37 out of the total of 45. The codes having allowances for a combination of shifts are those covering underwear and allied products industry (permitting 1-shift operation of sewing machines and 2-shift operation of knitting machines) and the knitted outerwear industry (allowing 2 shifts for productive machinery and 1 shift for others, or 1 shift for all). Among the 6 codes specifying the number of hours that may be worked in a week, 1 sets the limit at 40 hours per week averaged over 6 months, 1 at 52 hours per week, 2 at 80 per week with an exception for a subdivision of one industry, and 2 at 144 hours per week, the restriction in one instance being placed on paper machines only and in the other on plant operation. Other codes, in considerable number, fix the hours between which work may be carried on, particularly for women, and in the retail and wholesale trades store hours are established as a basis for working time of employees. These provisions are not here listed but the foregoing tabulation shows the variety in methods of production control and makes it clear that such limitations do not necessarily apply to the entire plant but may cover only certain machines or departments.

Provisions for Overtime Pay

THE NEED for establishing rates of pay for overtime work arises from the very general occurrence of provisions permitting an extension of the regular working time either by allowing hours to be averaged over specified periods or by fixing definite additions to the usual schedule in periods of concentrated demand. Such extensions are sometimes regarded as part of the usual scheduled hours but more often they are considered overtime for which extra compensation must be paid. A few codes establish overtime pay only for employment on Sundays or special holidays. Whatever the definition of overtime used, the principle of extra pay for such employment is recognized in 86 percent of the approved codes.

Time and a half is the rate at which overtime is most generally compensated, with time and a third ranking next in frequency. A small number of codes authorize double rates in certain skilled occupations, or the prevailing rate in a given district, or sometimes the granting of compensatory free time during the regular working hours. Some codes establish several hourly overtime rates of pay, depending upon the class of workers compensated.

Table 5 shows the distribution of the codes containing provisions for overtime pay for certain classes of workers most commonly covered. Highly skilled workers on continuous processes, regular repair and maintenance employees, shipping clerks, chauffeurs, etc., not shown in the table, are covered by overtime provisions in some cases, but the inclusion of these classes is not customary.

Table 5.—Distribution of Provisions for Overtime Pay, Classified by Rate of Pay and Class of Employees

Rate of overtime pay	Codes with overtime provision for—							
	Emergency maintenance and repair work		Factory or "general" employees		Office or sales employees		Watchmen engineers, o firemen	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Double time			1	0.3				
1½ regular hourly rate	133	51.6	161	50.7	4	17.4	24	30.0
1⅓ regular hourly rate	123	47.7	153	48.1	14	60.9	51	63.8
Regular hourly rate	2	.7			3	13.0	5	6.2
Compensatory time off for hours worked			1	.3	2	8.7		
Prevailing rate			2	.6				
Total	258	100.0	318	100.0	23	100.0	80	100.0

Overtime pay is granted to factory or "general" workers under more codes (318) than to any other class of employees. Those engaged in emergency maintenance and repair work form the second largest group so compensated (258). For watchmen, engineers, and firemen, overtime pay is provided in only a small number of codes (80). Extra compensation is least often established for office workers (23); the reason for this is evident when it is remembered that it is a more common practice to average the hours of office employees than to set a flat maximum or to provide for peak allowances and that the extra hours worked in one period are offset by shorter hours at another time. The lack of extra pay provisions for watchmen, engineers, and firemen is also explained, at least in part, by the unusually long hours fixed as their regular working time.

Time and a half is somewhat more common than time and a third as overtime compensation for the factory or "general" employees and the emergency maintenance and repair workers, but the latter

rate is more usual for watchmen, engineers, and firemen, and for office or sales employees. In no instance is factory employees' overtime paid for at regular rates but for all three of the other classifications covered by the table regular rates are provided for under two or more codes (5 codes, in the case of watchmen, engineers, or firemen). On the other hand, the prevailing rate appears for factory employees in two industries, namely, daily newspaper and graphic arts, but nowhere else does this rate appear. In one industry double the hourly rate is authorized for overtime employment.

Of the small number of codes that do not provide for overtime pay a few either prohibit such employment or make no allowance for employment beyond the scheduled maximum. However, it is more usual to find that the codes that do not grant overtime pay are so planned that extra hours may be worked under the averaging provisions or peak-season allowances permitting extra working time during fixed periods.

Control of Child Labor

AGE 16 is the accepted minimum for employment of minors under codes, but higher age limits are established for industries and occupations with peculiar hazards. Notable exceptions to the general 16-year minimum occur in the codes covering the various branches of retail trade and the distribution of periodicals. Under the retail codes, while minors of 14 and 15 may be employed, their hours are restricted to 3 per day, so timed as not to conflict with school hours, or to 1 day of 8 hours each week. Under the daily newspaper and graphic arts codes the 3-hour per day limit is also established and is applicable to minors of 14 and 15. The theatrical and radio codes stipulate that to fill child parts, employment of minors under 16 may be arranged by special permission.

In table 6 the code provisions for employment of minors are shown, classified by the ages below which children are barred from employment.

Table 6.—Distribution of Codes Limiting Employment of Minors, Classified by Ages Below Which Children are Barred from Employment

Ages below which minors are excluded from employment	Number of codes	Percent
Under 16 years with exceptions	13	2.4
Under 16 years	79	14.8
Under 17 years	3	.6
Under 18 years	13	2.4
Under 16 years general; under 18 in hazardous or unhealthful occupations	357	66.7
Under 16 years in certain occupations; under 18 in others	63	11.8
Under 16, 18, or 21 years, depending upon occupation	1	.2
Under 16 years in certain occupations; under 20 in others	1	.2
Under 16 years in certain occupations; under 21 in others	4	.7
Under 16 years in certain occupations; under 17 in others	1	.2
Total	535	100.0

More than three-fourths (78.5 percent) of all the codes set 16 years as the minimum age in any employment and 18 years in occupations having peculiar hazards. A total of 357 codes fix the minimum age for employment at 16 with a further requirement that in hazardous or unhealthful occupations no minor under 18 may be employed. In 63 codes the 18-year minimum applies to employees in manufacturing or processing, and those operating machinery or engaged in mining or underground work, while the 16-year standard is fixed for office or nonmanufacturing employees. Codes having a flat 16-year minimum make up the next largest single group (79); of these all but 16 were approved before the close of 1933, i. e., before the higher exemption mentioned became general. The small group of 13 codes that prohibit employment of any minors under 18 includes the following industries: Burlesque theater, coal dock, concrete masonry, concrete pipe manufacturing, natural cleft stone, pyrotechnic, quicksilver, railway brass car and locomotive bearings and castings manufacturing, rock and slag wool, shower door, slate, wiping cloth, and wrecking and salvage. The highest standards have been placed on employment in the bedding, motor bus, processed or refined fish oil, and salt producing industries, for which the general minimum is age 16 and the standard in special fields is 21.

Control and Exemptions of Miscellaneous Labor Groups

In the course of operations under the National Industrial Recovery Act certain extracode agencies and principles have been established to deal with special industrial situations that appeared to threaten the equalization of competitive conditions for all units of private business operating under codes. The problems referred to include the exemption of retail and service trades from code limitations under given conditions, the control of apprenticeship standards, employment of handicapped employees, homework, wage payments in scrip, and prison labor. By Executive action authorized under title I of the Recovery Act, principles governing some of these points have been laid down which do not always apply if there is code provision, but do serve to fix conditions of employment if this has not been done under code terms. The measures taken in these fields both under codes and supplementary to code terms will be summarized briefly.

Retail and Service Trade Exemptions from Codes

It has been customary to blanket under codes all industries or trades covered by the definition of the industry given in the code, making no exceptions for individual firms that, because of size, location, or other reasons (including shortage of labor), are unable to conform with the requirements fixed. In order to secure a post-

ponement in putting the provisions into effect or to remove any unit from the necessity of complying with the code requirements, it is usually necessary to make application to the National Recovery Administration, and the plea may be granted or refused on the basis of findings. However, two groups of industry and trade have been exempt from certain limitations under codes: (1) Retail trades and service industries in towns of less than 2,500 population for which the exemption extends to all labor provisions except those controlling the employment of child labor and the statutory requirements for collective bargaining, but it is required that the provisions setting forth fair trade practices be observed; and (2) service trades, which are exempt from the fair-trade-practice provisions of codes but are subject to the labor provisions in their entirety. The second group includes such trades as motor-vehicle storage and parking, bowling and billiard, cleaning and dyeing, shoe rebuilding, advertising-display installation, advertising distributing, and barber shop trades, irrespective of the size of community in which the business is operating. It is apparent that the result of these two classes of exemptions is to place certain small units in the service trades, i. e., in towns of less than 2,500 population, outside the limits of both the labor and fair-trade-practice provisions commonly imposed under codes; the single exception is that restrictions on employment of child labor must be observed. Local trade-practice agreements may be entered into if supported by 85 percent of the members of the trade.

The first action taken to exempt the service trades from the fair-trade-practice provisions was an Executive order of May 26, 1934, which left to the Administrator the designation of particular service trades to be exempted; the Administrator on May 28 named the service trades listed in the preceding paragraph. On August 13, 1934, the Administration moved to bring the still uncodified service trades under labor standards, by announcing that employers would be circularized through the post office. The employers were asked to sign applications for official copies of the code Blue Eagle and the labor provisions affecting them, this action and display of the Blue Eagle being accepted as evidence of compliance with code labor provisions.

Apprenticeship Provisions

A good many industries have undertaken to control the working conditions of apprentices and learners through codes, by laying down limits as to duration of the apprenticeship period, restricting the number of apprentices to be employed, and fixing special wage rates for such labor. Provisions of this kind lack uniformity, the learning periods set ranging from 6 weeks to 6 months, with allowances up to 1 year. The permitted number of apprentices is sometimes fixed

on a percentage basis, as 5 to 10 percent of total workers or total productive workers. The rates of pay of apprentices are usually 70, 80, or 90 percent of the code minimum for regular workers. Failure to include standards for apprentices has resulted in confusion except in the industries whose apprenticeship training programs antedated the recovery program.

By Executive order of June 27, 1934, new rules were prescribed governing the employment of apprentices, and the President stated that no code provision should "be so construed or applied as to violate" the rules established by the order. By this order the President made it possible to employ an apprentice at less than code rates or for hours in excess of the code allowance upon permission from the agency designated by the Secretary of Labor and a certificate permitting such employment under the approved training program. The term "apprentice" as defined in the order means a person of at least 16 years of age who has entered a written contract with an employer providing for at least 2,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment under an approved training program. Under this order the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training was established, with the Secretary of Labor as chairman; the membership includes one representative and one alternate from the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior, the Department of Labor, and the National Recovery Administration. The Committee advises the Secretary of Labor in the exercise of its powers under the Executive order and in enforcing the standards and regulations.

The Secretary of Labor issued regulations on August 14, 1934, authorizing the Committee to proceed with the preparation of basic standards for use in developing apprentice-training programs. These regulations provide that standards may vary according to occupation or industry but must include, in addition to the requirements established by the President, provisions that: (1) The apprentice-training period may not be less than 2,000 nor more than 10,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment; (2) at least 144 hours must be devoted to group instruction on general as well as technical subjects, under direction of public authorities, and that this time be included in the maximum working hours prescribed in the applicable code, except that where the maximum is 40 hours or less per week the hours devoted to study may in the discretion of the appropriate authority be in addition to the regular hours, but with 44 hours per week the absolute maximum including hours of instruction; and (3) the beginning wage must ordinarily not be less than 25 percent of the basic rate for journeymen in the locality, and must be increased periodically so that the average rate for apprentices will be not less than 50 percent of the journeyman's basic wage for the entire period of apprenticeship.

The Secretary of Labor has ordered the Committee to study existing State agencies which have been or may be designated to supervise apprentice training and to make recommendations as to the designation of these or other agencies, either regional, local, general, or special, to supervise training. Any agency so designated must place training and education of apprentices first in its program and adopt basic standards at least as strict as those of the Secretary of Labor. Such agencies must be authorized to issue certificates to apprentices, and must work out and enforce a plan to supervise apprentice training subject to approval of the Secretary of Labor and make full use of the service of the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training.

These regulations do not apply to an employer operating under a code having apprentice training provisions that have been or may be approved by the Secretary of Labor.

Provisions for Handicapped Workers

An Executive order of February 17, 1934, made possible the employment of handicapped workers under all codes. Prior to that time provisions for such employment had been written into codes but without standardization as to rates of pay or proportion of such employees in the labor force. In some cases the codes exempted the handicapped from all the labor standards established. The President's order did not replace existing code provisions but made it possible for employers, operating under codes which contained no provision for the employment of the handicapped, to take on such workers, and gave the United States Department of Labor power to designate State officials to issue certificates to handicapped workers permitting employment at less than code rates. The Secretary's Committee on Minimum Wage was made the administrative agent of the Department of Labor. In a memorandum of April 11, 1934, sent to State officials authorized to issue certificates to handicapped workers, the Committee announced that under codes not fixing conditions of employment for handicapped workers the rate of pay would be 75 percent of the code minimum and these workers could not exceed 5 percent of the total number of employees. Handicapped workers paid in accordance with code provision must be certificated by the proper State agency but may be kept at work pending the issuance or refusal of the certificate.

A doctor's certificate must be obtained for all persons employed as handicapped workers before the State certificate is issued. Persons so classified must actually have some infirmity resulting from age, physical or mental defects, or injury, that impairs their earning capacity.

Certificates cannot be given to employees simply because they are found to be slow or inefficient, or to individuals with some physical or mental defect that does not affect earning power in the specific occupation in which they are engaged. The Secretary's Committee on Minimum Wage has sought to introduce uniform safeguards, keeping these factors in mind.

The principle has also been established that the reduction in the wage paid to handicapped persons should be proportionate to the reduction in their efficiency, and indiscriminate application of the 75 percent rate, regardless of the degree of disability, has been barred as inequitable.

Employers must report to the agencies designated to issue certificates for handicapped workers, any cases of employment of severely injured persons on light work who are being compensated for partial disability. They must report on the wages paid, the date of beginning work and the date when the employee returns to his regular employment. If the State agency orders that such work be discontinued the employer must comply.

Provisions for Homework

In the clothing industries, where homework has long been a factor in undermining the level of wages and keeping working hours long, a determined effort has been made either to prohibit homework entirely by code agreement or to subject it to the same limitations that exist under factory operation. The first step was toward abolition of the practice of homework, either outright or by stages, with a certain proportion of the homeworkers to be dropped at given intervals (as under the code for the leather and woolen knit glove industry). Later, the National Recovery Administration set up a special committee to determine a homework policy. Upon the basis of this committee's findings, an Executive order was issued May 15, 1934, permitting homework at the applicable code wage for persons incapacitated for factory work by reason of injury, etc., persons responsible for the care of a person who is bedridden or invalided, and workers accustomed to this method of earning a living before code limitations became effective. The order applies to all codes except those covering the handling of food and allied products. Under codes providing for the gradual elimination of homework, the terms of the Executive order do not come into force until after the date the code prohibitions become completely effective.

The administration of this order is in the hands of the Secretary's Committee on Minimum Wage. Certificates for homework are issued by State agencies designated by the United States Department of Labor upon joint application of the employer and the homeworker. The homeworker must be certificated by the State agency determined

by the United States Department of Labor and must be free of contagious diseases and maintain certain standards of sanitation. If at any time investigation shows that the reason for permitting homework has ceased to exist certificates may be revoked. While there is no rule as to the number of workers who may be given homework, agents issuing certificates have been cautioned to use restraint.

Rates paid to homeworkers must yield as much as rates paid for the same work done in the factory. All materials and findings must be supplied by the employer and delivered and returned without expense to the worker. No deductions may be made for spoiled work. The homeworker must pledge himself not to allow other persons to assist in any part of the homework. The assignment of more work than it is possible to complete in the applicable code hours is prohibited.

Payment of Wages in Scrip

A large number of codes specify that payment of wages shall be made either in currency or by check. In many industries this does not involve a departure from established custom, but it is a significant feature in a code such as that for the bituminous-coal industry, where labor has long sought to obtain cash wage payments in order to become free from the necessity of trading at company stores. Codes for certain of the distributive trades contain a provision that scrip will be accepted up to a stated date, thus allowing time for a study of the economic and social effects of such wage payments.

A special committee of three was appointed by the National Recovery Administrator in March 1934 to investigate both scrip payments of wages and receipts of scrip by retailers in lieu of cash. The committee reported as regards company stores and wage payments in scrip. The effectiveness of the code provisions on these points has been postponed on several occasions to permit additional study of the findings.

Prison Labor

Under certain codes approved in the early months of operation under the Recovery Act provisions were adopted laying down the principle that the output of penal, reformatory, or correctional institutions should enter the open market only on a basis fairly competitive with similar merchandise not so produced.

Because of the economic and social questions involved, this led to a movement to control the manufacture and sale of such goods along State lines, and a "compact" was drawn up for adoption by the States. This compact was approved by the President in April 1934 and was approved by the majority of States before the end of the year. Under its terms working hours in prison shops may not exceed those established for competing private industry (and in no case exceed 40 per

week) and goods may not be sold below the fair current price prevailing in the markets where normally sold. In fixing prices, the cost of production of the prison goods must be computed taking into account the same allowances for labor and overhead paid in domestic, private industry on competing and comparable products. This action removed from the jurisdiction of codes all questions involving the production of prison-made goods, while at the same time placing prison industries on a fair competitive basis and making it possible for the selling trades to handle the products of prisons.

The whole question of prison labor was reopened in connection with the revision of working standards under the cotton-garment industry, by the Executive order of October 12, 1934. The committee named under this order to study prison-labor competition in the manufacture of cotton garments stated in its report that the basic aims of labor are incompatible with the purpose of the prison compact and that nothing short of complete withdrawal of prison goods from competitive markets and a program of prison production for State use would settle the controversy. Strict adherence to the prison-labor compact was recommended until a long-range plan could be worked out. An outline for such a plan was placed before the Administration by the committee. The Federal Prison Industries Corporation has since been appointed to consider ways of securing greater variety in the goods produced by the prisons so that prison competition may not rest so heavily upon any one industry, such as the manufacture of cotton garments.

Classification of Codes According to Maximum Weekly Working Hours Allowed for Factory or "General" Employees

27 hours (1)

Cast-iron soil pipe.

32 hours (1)

Bituminous road material.

35 hours (7)

Bituminous coal.[1]
Blouse and skirt.
Coat and suit.
Fur manufacturing.
Millinery.
Pipe nipple.
Pleating, stitching, and Bonnaz hand embroidery.

35 hours, averaged over period of weeks or months (2)

Fire-extinguishing-appliance manufacturing.
Motor fire-apparatus manufacturing.

35 hours, with allowances in peak periods (4)

Dress.
Envelop.
Fur dressing and fur dyeing.
Print roller and print block manufacturing.

36 hours (8)

Canning.
Cotton garment.
Electrical manufacturing.
Men's clothing.
Merchant and custom tailoring.
Processed or refined fish oil.
Shipbuilding and ship repair.
Shoulder pad.

36 hours, averaged over period of weeks or months (6)

Cement.
Laundry and dry-cleaning machinery manufacturing.
Oil burner.
Refractories.
Rubber tire.
Structural clay products.

[1] This is the only provision governing hours for the regular working force.

36 hours, with allowances in peak periods (7)

Cast-iron pressure pipe.
Men's neckwear.
Pasted shoe stock.[1]
Public seating.
Rolling steel door.
Upward-acting door.
Wholesale confectioners.

37½ hours (2)

Covered button.
Undergarment and negligee.[1]

40 hours (147)

Academic costume.
Advertising display installation.
Air transport.
Animal soft hair.
Art needlework.
Artificial flower and feather.
Artificial-limb manufacturing.[1]
Automatic sprinkler.
Baking.
Bias tape.
Bicycle.
Boiler manufacturing.[1]
Broom manufacturing.
Builders' supplies trade.
Burlesque theatrical.
Candle manufacturing and beeswax bleachers and refiners.
Candlewick bedspread.
Canned salmon.
Cap and cloth hat.
Car advertising.
Celluloid button, buckle, and novelty manufacturing.
China clay producing.
Coffee.
Coin-operated machine manufacturing.
Commercial aviation.
Commercial fixture.
Copper and brass mill products.
Corset and brassière.[1]
Cotton pickery.
Cotton textile.
Crushed stone, sand and gravel, and slag.
Curled hair manufacturing.
Daily newspaper.
Dog food.
Drapery and upholstery trimming.
Electric and neon sign.
End-grain strip wood block.
Fertilizer.
Fiber can and tube.
Fishing tackle.
Fresh-water pearl-button manufacturing.
Funeral service.
Gas cock.
Gasoline pump.[1]
Gear manufacturing.
Hair and jute felt.
Hair cloth.
Handkerchief.
Hat manufacturing.
Hatters' fur cutting.
Horsehair dressing.
Hosiery.
Household ice refrigerator.
Importing trade.
Industry of collective manufacture for door-to-door distribution.
Infants' and children's wear.
Knitted outerwear.
Lace manufacturing.[1]
Ladies' handbag.
Leather and knitted wool glove.[1]
Legitimate theatrical.
Licorice.
Luggage and fancy leather goods.
Lumber and timber products.[1]
Machined waste manufacturing.
Malt products.
Manganese.
Manufacturing and wholesale surgical.
Marine auxiliary machinery.
Mayonnaise.
Men's garter, suspender and belt manufacturing.
Metal hat die and wood hat block.[1]
Metal tank.
Metal window.
Millinery and dress-trimming braid and textile.[1]
Mopstick.
Motion picture.
Motion-picture laboratory.[1]
Motorcycle manufacturing.
Narrow fabrics.
Needlework industry in Puerto Rico.
Nottingham lace curtain.
Novelty curtain draperies, bedspreads, and novelty pillow.
Outdoor advertising.
Oyster-shell crushers.
Paper distributing.
Paper-making-machine builders.
Paper, stationery, and tablet manufacturing.
Peanut butter.
Pharmaceutical and biological.
Photographic and photo finishing.
Piano manufacturing.
Plumbago crucible.
Plumbing fixtures [1].
Pottery supplies and backwall radiant.
Powder puff.[1]
Precious jewelry producing.
Private home study school.[1]
Quicksilver.
Radio broadcasting.
Raw peanut milling.
Rayon and silk dyeing and printing.
Ready-mixed concrete.
Retail lumber, lumber products, building materials, and building specialties.
River and harbor improvement.
Robe and allied products.
Sand-lime brick.
Sanitary napkin and cleansing tissue.
Schiffli, hand machine embroidery and embroidery thread and scallop cutting.

[1] This is the only provision governing hours for the regular working force.

Scrap iron, nonferrous scrap metals, and waste materials trade.
Secondary steel products warehousing.
Sewing machine.
Shower door.
Silk textile.
Slit fabric.
Smoking pipe manufacturing.
Solid braided cord.
Spice grinding.
Steel tubular and firebox boiler.[1]
Structural steel and iron fabricating.
Surgical dressings.
Table oilcloth.
Talc and soapstone.
Tank car service.
Terra cotta.[1]
Textile examining, shrinking, and refinishing.
Throwing.
Umbrella.
Upholstery and drapery textile.
Upholstery spring and accessories.
Vacuum cleaner manufacturing.
Valve and fittings.
Vegetable ivory button.
Velvet.
Wallpaper manufacturing.[1]
Wet mop manufacturing.
Wholesale coal.[1]
Wholesaling or distributing trade.
Wiping cloth.
Wire, rod, and tube die manufacturing.[1]
Wood plug.
Wooden insulator pin and bracket manufacturing.
Wool felt manufacturing.
Wool textile.
Wool trade.
Wrecking and salvage.
Yeast.

40 hours, averaged over period of weeks or months (92)

Advertising distributing trade.
All-metal insect screen.
American glassware.
Animal glue.
Asphalt and mastic tile.
Athletic goods.
Automobile manufacturing.
Automotive parts and equipment manufacturing.
Ball clay production.[1]
Bankers.[1]
Brush manufacturing.
Buff and polishing wheel.
Buffing and polishing composition.
Canning and packing machinery.[1]
Cap and closure.
Carbon black manufacturing.[1]
Chemical manufacturing.
Chinaware and porcelain manufacturing.
Clay drain tile manufacturing.
Cleaning and dyeing (48 per week, clerks employed by retailers).
Concrete pipe manufacturing.
Copper.
Cordage and twine.
Cork.
Corrugated and solid fiber shipping container.
Crown manufacturing.
Dental goods and equipment industry and trade.
Dry and polishing mop manufacturing.
Dry color.
Earthenware manufacturing.
Electric storage and wet primary battery.
Farm equipment.
Feldspar.
Floor and wall clay tile manufacturing.
Fuller's earth producing and marketing.
Funeral supply.
Furniture and floor wax and polishing.
Furniture manufacturing.
Glass container.
Graphic arts.
Gypsum.
Hardwood distillation.
Industrial supplies and machinery distributors trade.[1]
Iron and steel.[1]
Leather.[1]
Light sewing.
Lime.[1]
Limestone.
Linoleum and felt base manufacturing.[1]
Lye.
Machine tool and equipment distributing.
Marble quarrying and finishing.
Marking devices.
Musical merchandise manufacturing.
Mutual savings banks.
Natural cleft stone.
Newsprint.
Office equipment manufacturing.
Ornamental molding, carving and turning.
Oxyacetylene.
Paper and pulp.
Paper bag manufacturing.
Paperboard.
Petroleum equipment.
Photoengraving.
Photographic manufacturing.
Porcelain breakfast furniture.
Printing ink manufacturing.
Railway safety appliance.
Rayon and synthetic yarn producing.[1]
Reclaimed rubber manufacturing.
Reinforcing materials fabricating.[1]
Retail monument.
Road machinery manufacturing.
Rock crusher manufacturing.
Saddlery manufacturing.
Sandstone.
Savings, building and loan associations.[1]
Shoe and leather finish, polish, and cement manufacturing.
Silverware manufacturing.
Slate.
Soap and glycerine manufacturing.
Soft fiber manufacturing.
Soft lime rock.
Steel casting.
Steel plate fabricating.
Tanning extract.

[1] This is the only provision governing hours for the regular working force.

Textile processing.
Venetian blind.
Vitrified clay, sewer pipe manufacturing.
Waxed paper.
Wood cased lead pencil manufacturing.

40 hours with allowances in peak periods (222)

Abrasive grain.
Adhesive and ink.
Advertising specialty manufacturing.[1]
Air valve.
Alloy casting.
Alloys.
Aluminum.
American match.
Antifriction bearing.
Asbestos.
Asphalt shingle and roofing.
Assembled watch.
Automotive chemical specialties manufacturing.
Band instrument manufacturing.
Bank and security vault manufacturing.
Batting and padding.
Beauty and barber mechanical equipment manufacturing.
Bedding manufacturing.
Beverage dispensing equipment.
Blackboard and blackboard eraser manufacturing.
Bleached shellac manufacturing.
Bobbin and spool.
Book publishing.
Boot and shoe.[1]
Bottled soft drink.
Bottling machinery and equipment manufacturing.
Brattice cloth.[1]
Bulk drinking straw, wrapped drinking straw, wrapped toothpick, and wrapped manicure stick.
Business furniture, storage equipment and filing supply.
Can manufacturing.
Candy manufacturing.
Canvas goods.
Canvas stitched belt manufacturing.
Card clothing.
Carpet and rug manufacturing.
Cast-iron boiler and cast-iron radiator.
Chewing gum manufacturing.
Chilled car wheel.
Cigar container.
Cigar manufacturing.
Clay and shale roofing tile.
Clay machinery.
Cloth reel.
Coal dock.
Coated abrasives.
Cocoa and chocolate manufacturing.
Cold storage door manufacturing.
Collapsible tube.
Commercial refrigerator.
Commercial vehicle body.
Compressed air.[1]
Concrete masonry.
Construction.
Construction machinery distributing.
Cooking and heating appliance.
Corn cob pipe.
Corrugated rolled-metal culvert pipe.
Cotton cloth glove manufacturing.
Cotton ginning machinery manufacturing.
Counter type ice-cream freezer.
Cylinder mold and dandy roll.
Cylindrical liquid tight paper container.
Dental laboratory.
Die casting manufacturing.
Dowel-pin manufacturing.
Drop forging.
Dry goods cotton batting.
Electric hoist and monorail manufacturing.
Electrotyping and stereotyping.
Excelsior and excelsior products.
Expanding and specialty paper products.
Fabricated metal products manufacturing and metal finishing and metal coating.
Fan and blower.
Fiber wallboard.
Fiber and metal work clothing button manufacturing.
Flag manufacturing.
Flavoring products.
Flexible insulation.
Floor machinery.
Fluted cup, pan liner and lace paper.
Folding paper box.
Food dish and pulp and paper plate.
Foundry equipment.
Foundry supply.
Fur dealing trade.
Gas appliances and apparatus.
Glazed and fancy paper.
Grass and fiber rug manufacturing.
Gray iron foundry.
Grinding wheel.
Gummed label and embossed seal.
Gumming.
Heat exchange.[1]
Hide and leather working machine.
Horseshoe and allied products manufacturing.
Ice cream cone.
Imported date packing.
Imported green olive.
Industrial furnace manufacturing.
Industrial oil burning equipment.
Industrial safety equipment industry and industrial safety equipment trade.
Industry of wholesaling plumbing products, heating products and/or distributing pipe fittings and valves.
Insecticide and disinfectant manufacturing.
Insulation board.
Investment bankers.
Knitting, braiding, and wire covering machine.
Ladder manufacturing.[1]
Laundry trade.
Lead.
Leather cloth and lacquered fabrics, window shade cloth and rollers, and book cloth and impregnated fabrics.
Lightning rod manufacturing.
Liquefied gas.[1]
Loose leaf and blank book.
Macaroni.

[1] This is the only provision governing hours for the regular working force.

Machine applied staple and stapling machine.
Machine knife and allied steel products.
Machine tool and forging machinery.[1]
Machinery and allied products.
Malleable iron.
Marine equipment.
Mechanical packing.
Medium and low-priced jewelry manufacturing.
Metal etching.
Metal hospital furniture manufacturing.
Metal treating.
Mica.
Milk filtering materials and dairy products cotton wrappings.
Newspaper printing press.
Nickel and nickel alloy.
Nonferrous and steel convector manufacturing.
Nonferrous foundry.
Open paper drinking cup and round nesting food container.
Optical manufacturing.[1]
Optical retail.[1]
Optical wholesale industry and trade.[1]
Package medicine.
Packaging machinery.
Paint, varnish, and lacquer manufacturing.
Paper disk milk bottle cap.
Paper makers' felt.
Pecan shelling.
Perfume, cosmetic, and other toilet preparations.
Photographic mount.
Pickle packing.
Picture molding and picture frame.
Pipe organ.
Preformed plastic products.
Preserve, maraschino cherry, and glace fruit.
Pretzel.
Printers' rollers.
Printing equipment industry and trade.
Pump manufacturing.[1]
Punch board manufacturing.[1]
Pyrotechnic manufacturing.
Railroad special track equipment.
Railway brass car and locomotive bearings and castings manufacturing.
Railway car building.
Ready-made furniture slip covers.
Real estate brokerage.[1]
Ring traveler.[1]
Rock and slag wool manufacturing.
Roofing granule manufacturing and distributing.
Rubber manufacturing.
Rug chemical processing trade.
Safety razor and safety razor blade manufacturing.
Sample card.
Sanitary and waterproof specialties manufacturing.
Sanitary milk bottle closure.
Saw and steel products manufacturing.
Scientific apparatus.
Secondary aluminium.
Set-up paper box manufacturing.
Shoe last.
Shoe machinery.
Shoe pattern manufacturing.[1]
Shovel, dragline, and crane.
Shuttle manufacturing.
Slide fastener.
Small arms and ammunition.
Smelting and refining of secondary metals into brass and bronze alloys in ingot form.
Specialty accounting supply manufacturing.
Spray painting and finishing equipment manufacturing.
Stained and leaded glass.
Stay manufacturing.
Steam heating equipment.
Steel joist.
Steel wool.
Stereotype dry mat.
Stock exchange.[1]
Stone finishing.
Sulphonated oil manufacturing.
Tag.
Tapioca dry products.
Textile bag.
Textile machinery manufacturing.[1]
Textile print roller engraving.
Tool, die, and machine shop special.
Toys and playthings.
Trailer manufacturing.
Transparent materials converters.
Umbrella frame and umbrella hardware manufacturing.
Underwear and allied products manufacturing.
Unit heater and/or unit ventilator manufacturing.
Used textile bag.
Used textile machinery and accessories distributing trade.
Wadding.
Warm-air furnace manufacturing.
Warm-air register.
Washing and ironing machine manufacturing.
Watch case manufacturing.[1]
Waterproof paper.
Waterproofing, dampproofing, calking compounds, and concrete floor treatments manufacturing.
Welt manufacturing.
Wholesale monumental granite.
Wholesale monumental marble.
Wholesale tobacco trade.
Witch hazel.
Women's belts.[1]
Wood heel.
Wood preserving.
Wood turning and shaping.
Woven wood fabric shade.

44 hours (2)

Motor vehicle retailing trade.[1]
Transit (48 per week averaged over 6 months, car house, bus operators, etc.).

44 hours, with allowances in peak periods (3)

Motor vehicle storage and parking.
Wholesale automotive trade.[1]
Wholesale food and grocery.

[1] This is the only provision governing hours for the regular working force.

45 hours (1)

Merchandise warehousing trade.

48 hours (6)

Barber shop trade.
Cinders, ashes, and scavenger trade.[2]
Household goods storage and moving trade.
Refrigerated warehousing.
Shoe rebuilding trade.
Toll bridge.

48 hours, averaged over period of weeks or months (4)

Domestic freight forwarding.
Ice.
Motorbus.
Trucking.

48 hours with allowances in peak periods (2)

Retail food and grocery trade.
Retail rubber tire and battery trade.

52 hours (1)

Bowling and billiard operating trade.

54 hours with allowances in peak periods (1)

Hotel.

Combinations of hours averaging under 40 per week (4)

Boat building and boat repairing (36 per week during 26 weeks and 42 per week during 26 weeks).
Metal lath (32 per week, Nov. 1 to Mar. 1 and 40 per week Mar. 1 to Nov. 1 with peak allowances).
Petroleum (72 in 2 weeks, 40 per week).
Window glass (72 in 14 days with peak allowances).

Combinations of hours 40 per week and over (11)

Fishery (90 in any 2 weeks).
Inland water carrier trade in eastern division of United States operating via New York canal system.[3]
Restaurant.[4]
Retail farm equipment.[5]
Retail jewelry.[5]
Retail solid fuel.[6]
Retail tobacco trade.[7]
Retail trade.[8]
Retail trade in Hawaii.[7]
Salt production.[9]
Surgical distributors' trade.[8]

No limitation on hours (1)

Fur trapping contractors.

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[2] Code withdrawn as unwarranted 1 year after approval.
[3] 40 per week between Dec. 1 and Apr. 1 and 44 per week Apr. 1 to Dec. 1.
[4] 48 per week for females and 54 per week for males.
[5] 40 to 56 per week according to store hours including peak allowances.
[6] 40 per week in 4 months and 48 per week in 8 months.
[7] 40 to 56 per week according to store hours.
[8] 40 to 48 per week according to store hours.
[9] 42 per week except in the South and California where maximum is 48.

Self-Help Activities Among the Unemployed in Washington, D. C.

By Florence E. Parker, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

CONCRETE results—in the form of hundreds of articles of clothing, bedding, etc., providing a decided betterment in living conditions—and the intangible but very real benefit of improved morale among the members have already been attained to considerable degree by the self-help groups of the District of Columbia. These are cooperative associations, formed among the unemployed, whose purpose is to obtain, through the exchange of services or of goods, an increasing number and variety of the necessaries of life.

Although the first self-help group in the United States was formed in the summer of 1931 it was not until the summer of 1934 that similar organizations were started in Washington, D. C. This lag was probably due partly to the fact that, because of the large proportion of the city's population employed in the service of the Federal Government, the force of the depression was not felt in the District for a very considerable time after it had become serious elsewhere, and partly also to lack of leadership among the unemployed. Three associations were formed in July, 4 in August, 2 in September, and 2 in December, 1934, and 2 have been formed since the beginning of 1935. On February 1, 1935, therefore, there were in operation in the Nation's capital 13 self-help groups. These groups had an active membership, on that date, of 722.

Contrary to the experience in many other localities, the women's sections of the Washington associations have been in general more active than the men's sections. This has been accounted for by several factors: The men's projects, being mainly outdoor activities, have been hindered by inclement weather, and some of the projects which they have planned—such as farming, hog raising, etc.—will require considerable funds and equipment, which take much time and effort to obtain. The women's projects, on the other hand, have been indoor activities, mainly sewing, and have been favored by the distribution of Federal surplus commodities, and in two cases by grants of Federal funds.

Another characteristic of the self-help movement in Washington is the preponderance of Negroes participating. Whatever the cause, the self-help idea seems to have had more appeal for the colored than for the white people. A possible reason may be the large proportion

of white-collar workers among the white unemployed in the District of Columbia, while self-help activities are apt to consist of various forms of manual work, for which these workers may have neither the desire nor the aptitude. Leadership also is a very important factor, and it is undoubtedly true that thus far a much higher quality of talent and leadership has been available among the colored groups than among the whites. Of the 13 groups, 8, with a membership of 491, are colored.

Projects Undertaken and Results Attained

THE table following shows for each association the date of formation, active membership, and activities being carried on, February 1, 1935.

Table 1.—Membership and Activities of Self-Help Organizations in Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1935

Name of organization	Race of membership	Date of formation	Active members	Projects in operation
		1934		
Capitol New Deal Cooperative	White	July 15	[1] 50	Sewing.
Mary Church Terrill Cooperative	Negro	do	32	Do.
Frederick Douglas Cooperative	do	July 30	36	Sewing, cleaning, and pressing.
Georgetown Colored Mothers [2]	do	Aug. 1	48	Sewing.
North East Cooperative	do	do	160	Sewing and baby clinic.
Colonial Mothers [3]	White	do	49	Sewing.
Gabrielle Pelham Cooperative	Negro	Aug. 14	25	Do.
Harry Hopkins Cooperative	White	Sept. 1	20	Sewing, barbering.
South East Cooperative	do	do	42	Sewing, painting, trucking, wall papering.
Isaiah Baptist	Negro	Dec. 15	150	Sewing, trucking.
Progressive Self Help Cooperative	do	do	25	Sewing, building, and wrecking.
		1935		
Roosevelt Prosperity Cooperative	do	Jan. 1	15	Sewing.
Mary Norton Cooperative	White	Jan. 15	70	Shoe repairing.
Total			722	

[1] Total membership about 125, but many inactive due to lack of materials.
[2] This group received a Federal grant of $580.
[3] This group received a Federal grant of $550.

Sewing.—It is evident from the foregoing table that sewing projects predominate. The reason for this is simple: The women's sections of the groups have been able to obtain, through the local relief authorities, large quantities of sheeting, ticking, percale, etc., from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Several thousand yards of goods have been distributed to these groups and have been made up into bed linen, dresses, etc. Sewing machines have generally been obtained by loan from members of the group or from friends; in other cases they were given to the group outright. Two of the women's groups (noted in table 1) have received Federal grants of $550 and $580, respectively, to enable them to buy needed materials which could not be obtained from the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

The quantities received and made up in the 18 self-help sewing rooms which were in operation during January 1935 are shown in the table following:

Table 2.—Goods Received and Utilized by Self-Help Organizations Through January 1935

Commodity	Total amount received	Amount utilized	Commodity	Total amount received	Amount utilized
Sheeting:	*Yards*	*Yards*	Toweling:	*Yards*	*Yards*
45-inch (for pillow slips)	5,161¼	2,047½	Huck	2,907¼	2,285
63-inch	1,547	1,547	Bath	2,341½	2,063½
81-inch	5,906½	2,968½	Percale	6,205½	3,689
90-inch	3,526½	3,526½	Ticking	1,690½	838½
				Pounds	*Pounds*
			Cotton, raw	4,150	1,742

While sheets, pillow slips, towels, dresses, and quilts are the main items made, ends and odd pieces are used for babies' dresses, bureau scarfs, pads, aprons, etc. Table 3 shows the number of articles made during January 1935 and the total output thus far:

Table 3.—Number of Articles Produced by Self-Help Organizations in the District of Columbia During and Through January 1935

Item	Number of articles produced during—		Item	Number of articles produced during—	
	January 1935	Whole period of operation		January 1935	Whole period of operation
Pillow slips	1,812	2,500	Comfort covers	81	106
Sheets	1,804	2,587	Quilts	59	71
Huck towels	1,005	1,624	Bedroom set [1]	2	2
Bath towels	1,330	1,930	Dresses	299	518
Mattresses	8	8	Children's dresses	17	17
Pillows	436	534	Aprons	178	178
Bedspreads	2	2	Pads		1

[1] Consists of 2 bureau scarfs, 2 window drapes, 1 bedspread, and a 3-piece "vanity set."

The working time of the different groups varies, ranging from as little as 10 hours up to 36 hours per month. As several of the associations meet in school buildings, their working time is set to fall within school hours. Within this period each woman is free to put in as much or as little time as she pleases. Account is kept by the group secretary of the time worked by each member. During January 1935 these women worked a total of 8,434 hours, and in the preceding month, 10,695 hours.

Each item of output is given a value based upon its average cost in labor time. The working member then is free to use her labor "credits" for the purchase of whatever items she chooses.

The price of the various items varies somewhat from group to group. Following is the price list of one of the largest associations:

	Price (in labor hours)
2 double sheets	6
2 single sheets	4
2 pillowcases	1
2 huck towels	1
2 bath towels	1
1 single sheet and 2 pillowcases	3
1 comfort	10
1 apron	1½
1 woman's costume slip	1
2 child's slips	1
2 pairs French panties	1
1 pair bloomers (large)	1
1 dust cap	1
1 spread set	[1] 25

Another organization, which has made a considerable quantity of clothing, prices the articles as follows:

	Price (in labor hours)
1 dress, larger than size 40	6
1 dress, smaller than size 40	4
1 costume slip, larger than size 40	1½
1 costume slip, smaller than size 40	1
1 child's dress	1½–3
1 apron	1½

Thus far the associations have been occupied mainly in filling the needs of their own members. Some of the sewing groups are now accumulating surplus stocks of bed linen, quilts, etc., which they expect to exchange with other groups for surplus goods of the latter or with outside persons. Thus, the North East Cooperative, which has on its shelves a considerable surplus of bed linen, etc., has interested several Negro clergymen who do "supply" work for Negro churches in nearby rural Maryland and Virginia. When these ministers go down to their churches they carry with them a list of the goods which the cooperative group can furnish, together with the price (based on a labor cost of 30 cents an hour). It is hoped that exchanges of the farm produce of these rural parishioners for the goods of the cooperative can thus be arranged.

It is the general practice among self-help associations not to sell their products for cash nor in such a way as to bring them onto the competitive market. As the sewing groups have lacked both thread and yarn for quilting, the obtaining of these articles has been a problem which several of the associations have met by the exchange of the group's products for an equivalent value in thread or yarn, with

[1] See note to table 3.

interested persons outside the organization. Individual "trades" have also been made. Thus one member exchanged two house dresses earned by her labor for several pairs of silk stockings; another exchanged dresses for shoes.

Housing.—In Washington, as elsewhere, the provision of adequate living quarters for the members has been a difficult problem not yet satisfactorily solved.

In one outlying section of the city there is a primitive settlement of dwellings which can hardly be dignified by the term "houses"—structures that are mere shells, put together from odds and ends of lumber picked up here and there. These structures are without lighting, water, or any other convenience. One of the self-help groups has been formed among the people in this settlement. The women's section of the group meets in the homes of several of the members. On the day of the agent's visit, in spite of the snow and the discomfort of a cold day of one of Washington's most severe winters, some 15 women had gathered in one of the larger dwellings in the neighborhood—one having three small rooms—and were thawing themselves out over a small fire, preparatory to starting their day's stint. This group, working 30 hours a month under the most adverse conditions, has made 200 sheets, 200 pillowcases, 276 towels, 7 pillows, 8 mattresses, 20 quilts, and 148 dresses.

The men of the organization, having had to resort to desperate expedients for their present shelters, have undertaken projects which give promise of enabling them to improve their living conditions. They have obtained bricks for the erection of a house for one of the members and are awaiting favorable weather conditions to start excavating and building. The group also has a contract to erect a seven-room brick house for the sum of $600—$325 for labor cost and the remainder for material. Plastering and wallpapering—aggregating some 50 hours' labor—have also been done by this same group.

Much of the material utilized in the building of the shelters where the members now live was secured by the wrecking operations of the association. An effort is now being made to secure the work of demolishing an old building on the campus of a local university. The approval of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has been obtained, but the action of the Department of the Interior (under whose jurisdiction the university is) is also necessary, to declare the building "surplus." If this is done, the salvaged material will be sufficient to supply dwellings for a number of self-help members.

Housing for the group activities has been obtained in various ways. The majority of the sewing groups have been given the use of nearby schools or churches. The Harry Hopkins Cooperative obtained the use of an old building badly in need of repair. By trading some of the surplus goods on hand, this group was able to obtain paint, plaster,

wallpaper, etc., and the men have entirely redecorated the interior, so that the members now have a most attractive meeting place.

Farming and gardening.—A good many of the members of the self-help associations last summer participated, as relief clients, in the subsistence-gardening projects carried on under the direction of the local relief authorities. Some of the associations became ambitious for gardens and farms under their own direction. Inquiry revealed that several pieces of land, of considerable acreage, could be obtained either gratis or for a portion of the crops raised. It was, however, too late by that time to start actual operations, but these projects have not been given up and the groups have been gathering equipment preparatory to starting in the spring.

As some of the land contains wooded portions, it is expected that the cutting of wood for fuel will be an auxiliary operation.

Other activities.—The North East Cooperative—probably the largest and certainly the most active group—opened a baby clinic about the end of September. By weeks of effort the group managed to obtain the most essential equipment, quarters were donated, and several physicians and a dentist volunteered their services. The clinic is open only a few hours each week but it is performing a real service in teaching these colored mothers the proper care of their children. This group, especially the woman members, has had considerable experience in collective effort. For several years a number of them have been carrying on canning. Permission was obtained to pick the surplus crops of the nearby Agricultural Department experimental farm. The women would spend one day in the fields, picking the vegetables and fruit, and the next in canning. Last summer more than 3,000 quarts of food for winter use were obtained in this way. This organization has been given an old building, formerly occupied by a laundry, but which was partly destroyed by fire. The laundry equipment is still there and the cooperative association plans to put the building into condition, using part of it for a laundry, part for a shoe-repair shop, and part for a small store for barter and exchange.

The Harry Hopkins Cooperative has reconditioned many articles of furniture and made several electric floor lamps. This association provides barber service for the members.

The Gabrielle Pelham Cooperative, only the women's section of which has thus far been active, is planning for the men the collection and reconditioning of furniture, also the beginning of farming operations in the spring.

Two groups have done some trucking. One of these, the South East Cooperative, by hauling commodities from the warehouse to the homes of the members, has been able to obtain the money needed for

gasoline. Numerous trades made by this group have yielded oysters, fruit, a sewing machine, and living quarters.

The Mary Norton Cooperative, which has a complete shoe-repairing outfit, does all of such work for its members and is soliciting that of the other groups. It is possible also that an agreement can be reached with the relief authorities by which, instead of buying new (and often inferior) shoes, the old shoes can be repaired by this organization.

Two of the groups have made some trades of their products with the Associated Charities and the Catholic Charities, for needed supplies.

Pageant.—One of the earliest activities, undertaken shortly after the first few groups had been formed, was the staging of a huge pageant on October 9, 1934. This was done in recognition of the large part played in the successful operation of self-help activities by public goodwill and understanding. The purpose of the pageant was to make the public familiar with the idea and purposes of self-help. In this project the self-help associations had the hearty cooperation of the local community center department, United States Marine Band, the Transient Bureau, the Girl and Boy Scouts, and several church and school groups; a great many local firms donated articles or services. The pageant depicted the use played by barter from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims, its gradual decline with the increasing and eventually nearly exclusive use of money, the crash of 1929, and finally the revival of barter and self-help as money failed. The pageant, in which some 3.000 persons took part and at which there were about 22,000 spectators, was staged on the east steps of the United States Capitol.

Council of Self-Help Cooperatives

THE local associations have for some time had an informal central council to which each local is entitled to send two delegates. This association, the District of Columbia Council of Self-Help Cooperatives, is now being organized on a permanent basis. It is expected to act as a clearing house of information, to make possible the exchange of surpluses or services of one group with another, and to be on the alert for opportunities to obtain work, goods, land, etc.

In this organization white and colored delegates meet to thrash out common problems. If this experiment can be worked out successfully it will undoubtedly prove to be an important contribution to the progress of local race relations.

Assistance by Local Authorities

A DIVISION of self-help was created in the District of Columbia Emergency Relief Administration in July 1934. The director of this division has been devoting his entire time, and the experience acquired in several years' work in a western self-help group, to the

furtherance of the movement in Washington. An arrangement was made with the Federal Procurement Division, whereby his office is kept informed of all commodities declared surplus throughout the entire Federal Government. This arrangement has enabled the self-help groups to obtain used equipment of various kinds, ranging from stoves, auto trucks and tractors to clothing, bedding, and bricks for building. While some of these articles still remain to be hauled from Government warehouses in Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Norfolk, possession has been acquired of a considerable amount of goods. These goods are being stored in an old building and can be drawn upon as needed.

A grant of $1,000 was made to the local emergency relief administration, to be used for the purchase of equipment and supplies which could not be obtained by barter or other methods. Thus far, this fund has furnished gasoline, initial supplies of thread, a sewing machine, and other small items of equipment.

A home economics worker has recently been appointed whose special duty it will be to give any necessary instruction in dietetics, food preparation, and various home problems and thus assist in the permanent improvement of the homes and social conditions of the members.

Wage Rates and Weekly Earnings in the Cotton-Textile Industry, 1933–34

By A. F. Hinrichs, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE adoption of the industrial code for the cotton-textile industry resulted in raising the hourly and weekly earnings in most of the low-paid occupations. In the higher-paid groups the increase was much less, resulting in reducing very considerably the differentials based upon skill. An order issued by the N. R. A. in May 1934 which reduced the maximum weekly hours from 40 to 30, for a period of 12 weeks, caused a marked loss of earnings during that period. The result was that in August 1934 the average money earnings per week of males showed a decline, as compared with those in August 1933, of about 8 percent in the North and about 18 percent in the South. When, however, the purchasing power of those earnings, as determined by the cost of living, was taken into consideration, the "real income" was found to have fallen about 18 and 25 percent, respectively.

This was revealed by a wage study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at the order of the President,[1] a study which was supplemented by a special cost-of-living survey to furnish a basis for the determination of "real wages." [2]

Scope of Wage Study

THE wage study included the examination and transcription of pay-roll records for a week in August 1933 and August 1934 in 177 mills under the cotton-textile code, employing approximately 100,000 workers. A smaller but nevertheless representative sample, covering 38,000 wage earners, was taken for a week prior to the code in July 1933. These plants are considered representative of the industry as regards product, size, and location. The figures presented are comparable with those published in earlier studies by the Bureau as regards individual occupations. For all workers in the industry they are not perfectly comparable because dyeing and finishing departments

[1] Executive Order No. 6858 (Sept. 26, 1934), creating the Textile Labor Relations Board. Section 8 of this order reads:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics shall prepare a comprehensive report on the actual hours of employment, earnings, and working conditions in the textile industry. The Bureau shall also make an investigation upon and a report of the different types of work performed by the various types of labor in such industries, the actual wage rates paid for the various classifications of work, and the extent to which differential wage rates apply to the different skills.

[2] This wage study was carried out under the direction of Jacob Perlman and A. Talamo. This cost-of-living study was carried out under the direction of Miss Faith Williams with the cooperation of Miss Stella Stewart in the collection of retail prices.

have been excluded in all mills and will be treated in a separate study. In general the sample includes somewhat more than one-quarter of the persons employed in the industry, though in certain States the sample is larger.

Wages in Cotton-Textile Manufacturing and Other Industries

SINCE the adoption of the cotton-textile code average hourly earnings have increased more in the manufacture of cotton goods than in any other industry except men's furnishings. Between July 1933 and July 1934, according to the reports made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, average hourly earnings increased 64.5 percent. Listed below are all the industries reporting to the Bureau which had hourly wage increases of more than 50 percent over this 12-month period.

	Percent of increase		*Percent of increase*
Men's furnishings	83. 6	Knit goods	59. 8
Cotton goods	64. 5	Fertilizer	55. 3
Clothing, men's	64. 3	Shirts and collars	54. 1
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	63. 8	Hats, fur-felt	53. 7

Many of these industries will be recognized as having been so-called "low-wage" industries. It is quite consistent with the theory of the minimum wage that the largest increases should be brought about in the low-wage areas.

Though the gap between wages in the cotton-goods industry and those in other industries is no longer so large as it was before the code was adopted, cotton-textile manufacturing remains a relatively low-wage industry. In October 1934 the average hourly earnings in all manufacturing industries in the United States were 55.4 cents; the average for cotton goods was 38 cents. The United States average is for 85 industries;[3] these industries employ more than four-fifths of all the wage earners in manufacturing. Of this long list of industries only 4 paid hourly rates lower than those in the cotton-textile industry—cigars and cigarettes, 37.2 cents; canning and preserving, 36.8 cents; fertilizers, 36.3 cents; and, at the bottom of the list, cottonseed oil, cake, and meal, 21.9 cents. In July 1933, the month before the code went into effect, average hourly earnings were secured for 74 industries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Cotton goods, with an average of 23.1 cents, was at the bottom of the list, excepting only cottonseed oil, cake, and meal which averaged 19.3 cents.

This is no new phenomenon. In 1929, when only 55 major industrial groups were covered by the employment and pay-roll reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and for which only average weekly earnings are available, the cotton-goods industry was at the bottom

[3] Monthly Labor Review, January 1935 (pp. 184-187).

of the list in 7 months. In each of the other months the industry was next to the bottom. There were only seven industries with average weekly earnings of less than $20 in any one of the last 3 months of the year. In the manufacture of cotton goods the average was $15.64 per week.

It should be noted that the average hourly and weekly earning figures given have only an approximate validity. But even more refined comparisons, which exclude differences in pay based on region and sex, indicate the characteristic of low wages in cotton textiles. For example, loom fixers constitute the most highly paid occupation in the industry; they are almost exclusively men. This "aristocracy" of the industry, with earnings at least one-fifth again as large as the next highest significant occupation, constitutes about 4 percent of the total number employed, and had average hourly earnings of 64.9 cents in New England in August 1934. There were 11 industries in which the average hourly earnings of all workers, skilled and unskilled, were higher than those of the most skilled occupation in cotton textiles in New England, the high-wage area of the industry. Together these industries employed more than one-quarter of the manufacturing wage earners of the country in August. They were paying average wages to skilled and unskilled approximating or exceeding those of the most highly skilled group in cotton textiles.

Average Hourly Wages

AVERAGE hourly earnings, by occupations and sex, are shown in table 1 for the North and South, respectively. In August 1934 in occupations subject entirely to the basic code minimum rate, average hourly earnings in the South ranged from 30.4 cents per hour for roving men and truckers to 60.7 cents for foremen. In the North the averages ranged from 33.5 cents for female filling hands and trimmers and inspectors to 68.6 cents per hour for foremen.

Minimum wages have not become the maximum for the industry in the sense of a literal equality of average hourly earnings for all occupations. There is, however, today in many occupations a concentration of earnings at the minimum. In the case of female Negro laborers in the Southern sample, almost all earnings fall in the minimum-wage interval for sweepers, 22½ to 25 cents. More than four-fifths of the female trimmers and inspectors, creelers, and drawing-frame tenders covered in the South were in the basic minimum-wage interval, 30 to 32½ cents an hour. A similar condition obtains for female filling hands in the North. Less marked but still extensive concentration at the minimum exists for other more skilled occupations, both male and female. In some occupations it is approximately true that the basic minimum wage is the maximum which can be earned in that occupation.

Table 1.—Average Hourly Earnings, by Occupations, in Cotton-Textile Mills, 1933–34

Northern mills

Occupation	Sex	Average hourly earnings (cents)			Percent of increase		
		July 1933	August 1933	August 1934	July 1933 to August 1934	July 1933 to August 1933	August 1933 to August 1934
Working foremen	Male	50.3	61.8	68.6	36	23	11
Loom fixers	do	46.3	63.1	64.8	40	36	3
Second hands	do	44.2	61.5	62.8	42	39	2
Card grinders	do	34.1	47.9	49.7	46	40	4
Warp-tying machine tenders	do	34.0	47.7	49.7	46	40	4
Section hands	do	33.7	47.6	48.7	44	41	2
Fixers, machinery	do	32.9	46.2	50.1	52	40	8
Smash hands	do	31.6	42.3	43.5	38	34	3
Drawers-in, hand	Female	30.8	42.7	42.7	39	39	0
Slubber tenders	Male	30.3	46.1	48.8	61	52	6
Weavers	do	30.1	43.9	44.2	47	46	1
Speeder tenders	do	29.6	43.5	45.4	53	47	4
Card tenders and strippers	do	28.4	40.2	41.0	44	42	2
Weavers	Female	28.3	42.5	43.5	54	50	2
Smash hands	do	27.9	39.6	38.9	39	42	[1] 2
Picker tenders	Male	27.9	40.3	40.7	46	44	1
Warper tenders	Female	27.8	44.9	39.9	44	62	[1] 11
Spinners, frame	Male	27.3	42.3	44.5	63	55	5
Helpers, general, factory	do	26.8	38.1	36.9	38	42	[1] 3
Doffers	do	26.4	41.3	43.2	64	56	5
Watchmen	do	26.2	41.9	42.7	63	60	2
Drawing-frame tenders	do	25.6	38.2	38.9	52	49	2
Truckers, hand	do	25.3	36.9	37.8	49	46	2
Speeder tenders	Female	24.7	39.6	40.2	63	60	2
Doffers	do	24.7	35.2	35.9	63	43	2
Laborers, white	Male	24.5	34.5	35.5	45	41	3
Spinners, frame	Female	23.9	37.3	37.8	58	56	1
Oilers	Male	23.7	35.3	36.0	52	49	2
Drawing-frame tenders	Female	23.7	35.4	35.2	49	49	[1] 1
Roving men	Male	22.6	35.5	36.0	59	57	1
Spooler tenders	Female	22.1	36.4	38.0	72	65	4
Cleaners, machinery	Male	21.4	31.6	32.5	52	48	3
Trimmers and inspectors	Female	20.9	33.2	33.5	60	59	1
Filling hands	Male	20.5	33.6	34.3	67	64	2
Cleaners, machinery	Female	20.5	32.7	33.5	63	60	2
Filling hands	do	20.2	33.4	33.5	66	65	[2]
Laborers, white	do	18.4	31.3	33.3	80	70	6
Learners and apprentices	Male	17.0	26.4	29.1	71	55	10
Do	Female	11.5	24.1	24.1	110	110	0

Southern mills

Working foremen	Male	40.1	57.2	60.7	51	43	6
Second hands	do	35.7	53.6	53.9	51	50	1
Loom fixers	do	32.4	49.9	50.7	56	54	2
Section hands	do	28.9	45.5	45.0	56	57	[1] 1
Card grinders	do	27.3	44.0	44.3	62	61	1
Warp-tying machine tenders	do	25.5	42.4	43.6	71	66	3
Fixers, machinery	do	25.1	40.3	40.8	62	61	1
Warper tenders	do	24.2	36.6	37.3	54	51	2
Weavers	do	23.5	39.5	40.1	71	68	2
Drawers-in, hand	Female	23.2	38.3	38.8	67	65	1
Smash hands	Male	22.3	35.9	36.2	62	61	1
Speeder tenders	do	21.5	36.5	36.8	71	70	1
Weavers	Female	21.5	38.4	38.2	77	79	[1] 1
Slubber tenders	Male	21.3	37.2	37.4	75	75	1
Spinners, frame	do	19.7	34.3	33.8	72	74	[1] 1
Speeder tenders	Female	19.6	34.6	35.3	80	77	2
Doffers	Male	19.5	34.4	34.9	79	76	1
Carders and strippers	do	19.4	32.4	32.5	72	67	[2]
Warper tenders	Female	19.4	34.0	33.3	72	75	[1] 2
Drawing-frame tenders	Male	19.1	32.8	33.8	77	72	3
Spooler tenders	do	19.0	32.1	33.2	75	69	3
Smash hands	Female	18.7	33.3	33.4	79	78	[2]

[1] Decrease.

[2] Less than ½ of 1 percent.

Table 1.—Average Hourly Earnings, by Occupations, in Cotton-Textile Mills, 1933–34—Continued

Southern mills—Continued

Occupation	Sex	Average hourly earnings (cents)			Percent of increase		
		July 1933	August 1933	August 1934	July 1933 to August 1934	July 1933 to August 1933	August 1933 to August 1934
Watchmen	Male	18.3	30.8	32.7	79	68	6
Helpers, general, factory	do	18.3	31.6	32.1	75	73	2
Oilers	do	18.0	31.3	31.5	75	74	1
Drawing-frame tenders	Female	18.0	31.5	30.9	72	75	[1] 2
Picker tenders	Male	17.3	30.9	31.3	81	79	1
Creelers	do	17.1	31.1	31.2	82	82	[2]
Roving men	do	16.8	30.4	30.4	81	81	0
Truckers	do	16.6	29.9	30.3	82	80	1
Filling hands	do	16.5	30.8	31.1	89	87	1
Spooler tenders	Female	16.2	32.8	33.4	106	102	2
Cleaners, machinery	Male	16.1	26.0	27.4	70	61	5
Spinners, frame	Female	16.1	32.2	32.1	99	100	[2]
Creelers	do	16.0	31.5	31.0	94	97	[1] 2
Trimmers and inspectors	do	16.0	30.9	31.0	94	93	[2]
Laborers, white	Male	15.6	26.4	28.0	79	69	6
Cleaners, machinery	Female	14.9	25.9	27.8	87	74	7
Laborers, colored	Male	14.3	20.4	24.0	67	43	18
Laborers, white	Female	14.0	26.3	29.7	112	88	13
Filling hands	do	13.7	30.6	30.7	124	123	[2]
Learners and apprentices	Male	13.4	22.3	28.4	112	66	27
Do	Female	10.8	22.0	24.2	124	104	10
Laborers, colored	do	10.5	17.0	22.6	115	62	33

[1] Decrease. [2] Less than ½ of 1 percent. [3] Decease of less than ½ of 1 percent.

In general, the same order of occupations from the highest average wage to the lowest exists today as in July 1933, though minor inversions have occurred in both the North and South. But in column 5 of the table, for the Southern sample, it will be seen that there is a fairly regular progression of the rate at which wage increases took place. In general the higher paid occupations, averaging about 29 cents an hour or more, increased from July 1933 to August 1934 by slightly more than 50 percent. Occupations paying 22 to 28 cents increased by 60 to 70 percent, those paying 18 to 22 cents increased by 70 to 80 percent, and most of those paying 16 to 18 cents increased by 80 to 100 percent. Thus the differential has been narrowed by raising most the lowest-paid occupations. Differences between occupations in the Southern sample, averaging 13½ to 18 cents an hour in July 1933, were almost obliterated in August 1934, except as they were maintained at the bottom by creating exempt classifications. In the Northern samples there is not the same regularity, but the general tendency is present to increase low-paid occupations in larger proportion than the more highly skilled. Thus, in the three occupations averaging more than 44 cents an hour in July 1933, the increases to August 1934 ranged from 36 to 42 percent. Those occupations averaging 30 to 34 cents increased from 38 to 61 percent. Almost all of the occupations averaging 23 to 30 cents increased from about 50

to 65 percent, and those averaging 20 to 25 cents increased 60 to 70 percent.

Despite the narrowing of differentials, the fact remains that the post-code wage rates would yield, with 40 hours' work, earnings equal to those received for 54 or more hours' work under pre-code conditions. In the North, as is seen from table 1, the smallest percentage increase in the average hourly earnings of any occupation from July 1933 to August 1934 was 36 percent. In 40 hours the post-code wage would have yielded as much as 54 hours at the pre-code wage. In all, there were 17 occupations with wage increases adequate to equate the earnings in 40 hours in August 1934 with the wages before the code applied to a work week of more than 54 hours and less than 60. The other 22 occupations in the North and all of the occupations in the South would have paid weekly wages, had 40 hours' work been available, more than equal to the earnings in 60 hours before the code.

Though the major part of the increase in average hourly earnings in the cotton-goods industry occurred at the time the code was adopted, the tendency has been for hourly wages to continue to advance from August 1933 to August 1934, both in the North and South. In only 6 of the smaller occupations listed in table 1 for the South and in only 4 for the North did average hourly earnings decline during this period.

The extent of these increases for all workers is indicated in table 2. In August 1934 half the male workers in the northern sample received more and half received less than 42.1 cents per hour. In July 1933 the corresponding figure was 28.3 cents. The increase for males in the North amounted to approximately 49 percent. Similarly the average hourly earnings of females in the North advanced 61 percent. In the South there was a 70 percent increase for males from July 1933 to August 1934 and a 100 percent increase for females. For all workers in the industry, North and South, the median wage—dividing the samples into equal parts so that half received a larger and half a smaller wage—advanced from 21.8 cents an hour in July 1933 to 34.6 cents in August 1933 to 34.9 cents in August 1934.

Table 2.—Average (Median) Hourly Earnings in Cotton-Textile Mills, 1933–34

Section and sex	July 1933	August 1933	August 1934	Percent of increase	
				July 1933 to August 1934	August 1933 to August 1934
North:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Males	28.3	40.9	42.1	48.8	2.9
Females	23.1	36.1	37.3	61.3	3.1
South:					
Males	19.9	33.2	33.9	70.0	2.0
Females	16.1	32.0	32.1	100.0	.3

In table 3 the distribution of hourly earnings is shown in greater detail. The table shows for each of the three pay-roll periods the percentage of the total number of workers receiving less than specified hourly earnings. Males and females in both North and South are shown separately. How low hourly rates were in July 1933 can be seen from the table. One-twelfth of the males and one-fifth of the females in the South were receiving less than 12.5 cents an hour. Virtually nine-tenths of all workers in the South, male and female, were receiving less than the 30 cents an hour which became the basic code minimum. In the North 22 percent of the males and 46 percent of the females were receiving less than 22.5 cents an hour. Two-thirds of the males and nine-tenths of the females were receiving less than 32.5 cents, which became the basic code minimum.

In August 1934 payments of less than these basic minima provided by the code were made to 5.5 percent of all workers in the sample. These cases were largely covered by exemptions from the code. In August 1933, 8.6 percent of all workers received less than the basic minimum. In July 1933, however, 84.8 percent of all workers in the cotton-textile sample received less than the minimum amounts that were established in the code—30 cents an hour in the South and 32½ cents an hour in the North.

At the upper end of the scale, also, hourly earnings have increased. In July 1933, 50 cents an hour was the effective upper limit of earnings for all workers in the South and for all but approximately 5 percent of the males in the North. In August 1934, 30 percent of the males in the North and about 9 percent of the males in the Southern sample and about 8 percent of the females in the Northern sample were earning more than 50 cents an hour.

Table 3.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Average Hourly Earnings in Cotton-Textile Mills

Average hourly earnings	July 1933				August 1933				August 1934			
	North		South		North		South		North		South	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Less than 12.5 cents	1.4	3.8	8.3	21.4								
Less than 17.5 cents	6.0	13.0	35.0	61.7								
Less than 22.5 cents	22.3	46.4	64.0	87.9	0.9	1.8	5.5	4.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
Less than 27.5 cents	46.1	74.1	81.5	94.3	2.8	3.7	9.4	6.6	1.0	1.5	7.6	3.5
Less than 30.0 cents	58.8	84.1	86.0	95.5	4.1	4.7	10.2	7.8	2.1	1.8	8.3	4.0
Less than 32.5 cents	66.8	90.0	91.3	98.2	6.1	7.9	46.8	61.4	3.2	3.8	44.0	58.1
Less than 35.0 cents	74.0	93.8	94.7	99.2	26.5	43.3	58.0	77.4	22.8	38.3	54.9	75.4
Less than 40.0 cents	83.5	97.2	97.6	99.6	46.6	73.6	73.8	92.8	42.1	68.8	70.9	91.1
Less than 45.0 cents	89.8	98.9	98.7	99.8	63.1	88.3	83.8	97.4	58.7	85.2	82.7	96.7
Less than 50.0 cents	95.4	99.5	99.1	99.9	74.6	94.7	92.6	98.9	70.3	91.9	91.6	98.6
Less than 60.0 cents	98.6	99.8	99.5	99.9	88.3	99.3	97.9	99.8	85.2	99.0	97.5	99.7
Less than 70.0 cents	99.5	99.9	99.8	99.9	97.0	99.8	99.2	99.9	96.1	99.8	99.0	99.9

The distribution, by occupation, of the workers earning less than 30 cents an hour in the South and 32½ cents in the North is indicated in table 4. Learners are exempt from the basic minimum. There is a presumption that those individuals designated as laborers and truckers and paid less than the basic minimum are in the exempted classes of outside workers or cleaners. Cleaners of machinery, also exempt from the code minimum, have been separately reported to the Bureau. In a long list of other occupations some few individuals are receiving less than the basic minimum rates. In these occupations a rate of less than 30 cents in the South or 32½ cents in the North is permitted only if the employer has received a license for each such substandard worker.

Table 4.—Workers Receiving Less Than Basic Minimum Rates per Hour in Cotton-Textile Mills, by Occupations, August 1934

Occupation and code provision	South		North	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Subject to exemption	2,885	574	448	151
Learners and apprentices	51	84	44	62
Laborers, White	1,071	29	192	29
Laborers, Negro	1,074	273	----	----
Truckers	138	3	7	----
Cleaners of machinery	551	185	205	60
Exempt only if licensed as substandard	566	348	195	417
Card grinders	----	----	1	----
Card tenders	11	----	4	----
Working foremen	7	----	1	1
Comber tenders	4	1	----	----
Creelers	2	7	----	2
Doffers	37	4	15	9
Drawing-frame tenders	13	4	13	2
Drawers-in, hand	----	5	----	18
Filling hands	18	13	16	9
Helpers, other than maintenance	26	----	7	----
Loom fixers and other fixers	17	1	2	4
Office workers	30	4	3	8
Oilers	9	----	10	1
Picker tenders	9	----	2	----
Roving men	26	1	7	----
Second and section hands	4	----	2	----
Slubber tenders	18	----	6	4
Smash hands	2	1	----	----
Speeder tenders	26	9	9	37
Spinners, frame	18	191	7	35
Spooler tenders	2	62	5	144
Trimmers and inspectors	2	10	----	77
Utility men, other than laborers	68	----	6	3
Warper tenders	----	----	1	2
Warp-tying machine tenders	----	----	1	1
Watchmen	20	----	3	----
Weavers	27	21	31	24
Miscellaneous maintenance	66	----	6	1
Miscellaneous cloth room	20	7	7	24
Miscellaneous weaving department	5	1	9	7
Miscellaneous yarn department	79	6	21	4
Total receiving less than minimum rates	3,451	922	643	568
Grand total in industry	41,561	22,786	20,164	14,891

In August 1934 there were 195 males and 417 females in the Northern sample (approximately 1 percent of all males in the sample, whatever their occupation, and 2.8 percent of all females) employed at less than the rate of 32½ cents an hour. In the South 566 males and 348 females (1.4 percent of all males and 1.5 percent of all females

covered) were employed at less than 30 cents an hour in these occupations to which the minimum rates apply without exception in cases other than certified substandard workers. In all there were 1,526 persons in such occupations in the sample who were paid less than the basic minimum. The Bureau's sample covered about one-quarter of the cotton-textile workers in all mills. It is probable that another sample of equal size would produce a different proportion of substandard payments. But the total number of substandard certificates issued in the entire United States (excluding Georgia) was only 180, or less than one-eighth the number found in the Bureau's sample to be receiving less than the minimum provided in the code.

During the year from August 1933 to August 1934 there was a decrease in the ratio of subminimal workers in each group. This was true both in the North and South and of males and females. The change in the number paid less than the basic minimum rates but subject to exemption as outside laborers and cleaners has been least marked. In August 1933 they constituted 4.3 percent of the total in the sample; in August 1934 they constituted 4.0 percent. In the case of learners there was an extreme shift. In August 1933, 1.9 percent of all wage earners in the industry were learners receiving less than the basic minimum. In August 1934 a negligible part of the total number of males employed were learners at less than minimum wages; less than one-half of 1 percent of the females were so employed. But most significant is the decrease in the proportion of subminimal workers who should now be certified as substandard to meet the conditions of the code. In August 1933 no machinery for certification had been established, and therefore it should not be implied that these payments constituted a violation of the code under the administrative machinery that then existed. The decrease in the proportion of workers in this group is none the less significant. The greatest reduction has occurred in the case of male workers in the North. In August 1933, 2.0 percent of all male wage earners in the North received less than 32½ cents in occupations which would today have to be licensed; in August 1934 the percentage was 1.0. The smallest decrease—but a significant one—was for males in Southern mills.

Table 5.—Percent of Workers Earning Less Than Basic Minimum Hourly Rates, August 1933 and August 1934, by Region, Sex, and Class of Exemption

Class	South				North			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Exempted as learners	1.2	0.1	3.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	3.1	0.4
Subject to exemption as outside laborers and cleaners	7.1	6.8	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.1	.6
Exempt only if licensed as substandard	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.0	3.7	2.8
Total receiving less than basic minimum rates	10.2	8.3	7.8	4.0	6.1	3.2	7.9	3.8

Average Weekly Earnings

WEEKLY earnings of workers reflect, of course, both rates of pay per hour and the number of hours worked. The characteristic conditions governing comparisons in the three periods covered by this study are the relatively low hourly earnings of July 1933 coupled with an unregulated working week, and higher hourly earnings in August 1933 and 1934 coupled in August 1933 with a large volume of production within a maximum week of 40 hours and in August 1934 with low volume of production. As will be seen later, long hours and low pay in July 1933 yielded for many classes of labor as high weekly earnings as did higher wages with curtailed hours in August 1934.

The three pay-periods selected illustrate excellently the characteristic earnings of workers in cotton-textile mills under the conditions which the industry has faced month by month in the last year. No one of those periods may be taken as typical of the year as a whole. July 1933 represented the crest of the pre-code period as regards earnings. August 1933, although furnishing 12.4 fewer hours of employment per week than the month preceding (a decrease of 25 percent), offered the average employee more hours of employment per week than any month since the code went into effect. But the weekly earnings found in the present study for August 1933 may be regarded as roughly indicating the earnings received by workers from August 1933 through November 1933 and again from January 1934 through April 1934. The figures for August 1934, on the other hand, may be taken to represent the period June 1934 through August 1934. Earnings in December 1933 and May 1933 lay between these two extremes.

The median weekly earnings—those earnings marking the upper limit for half of the workers and which are exceeded by the earnings of the other half of the workers—are shown in table 6. It will be seen that weekly earnings for the average worker rose 10 percent between July and August 1933 in the case of males in the northern sample, by 21 percent for males in the South, 24 percent for females in the North, and 51 percent for females in the South. But in August 1934 average weekly earnings in the North were 8 percent less than in August 1933, and in the South were about 17 percent less than in August 1933. The average weekly earnings of males in the North and the South were about the same in August 1934 under curtailment to 30 hours as they had been in July 1933 before the code. Females in the North averaged 13 percent more in August 1934 than in July 1933; females in the South averaged 25 percent more.

Table 6.—Average (Median) Weekly Earnings in Cotton-Textile Mills, 1933-34

Section and sex	Weekly earnings			Percent of increase		
	July 1933	August 1933	August 1934	July 1933 to August 1934	July 1933 to August 1933	August 1933 to August 1934
North:						
Males	$14.32	$15.75	$14.48	1.1	10.0	[1] 8.1
Females	10.80	13.42	12.18	12.8	24.3	[1] 9.2
South:						
Males	10.24	12.37	10.29	.5	20.8	[1] 16.8
Females	7.35	11.18	9.19	25.0	51.1	[1] 17.8

[1] Decrease.

In general the code, in accordance with its provisions, has raised the hourly and weekly earnings of most of the lowest-paid occupations. Since a larger proportion of women than men are in low-paid occupations, it follows, as has just been shown, that females have fared better than men. In July 1933 before the code, 10 percent of the males in the northern sample earned less than $6.44 a week. After the code, in August 1933, 10 percent of the males in the North were earning less than $8.61. The average weekly earnings for the lowest tenth of the male workers in the North rose 59 percent between July 1933 and August 1933. Similarly, for females in the Southern sample, 10 percent earned less than $2.37 in a week in July 1933; in August 1933 the point below which 10 percent of the females were found was raised to $4.98, an increase of 152 percent. In contrast the weekly earnings of the upper 10 percent of the males in the North advanced only 1 percent from July 1933 to August 1933, and of the upper 10 percent of the females in the South weekly earnings advanced 23 percent.

Under the order curtailing the work week to 30 hours, issued in May 1934 and binding for 12 weeks, the weekly earnings of all groups were reduced in about equal proportions. Hence those workers whose weekly earnings remained more or less constant, or advanced only slightly from July 1933 to August 1933, found themselves with smaller weekly earnings under the reduced hours of August 1934 than they had had with longer hours and lower rates of pay in July 1933. The earnings of half the males were no greater in August 1934 than in July 1933. One-tenth of the males in the North and one-quarter of them in the South had smaller earnings in August 1934 than in July 1933.

The distribution of weekly earnings in each of the three periods for all workers in the industry is shown in table 7. In August 1933 a weekly income of $13 or more was realized in the North by 82 percent of the males covered and by 69 percent of the females. The $12 figure in the South was attained or exceeded by 64 percent of the males and 45 percent of the females. These proportions are roughly indica-

tive of earning conditions in cotton mills for the months August 1933 through April 1934 (excepting December).

Table 7.—Cumulative Percentage Distribution of Weekly Earnings in Cotton-Textile Mills

Weekly earnings	July 1933				August 1933				August 1934			
	North		South		North		South		North		South	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Per-cent	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*	*Per-cent*
Less than $5	6.6	9.6	11.4	25.3	3.0	5.0	5.8	7.4	2.6	4.1	7.0	10.1
Less than $10	20.7	41.4	47.9	78.2	9.0	15.0	25.8	39.8	15.2	28.4	47.8	68.9
Less than $12	34.4	66.1	64.3	91.5	14.4	24.7	36.2	55.3	27.8	48.1	62.8	83.8
Less than $13	41.9	74.7	71.8	95.1	17.7	30.9	59.3	79.8	34.2	57.5	73.4	91.5
Less than $14	48.1	80.9	77.0	96.9	34.8	58.0	67.3	87.5	46.1	70.9	79.5	94.5
Less than $18	72.5	96.7	91.2	99.5	65.7	90.6	86.7	98.4	70.8	92.9	92.5	98.9
Less than $23	88.0	99.5	97.7	99.8	85.5	99.2	97.3	99.8	88.3	99.2	97.8	99.8

In August 1934, when the order establishing for 12 weeks a 30-hour maximum week was in force, 66 percent of the males and 42 percent of the females in Northern cotton-textile mills were receiving as much as $13 a week, the wage which the N. R. A. had estimated as necessary to equate real purchasing power with that of unskilled labor in cotton mills in 1929. In the South 37 percent of the males were earning as much as $12; only 16 percent of the females earned $12.

Real Earnings

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has studied the change in the cost of goods purchased by wage earners. In the North it is felt that the indexes of the cost of such goods in cities in New England, reweighted to the textile workers' budget, are representative of the changes in prices affecting wage earners in cotton-textile mills. The rise in the cost of living in such cities from June 1933 to June 1934 was about 5 percent.

In the South the Bureau undertook a special field investigation. It was known that textile mills in the South are located largely in small towns. It was felt, for a number of reasons, that an index of changes in the cost of living in the United States, or even in the larger cities of the South, might not be applicable to textile workers. Therefore details of prices for all goods and services commonly purchased by wage earners were secured in 11 small towns and cities in the Southern textile area. Prices were secured from company stores, chain stores, and independent stores, and were weighted for each group of commodities on the basis of estimates made in the field of the proportion of purchases made by the textile workers in each type of store. The result of this study is shown in table 8.

Table 8.—Indexes of Cost of Goods Purchased by Wage Earners in Southern Textile Towns and Cities [1]

[June 1933=100]

Month	Index numbers of cost of goods purchased by families with incomes, in June 1933, of—	
	About $10 a week	About $22 a week
August 1933	102	102
October 1933	105	104
June 1934	108	107
August 1934	109	107
October 1934	112	110

[1] Prepared from prices collected in Danville, Va.; Forest City, Gastonia, Spindale, and Swannanoa, N. C.; Greenville, Lancaster, and Union, S. C.; Columbus and Griffin, Ga.; and Piedmont, Ala. For June 1934 and October 1934, prices for Birmingham, Ala., are also included.

For a family with a single wage earner at average weekly earnings prevailing in July 1933 the cost of goods purchased rose from June 1933 to August 1934 by 9 percent and by 12 percent to October 1934. Families with several wage earners have, of course, a larger income, and spend a smaller proportion of that income for food. For such families the average cost of food, clothing, rent, fuel, and miscellaneous goods and services rose 7 percent by August 1934 and 10 percent by October 1934 over prices in the base period of June 1933.

The "real-income" (i. e., the purchasing power of the income) of approximately the best-paid two-thirds of the male wage earners in the North was smaller in August 1934 than it had been in July 1933. The upper 10 percent had real incomes 8 percent smaller than in July 1933. The real income in August 1934 of about the upper three-fifths of the male wage earners in the South, ranked on the basis of weekly earnings, was less than it had been in July 1933. The upper tenth had 10 percent less real income than in July 1933. Females, both in the North and South, in all the various earning classes shown were as well off in August 1934 as in July 1933. The average real earnings of female workers were still 7 percent higher in the North than they had been in July 1933, and 16 percent higher in the South.

When a similar comparison is made between August 1933, the month with the largest average real earnings after the code, and August 1934, the loss of real income to the workers during the curtailment is seen to be large. In the North the purchasing power of the average worker was 15 percent less in August 1934 than in August 1933. In the South it was at least 25 percent less.

This difference in the extent to which earnings dropped in the North and the South between August 1933 and August 1934 calls for explanation. This is found in the curtailment order of May 22, 1934, approved by the N. R. A. (N. R. A. release no. 5252.) This established a general maximum of 30 hours for 12 weeks in place of the 40-hour maximum

provided in the code. To this curtailment order there were the following exceptions: (1) All mills operating on a single shift; (2) certain mills engaged in fulfilling certain United States Government contracts; and (3) the manufacture of nine special fabrics, of which tire yarn and fabrics were the most important. In the North, in August 1933 the average (median) number of hours worked by both males and females was 40. In the South the average was 40 hours for males and 34 for females. Under the curtailment order average hours dropped more in the South than in the North. In the Northern sample the average (median) for males in August 1934 was 36.6 hours and for females 32.8. In the South, on the other hand, the median was 31.3 hours for males and 30.2 for females. It is this greater decrease in average hours worked between August 1933 and August 1934 in the South that accounts in the main for the greater decrease in weekly earnings in the South between these dates.

The decline in money incomes from August 1933 to August 1934 becomes more serious if the change in prices is considered. The average money earnings of males and females in the North declined about 8 percent. Their real income declined about 18 percent. The average weekly money earnings of males and females in the South decreased about 18 percent, but the purchasing power of these earnings diminished about 25 percent.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Unemployment Survey of Bridgeport, Conn., 1934

By Florence M. Clark, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

EARLY in 1934, employment and unemployment surveys were made in Bridgeport, Conn., Springfield, Ohio, and Lancaster, Pa., by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, with funds and workers furnished by the Civil Works Administration. These surveys were undertaken to test different methods of enumeration, with a view to establishing a model plan for future censuses of unemployment. The three cities named above were selected for this experiment because they were judged to be typical American industrial cities. As part of the experimental technic, a slightly different schedule was used in each of the three cities.

This article gives data and a brief analysis for the city of Bridgeport. Similar articles for Springfield and Lancaster will be published later.

The data on employment in Bridgeport revealed that of the 116,666 enumerated persons over 10 years of age, 51 percent were women and 49 percent were men. The nongainful women were about three times the number of nongainful men, but in the gainful class there were more than twice as many men as women.

About one-third of all male gainful workers and one-fifth of all female gainful workers were either out of work or were working at some stop-gap or relief job. The families having the largest number of gainful workers, as defined below, had also a higher proportion of unemployment. As might be expected, the older men experienced greater difficulty in securing employment than the younger men; on the other hand, the younger women had more such difficulty than the older women.

In the tables which follow, the term "gainful workers" includes all persons working at their usual occupations, those on stop-gap jobs (private employment other than usual occupations), those on relief work, and all those persons not employed at the time of the survey but who usually follow a gainful occupation and are not retired. It does not include first-job seekers, reentry seekers (see below), women doing housework in their own homes and having no other employ-

ment, nor children working at home on chores or other odd jobs. It does include women doing housework for wages, and women and children working at home (manufacturing or finishing goods) where time so spent aggregates 1 day a week. It includes, also, the unemployed who usually work and desire employment, even though they may be temporarily unable to work because of sickness.

First-job seekers are persons who have never had a job but are desirous of finding one. The term includes persons who have recently left school and older people who have never previously had to work. Reentry seekers are retired persons who have been forced by loss of savings, husband's loss of job, his reduced earnings, etc., to seek employment again. Nongainful persons are those under school age, those attending school or college and having no part-time occupations, those caring for the home but not for pay, those living on their own incomes or regularly supported by other persons or by institutions, and those permanently unable to work because of old age, sickness, or other disability.

In tables 1, 2, 3, and 7 actual figures as well as percentages are given but in tables 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 percentages only are given. The basic data from which the percentages were computed may be obtained from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C., upon written request.

Employment Status

No TABULATION was made of children under 10 years of age. Table 1 gives the employment status of the enumerated persons 10 years of age and over, to the number of 116,666. Of these, 56,866 were men and 59,800 were women. There were 42,695 men who were gainful workers (both unemployed and employed; see also table 2) but only 18,771 women in this class. Naturally, therefore, more than three-fourths of the males 10 years of age and over were gainful workers, whereas for the females this percentage was somewhat less than one-third (31.4 percent). Slightly more than 2 percent (2,456) had never had a job in their entire lives, but were looking for work; of these, 995 were women.

Table 1.—Employment Status of Enumerated Persons 10 Years of Age and Over, First Quarter of 1934, Bridgeport, Conn.

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All persons enumerated	116,666	56,866	59,800	[1] 100.0	[1] 100.0	[1] 100.0
Nongainful persons	52,507	12,667	39,840	45.0	22.3	66.6
First-job seekers	2,456	1,461	995	2.1	2.6	1.7
Reentry seekers	232	39	193	.2	.1	.3
Gainful workers	61,466	42,695	18,771	52.7	75.1	31.4
Employment status unknown	5	4	1			

[1] Excluding those whose employment status was unknown.

The 61,466 gainful workers 10 years of age and over as shown in table 1 are classified further in table 2. It is seen that, although 45,389 were employed, there were 12,193 unemployed and 3,830 working on relief jobs. Of those employed, 15,118 were women and 30,271 were men, the number of men being practically twice the number of women actually gainfully employed. However, when these figures are compared with the total number of gainful workers of the same sex, the comparison is not so unfavorable for the women; the 15,118 employed women comprised 80.6 percent of the 18,771 gainful workers of their sex, whereas the 30,271 employed men comprised only 71.0 percent of the male gainful workers. Among the men there was an additional 8.5 percent who were working on relief jobs (although possibly at reduced earnings), whereas only 1.2 percent of the women were on such jobs.

Table 2.—Employment Status of Gainful Workers in Bridgeport, Conn., First Quarter of 1934

Employment status	Number			Percent		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All gainful workers	61,466	42,695	18,771	[1] 100.0	[1] 100.0	[1] 100.0
Employed [2]	45,389	30,271	15,118	73.9	71.0	80.6
Unemployed [3]	12,193	8,777	3,416	19.9	20.6	18.2
Working on relief job	3,830	3,611	219	6.2	8.5	1.2
Employment status unknown	54	36	18			

[1] Excluding those whose employment status was unknown.
[2] Working on usual job or on stop-gap work.
[3] Includes those unemployed because of lack of work, sickness, voluntary idleness, industrial dispute, and unknown reasons.

Table 3 shows that of the 30,271 employed men, 28,625, or 94.6 percent, were working at their usual occupations. The situation was slightly better for the women, 97.6 percent of whom were working at their usual occupations. The small differential in favor of women was augmented by the proportionately small number of women who had been compelled to accept stop-gap jobs (i.e., jobs in private employment other than their usual occupations). The number of women in stop-gap jobs, presumably at reduced earnings, formed only 2.4 percent of the total number of employed women, while the percentage for the men was more than twice as great—5.4 percent.

In table 3 the number on relief work is shown separately, and not as part of the employed or as part of the unemployed. Although reasons can be advanced for classifying the relief workers in each of the other two classes, by publishing them separately, as has been done in table 3, these workers can be treated as desired.

Almost 91 percent (8,028 men and 3,057 women) of the 12,193 unemployed were idle because they could not find work. This reason

was given by 91.5 percent of the unemployed men and 89.5 percent of the unemployed women.

The number reported as unemployed because of sickness, 1,041, is probably in excess of the number actually sick at the time of the canvass, because in this classification were included all persons whose unemployment was due to sickness at some time or other. Undoubtedly an indeterminate number who lost their employment because of sickness at some previous time, but were at the time of the survey able and willing to work, were reported along with the gainful workers actually sick when the enumeration was made.

Table 3.—Nature of Job or Cause of Unemployment of Gainful Workers in Bridgeport, Conn., First Quarter of 1934 [1]

Nature of job or cause of unemployment	Number			Percent		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Employed	45,389	30,271	15,118	[2] 100.0	[2] 100.0	[2] 100.0
Usual job	43,387	28,625	14,762	95.6	94.6	97.6
Stop-gap job	1,995	1,639	356	4.4	5.4	2.4
Unknown	7	7				
Employed on relief work	3,830	3,611	219			
Unemployed	12,193	8,777	3,416	[2] 100.0	[2] 100.0	[2] 100.0
No work	11,085	8,028	3,057	90.9	91.5	89.5
Sickness	1,041	707	334	8.5	8.1	9.8
Other reasons [3]	66	41	25	.5	.5	.7
Unknown	1	1				

[1] Does not include 54 whose employment status was unknown.
[2] Excluding those for whom data were not known.
[3] Voluntarily idle (57) and industrial dispute (9).

Family Distribution of Gainful Workers

It is important to know the distribution of unemployment among the gainful workers within the several families. If in a family having three gainful workers, one of these is out of work the resultant dislocation is quite different from that which would occur in a family whose only wage earner loses his job.

Some 33,332 families in the survey had one or more gainful workers. Of these, 17,405 had only 1 such worker, 9,409 had 2, and other families, in diminishing number, had up to 9 or more gainful workers. Table 4 shows the extent of unemployment among the breadwinners of these family groups. In this tabulation the unemployed include those reporting "no work" and those on relief work.

This table shows that the larger the number of gainful workers in the family, the greater the proportion unemployed. In only about 20 percent of the families with 1 gainful worker was that worker unemployed, whereas in 91 percent of the families with 6 gainful workers there were unemployed workers. The families with 7, 8, and 9 gainful workers were too few in number to warrant the drawing of conclusions, but they appear to affirm the above observation.

Table 4.—Percentage Distribution of Families According to Number of Gainful Workers and Number of Unemployed, in Bridgeport, Conn., First Quarter of 1934

Number of gainful workers in family	Number of families	Percent of families with specified number of unemployed									
		None	1 or more	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 or more gainful workers	33,332	63.0	37.0	27.4	7.1	1.9	0.5	0.1			
1 gainful worker	17,405	78.2	21.8	21.8							
2 gainful workers	9,409	56.6	43.4	33.2	10.2						
3 gainful workers	4,000	37.8	62.2	35.6	20.2	6.4					
4 gainful workers	1,689	24.9	75.1	34.3	22.9	13.0	4.9				
5 gainful workers	623	15.0	85.0	27.3	27.1	16.9	9.5	4.2			
6 gainful workers	157	9.0	91.0	17.8	26.1	22.9	16.6	5.7	1.9		
7 gainful workers	43	4.6	95.4	23.3	11.6	23.3	11.6	18.6	4.7	2.3	
8 gainful workers	4	------	100.0	50.0	25.0	------	25.0	------	------	------	
9 gainful workers or more	2	------	100.0	50.0	------	------	------	------	------	50.0	

Duration of Unemployment

TABLE 5 shows, for the workers who were idle because of inability to find work, the percentages of those who had been out of employment for various lengths of time, the intervals ranging from a few weeks to 4 years or more. This table is based upon 11,051 persons totally unemployed, of whom 8,002 were men and 3,049 were women.

The most outstanding fact to be drawn from this table is that for the longer periods (i. e., 2 years or more), the percentages for men are much in excess of those for women. For the shorter periods, particularly those of 6 months or less, the percentages for women are appreciably larger than those for men. It appears, therefore, that the unemployed men had been out of work longer than the unemployed women. Over one-half the men, as compared with slightly less than one-third of the women, had been unemployed for 2 years or longer.

Table 5.—Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Workers in Bridgeport, Conn. According to Duration of Unemployment [1]

Duration of unemployment	Total	Men	Women
All unemployment	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployment of—			
Under 2 weeks	2.4	2.1	3.2
2 and under 5 weeks	6.5	5.3	9.5
5 and under 26 weeks	22.3	19.4	30.0
26 and under 52 weeks	8.7	8.0	10.2
1 and under 2 years	12.9	12.3	14.4
2 and under 3 years	18.7	19.9	15.6
3 and under 4 years	14.2	16.1	9.0
4 years or more	14.3	16.7	8.1

[1] Covers 11,051 unemployed (8,002 men and 3,049 women). Does not include 34 (26 men and 8 women) for whom the period of unemployment was not known.

Unemployment Rates, by Age Groups

TABLE 6 shows the unemployment rates (i. e., the percent the number of workers reporting "no work" and "relief work" forms of the number of gainful workers) for each sex in the various age groups. The unemployment rate for men in the age group 65 years or over reporting "no work" was 31.3 percent. This was the highest rate in any of the age groups, indicating that older men experienced greater difficulty in securing jobs than the men in any other age group. Among the men the age group least affected by loss of job was the 35 and under 45 year age group, whose rate was 13.2 percent. Among the women the younger group (15 and under 18 years old) encountered the greatest difficulty, showing a 25.9 percent unemployment rate. The most fortunate age for woman job hunters appeared to be 25 and under 35 years, the unemployment rate in this group being only 13.4 percent.

Table 6 also gives a comparison, as well as can be made, with the results of the unemployment census of April 1930. The Bureau of the Census published figures for several classes, of which A [1] and B [2] are most fairly comparable with the class reporting idleness, in 1934, because of inability to find work. For purposes of comparing unemployment rates in 1930 with those in 1934, however, persons on relief work in 1934 probably should be combined with those reporting "no work"; "relief" jobs are, at best, temporary makeshifts and persons holding such jobs will before long be seeking employment in private business and, therefore, constitute a part of the unemployment problem.

Combining the data for those reporting "no work" and those on relief and comparing these with the rates in 1930, it is evident that the age group for men most seriously affected by unemployment in 1934 was not the same as that in 1930. In 1930 the highest rate (19.1 percent) for men appeared in the 15 and under 20 year age group; in 1934 the highest rate (37.6 percent) was in the group 65 years and over. The most fortunate age group among the men in 1934 was the 35 and under 45 year age group with an unemployment rate of 22.9 percent, while in 1930 the 25 and under 35 year age group had the lowest rate (8.7 percent). For women the highest rate appeared in the same group (15 and under 20 years) for both 1934 and 1930; but the lowest rate for women in 1934 (14.8 percent) was in the 25 and under 35 year group, while in 1930 the lowest rate (4

[1] Persons unemployed in the strictest sense of the term, being out of a job, able and willing to work, and looking for a job.

[2] Persons on part time and those on lay-off without pay.

percent) was in the 45 and under 55 year group. (The unemployment rate for the 10 and under 15 year group in 1930 was disregarded in this discussion because of the small number of workers involved.)

Table 6.—Unemployment Rates of Gainful Workers in Bridgeport, Conn., 1930 and 1934

Age	Unemployment rates (i. e., percent number of workers reporting "no work" and "relief work" form of gainful workers) of—								
	Bridgeport survey: 1934						Census of unemployment: 1930 (class A plus class B)		
	Persons reporting no work			Persons on relief jobs					
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All ages	18.0	18.8	16.3	6.2	8.5	1.2	9.7	10.9	6.4
10 and under 15 years							11.7	8.2	15.3
15 and under 18 years	26.4	27.0	25.9	1.1	2.4	.2	15.2	19.1	11.3
18 and under 20 years	23.7	28.2	19.8	3.4	6.4	.8			
20 and under 25 years	21.5	26.6	15.4	4.1	6.9	.9	10.8	14.3	6.1
25 and under 35 years	14.5	15.1	13.4	6.2	8.6	1.4	7.7	8.7	4.8
35 and under 45 years	13.8	13.2	15.6	7.8	9.7	2.0	8.5	9.3	4.8
45 and under 55 years	17.5	17.7	16.9	7.3	8.8	.9	8.8	9.7	4.0
55 and under 65 years	23.1	23.6	20.4	7.4	8.8	.8	10.3	11.3	4.8
65 years or over	28.9	31.3	15.5	5.5	6.3	.6	10.5	11.5	4.5

Table 7 gives the actual numbers of gainful workers of each age on day enumerated, 1930 and 1934.

Table 7.—Age of Gainful Workers, 1930 and 1934, in Bridgeport, Conn.

Age	1934			1930		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All ages	61,466	42,695	18,771	64,065	46,702	17,363
10 and under 15 years	20	16	4	120	61	59
15 and under 18 years	1,518	593	925	3,320	1,639	1,681
18 and under 20 years	3,389	1,572	1,817	4,067	2,039	2,028
20 and under 25 years	9,653	5,211	4,442	9,085	5,263	3,822
25 and under 35 years	14,434	9,649	4,785	14,613	10,659	3,954
35 and under 45 years	14,074	10,565	3,509	15,072	12,109	2,963
45 and under 55 years	10,668	8,633	2,035	10,097	8,443	1,654
55 and under 65 years	5,518	4,595	923	5,505	4,625	880
65 years or over	2,159	1,843	316	2,152	1,840	312
Age unknown	33	18	15	34	24	10

Relief Work

"RELIEF WORK" as used in this study means jobs created by Federal, State, or local authorities expressly for the purpose of giving work to unemployed persons in the community. Jobs such as those on projects of the Public Works Administration, Civil Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, and various locally administered schemes are included in this category.

Of the 3,830 persons on relief jobs, 3,611, or 94 percent of the total, were men, and 219, or 6 percent, were women. Table 8 shows the length of time these persons had held the relief jobs at the time the survey was made. The majority of those on relief jobs had been working on these jobs for from 1 to 6 months; slightly over 6 percent, for more than 1 year. The median age of the men on relief jobs was 40.6 years; that of the women, 33.1 years.

Table 8.—Duration of Relief Work in Bridgeport, Conn.

Duration of relief work	Total [1]	Men [1]	Women [1]
All periods	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 weeks	21.7	20.9	35.2
5 and under 26 weeks	68.6	69.3	58.0
26 and under 52 weeks	3.2	3.3	2.0
1 and under 2 years	2.1	2.0	2.7
2 and under 3 years	2.1	2.1	.9
3 years or more	2.2	2.4	1.0

[1] Total 3,822; men, 3,603; women, 219. Does not include 8 men, the duration of whose unemployment was not known.

Change of Employment, by Usual Industry

DATA in table 9 show the shift of employment in the different industry groups. Of the gainful workers about one-third of the men and one-fifth of the women were either out of work or were working at some stop-gap occupation or on some sort of relief job. In the group of men which normally has the largest number of gainful workers—those in the manufacturing and mechanical industries—over one-third were either idle or were working at jobs in some industry other than their usual one.

In order to compare the unemployment rates (i. e., the percent the unemployed form of the number of gainful workers) in each industry in 1934 with similar rates in 1930, the percentages for no work and relief jobs in table 9 should be added together. Thus, in 1934 there was an unemployment rate of 30.1 percent for men in the manufacturing and mechanical industry group, as contrasted with a rate of 12.5 percent in 1930. For women in the same group, the unemployment rate was 18.0 percent in 1934 as compared with 8.6 percent in 1930.

Table 9.—Usual Industry and Employment Status of Gainful Workers in Bridgeport, 1930 and 1934

Usual industry	Bridgeport survey: 1934								Census of unemployment: 1930 (class A plus class B)	
	Total number	Percent	Percent in usual industry	Percent not in usual industry					Gainful workers	Percent unemployed
				Total	Stopgap job	Relief job	No work	Idle for other reasons		
Men										
All industries	[1] 42,651	100.0	67.1	32.9	3.8	8.5	18.8	1.8	45,620	11.1
Agriculture	309	100.0	37.5	62.5	6.8	12.0	41.1	2.6	410	14.6
Forestry and fishing	51	[2]							69	13.0
Mining	19	[2]							37	27.0
Manufacturing and mechanical industry	24,962	100.0	63.8	36.1	4.3	9.1	21.0	1.7	28,087	12.5
Transportation	3,502	100.0	62.9	37.0	4.1	12.2	18.7	2.0	3,788	9.8
Trade	8,208	100.0	78.2	21.7	2.9	3.9	13.1	1.8	8,146	5.1
Public service	1,188	100.0	73.6	26.4	2.4	12.4	9.5	2.1	1,311	4.6
Professional service	1,690	100.0	78.9	20.9	3.7	4.8	11.2	1.2	1,659	3.8
Domestic and personal service	2,197	100.0	75.3	24.7	2.6	5.4	15.1	1.6	2,113	8.2
Industry not specified	525	[2]								
Women										
All industries	[1] 18,753	100.0	78.7	21.3	1.9	1.2	16.3	1.9	17,229	5.3
Agriculture	5	[2]							7	
Mining	1	[2]							3	
Manufacturing and mechanical industry	9,956	100.0	78.5	21.5	1.7	.9	17.1	1.8	8,693	8.6
Transportation	337	100.0	79.8	20.2	1.5	1.5	14.8	2.4	495	2.6
Trade	2,695	100.0	77.4	22.6	2.3	1.9	17.1	1.3	2,630	3.8
Public service	258	100.0	86.0	14.1	1.2	4.7	7.0	1.2	129	5.4
Professional service	2,418	100.0	87.8	12.2	1.7	1.5	7.1	1.9	2,494	2.0
Domestic and personal service	3,031	100.0	73.4	26.5	2.3	.5	20.8	2.9	2,778	5.4
Industry not specified	52	[2]								

[1] Excluding "unknown"—men, 44; women, 18.
[2] Percentage not computed—figures too small to be significant.
[3] Percentage not significant.

Unemployment Relief from Federal Funds, First 11 Months of 1934[1]

DURING the first 11 months of 1934, grants made to States by the Federal Government for unemployment relief amounted to $1,245,359,551. Grants made from the date of the establishment of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration through November 1934 aggregated $1,569,728,039.

In November 1934 there were 4,233,074 resident families and 770,601 single persons, or a total of 5,003,675 cases, on the public relief rolls. These cases represented an estimated total of 19,017,815 persons, or about 15 percent of the entire population.

The type of aid received by persons on the relief rolls during November was as follows:

	Number of cases
General relief program:	
Direct relief only	2, 666, 009
Work relief	[2] 2, 147, 121
Special programs:	
Emergency education	29, 736
College-student aid	99, 297
Rural rehabilitation	61, 512
Total	5, 003, 675
Transient relief	226, 446

Of the funds disbursed during October 1934, Federal grants formed 78 percent, State funds 9 percent, and local funds 13 percent.

The relief benefits per family in October 1934 averaged, for continental United States, $26.39. It is pointed out that this figure is a considerable understatement of the amount paid to families entirely dependent on public agencies for assistance, for it is computed on the basis of the total number of families receiving aid during the month regardless of whether they were wholly or only partly dependent on such aid or whether they received aid during all or part of the month. By States the average per family ranged from $8.98 in Tennessee to $46.71 in New York.

The Federal grants have been made for general relief, for educational programs, for drought relief, for the purchase and distribution of surplus commodities, for the care of transients, and to assist self-help groups of unemployed persons. The first grant to self-help groups was made in August 1933, the first grant for transients in September 1933, and the first grant for educational work in October 1933. The purchase of surplus commodities began in November of the same year. Each month since November 1933 grants have been made for each of these purposes.

[1] Data are from press releases and monthly reports of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

[2] For volume of employment and earnings of persons receiving work relief in November and December, see under "Trend of employment" in this issue (p. 797).

The following table shows the average monthly grants for each purpose during 1933 and the amounts granted, by months, during the first 11 months of 1934.

Table 1.—Grants for Unemployment Relief from Federal Funds, January to November 1934

Month	Total number of persons given relief	Unemployment-relief grants from Federal funds for—					Total
		General purposes	Transients	Self-help groups	Commodities	Education	
1933: Monthly average [1]	14,009,822	$13,576,563	$938,889	$52,669	$11,916,750	$573,934	$40,552,311
1934							
January	11,086,598	44,869,830	2,762,227	46,320	685,000	2,051,251	50,414,628
February	11,627,415	16,258,117	744,000	340,610	8,771,000	702,800	26,816,527
March	13,494,282	44,426,850	2,098,831	30,000	2,270,000	2,616,302	51,441,983
April	16,840,389	95,919,501	2,589,573	96,125	9,185,000	9,659,185	117,449,384
May	17,228,458	92,026,155	2,256,100	112,764	2,735,000	7,207,191	104,337,210
June	16,833,294	108,323,096	3,748,882	147,830	2,800,000	2,754,807	117,774,615
July	17,301,734	144,340,943	3,891,000	63,721	2,275,000	863,725	151,434,389
August	18,187,193	117,811,868	2,890,706	198,079	3,926,000	1,692,292	126,518,945
September	18,409,327	85,621,935	2,450,279	96,688	16,470,000	2,203,083	106,841,985
October	[2] 18,450,567	148,676,734	4,581,315	125,957	3,050,000	3,656,066	160,090,072
November	[2] 19,017,815	204,046,980	6,828,870	26,436	16,425,000	4,912,527	232,239,813

[1] Computed on basis of those months during which grants were made for purposes specified: General purposes, June–December; transients, September–December; self-help groups, August–December; commodities, November and December; education, October–December; total, May–December.
[2] Includes also allotments matched by State funds.
[3] Partly estimated.

The trend in relief rolls and disbursements in urban areas during 1934 is shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Trend of Urban Relief, by Months, 1934

Month	Number of persons receiving relief	Amount disbursed	Month	Number of persons receiving relief	Amount disbursed
January	1,222,233	$28,876,203	July	1,874,302	$52,541,402
February	1,249,002	28,338,922	August	1,928,880	58,229,503
March	1,439,353	31,422,013	September	1,955,782	54,499,885
April	1,922,587	47,053,339	October	2,009,610	60,112,816
May	1,897,254	53,218,120	November	[1] 1,997,008	[1] 63,327,311
June	1,852,742	50,381,384	December	[1] 2,085,306	[1] 67,112,627

[1] Preliminary, subject to revision.

Federal Policies

Wage rates and hours of labor.—At the beginning of the work-relief program in 1933, the Federal Administrator of Emergency Relief set 30 cents an hour as the minimum rate to be paid on relief works using Federal grants; if the local prevailing rate was higher, the local rate was to be paid. The working hours were set at not to exceed 8 per day and 35 per week for physical labor, and not more than 8 per day and 40 per week for clerical work.

By order of June 29, 1934, the hours of labor were set at not less than 6 nor more than 8 per day, nor more than 30 per week or 128 per calendar month.

Another order, issued November 19, 1934, abolished the 30-cent hourly minimum and provided that thereafter the rate to be paid should be "the prevailing rate in the community for the kind of work performed." This order had the effect, it was pointed out, of placing the determination of the rate to be paid in the hands of "local committees representing labor, business, and the local relief administration."

Relief to strikers.—Because of the widespread labor disturbances, the question arose as to the policy to be adopted by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration regarding the granting of public relief to needy families of strikers. The Relief Administrator stated that his organization has no interest or concern in labor disputes or in the merits of individual controversies. Applications from strikers, like those of other persons, are to be treated solely as relief cases, wholly without relation to any industrial dispute in which the applicant may be involved. Applications for relief from strikers do not necessarily mean that relief is given. If, after investigation, it is found that there is need, relief is granted. Such relief, in his opinion, "has never disrupted mediation or arbitration."

There has been no evidence that the policy on relief to strikers has either prolonged a strike or encouraged a new one. Indeed, I am convinced that our policy has been a direct and important factor in the maintenance of law and order. Local relief offices approach the whole matter with caution. In localities where strikes have occurred and some of the strikers have applied for and received relief, 95 percent of the people of the communities, exclusive of the strikers, have approved it. The policy has been sensibly administered.

On August 29 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration issued the following statement on the subject:

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration is concerned with administering relief to the needy unemployed and their families. Each case applying for relief to the local emergency relief agencies should be treated on its merits as a relief case wholly apart from any controversy in which the wage earner may be involved. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration will not attempt to judge the merits of labor disputes. State and Federal agencies exist, as well as courts, which are duly qualified to act as arbiters and adjusters in such disputes. Unless it be determined by the National Labor Relations Board of the National Recovery Administration that the basis for a strike is unreasonable and unjustified, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration authorizes local relief agencies to furnish relief to the families of striking wage earners after careful investigation has shown that their resources are not sufficient to meet emergency needs.

Rural Rehabilitation Program

THE program designed to rehabilitate rural [3] relief families was started in April 1934. The purpose of the program is to assist such families to become self-supporting. The rural relief population has been divided into four groups, each presenting a special problem, as follows:

(1) Farm relief families residing on fertile land, for which seed, farm animals, equipment, buildings, etc., will be provided.

(2) Farm relief families residing on submarginal land, which it is planned to relocate on more fertile land or to employ on work projects connected with the utilization of submarginal land.

(3) Relief families in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants, for which it is planned to establish subsistence gardens, work centers, and commodity exchanges where labor may be performed in exchange for surplus commodities produced by farm families on relief.

(4) Relief families left "stranded" by the relocation or abandonment of local industries. "Several methods of caring for these families are contemplated, such as the establishment of subsistence gardens both on the farms and, when possible, in the small towns and the organization of community farmsteads.[4] Other possibilities are the development of work centers to provide rural families with the opportunity to produce commodities for their own use and to sell, trade, or exchange with other relief groups, and the organization of labor and commodity exchanges through which surplus industrial products and surplus labor power may be exchanged between relief groups and communities."

The first grants for rural rehabilitation purposes were made in May 1934, when 14 States [5] received grants totaling $2,361,500.

Rural rehabilitation corporation.—In each State carrying on a rural rehabilitation program a rural rehabilitation corporation is set up which must include a board of directors on which State relief officials form a majority.

This corporation acts as the agent of the State emergency relief administration for the carrying out of all the legal and financial transactions. The corporation holds title to or lien against all the real property purchased or constructed and has custody of all notes and other evidences of debt covering advances to families included in the program.

These corporations are authorized to issue no-par-value stock.

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[3] I. e., places of less than 5,000 inhabitants.

[4] An account of the subsistence-homestead communities established as part of the rural rehabilitation program was given in the January 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 19).

[5] Alabama, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

Local subsidiary corporations may also be formed by this corporation to carry out special functions (as, for instance, the establishment of a rural industrial community).

Funds may be obtained from Federal, State, county, municipal, or private sources, but must be subject to control by the State emergency relief administration.

General policies and procedure.—In order to become eligible for inclusion in the rural rehabilitation program the person must be eligible for relief and must be recommended to the local rural rehabilitation division by the social service division. From the families so recommended a selection is made and the families chosen have a separate status from that time onward.

Such families may be aided with "rehabilitation" goods, or "subsistence" goods. The former class of goods includes the purchase, rental, construction, or repair of land, buildings, home equipment, livestock, work animals, etc., farm tools or machinery and any other necessary "capital outlay." Subsistence goods include cash, food, clothing, fuel, medical care, and any other necessaries of life.

Advances for the purchase or maintenance of livestock are limited to 10 units, each of the following being considered 1 unit: 1 cow, 1 horse, 2 young stock, 5 hogs, 7 sheep, or 100 chickens.

Work may also be furnished to rehabilitation families on works-division projects neither self-liquidating nor in connection with the rehabilitation program. It is the policy, on work projects developed in connection with the rural rehabilitation program, that these should have economic and social value, and contribute directly to the furtherance of the program. The family is not allowed, however, to earn in such work more than the amount of its unpaid obligations to the corporation, and all the earnings must be turned in to the corporation as repayment against advances. There is, of course, no such restriction as regards amounts earned in private employment or realized from the sale of products grown on the homestead.

For advances made for either class of goods the family must give a note or other evidence of indebtedness payable to the rural rehabilitation corporation. Obligations for land and chattels are a first lien against such property and all other obligations are a first lien on the family's crops.

The period of repayment allowed varies according to the purpose for which the advances are made, as follows: Land, not to exceed 35 years; buildings, equipment, and improvements, a period covering lease or useful life; livestock, 3 years; subsistence goods, 1 year.

In order to protect the client against the seizure, for debt, of the facilities for making a living which it is the object of the program to furnish, it is provided that in no case will the title or lien be relinquished by the rural rehabilitation corporation until the client's other debts have been adjusted

No charge is made against the client for surplus commodities distributed by the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation.

Education and training.—The services of teachers being given employment through the emergency education program have been made available to instruct rehabilitation families. A release issued by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration on September 25, 1934, stated that it was expected that between 5,000 and 6,000 regular teachers of vocational agriculture and a similar number of teachers of home economics would be given employment. It was urged that as far as possible their services be utilized in the rehabilitation program.

Employment Status of Urban Population on Public Relief

OF THE urban families in the United States receiving relief from public funds—Federal, State, and local—83 percent had in May 1934 at least one member who was employable and 17 percent had no member able to work, according to the findings of the division of statistics, research, and finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Its survey covers 79 cities, including typical urban areas, so that the percentages and averages based on these findings are applicable to the urban relief rolls of the whole country.[1]

For purposes of the survey employable persons were defined not only as being able to work and looking for a job, but with the further qualifications of being between 16 and 65 years old, actively seeking work, and not incapacitated.

Ninety-two percent of the employables, thus defined, formerly had jobs, while 66 percent of them had worked 5 years or more at their ordinary occupation. The 8 percent who had never worked but were seeking jobs were chiefly those who had reached the working age during the depression, and practically all were under 25 years of age.

The 17 percent of the families in which there was no employable person were lacking in such breadwinners for different reasons and circumstances. In some families all of the members were either too young or too old to be employed, while in others the adults had physical handicaps likely to prevent them from ever securing or holding jobs to maintain themselves and their dependents. In many families the only possible employable was a woman whose children required her care during working hours.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration stresses the importance of these data as a basis for planning for future social security. The 17 percent of the relief families in the urban population who had no employable members included mainly those who will probably

[1] Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Press release, November 15, 1934.

remain more or less permanently in need of some kind of aid. On the other hand, the 83 percent of the relief families with one or more employable members constituted those capable of self-support when jobs become available.

> Applying the percentages to the figures for September, * * * it is revealed that approximately 2,100,000 of the 2,500,000 families contained at least one person who was able to work and looking for a job.
>
> The 2,100,000 families and the additional nonfamily individuals receiving relief in cities comprise a total of approximately 3,500,000 employable workers between the ages of 16 and 65, who are actively seeking work, and who are not incapacitated.

Research indicates that the large majority of these 3,500,000 urban workers are wholly fitted to obtain and hold jobs when times are normal. Not only had these persons had work experience previous to the depression, but over 90 percent of those with such experience had held nonrelief jobs at one period or another in the course of the depression and nearly 50 percent had held such employment in 1933 or 1934.

With the exception of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York, the different cities studied were grouped, according to population and location, in the eastern, southern, central, and western areas, and their relief populations were sampled on the basis of "the importance of each group of cities in the relief population of all United States cities of the same size."

> The entire survey of 79 cities representing the chief geographical and industrial sections of the country and populations of from 10,000 to 8,000,000 covered 169,000 relief cases out of the combined relief load of 1,154,000 in the 79 cities. In some small communities the entire case load was studied, while in most cities the sample represented about 20 percent of the total.

In the judgment of those making the study, the characteristics found in these samples would present "a reasonably accurate picture of the entire May 1934 urban relief load."

The following tables, embodying some of the findings of the division of statistics, research, and finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for 28 of the 79 cities, have been compiled from press releases of that Administration dated January 7, 14, 15, 23, and 28, 1935. These 28 cities include 4 cities of over 1,000,000 population—Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York; 5 cities in the eastern region, 6 cities in the southern region, and 9 cities in the central region with from 250,000 to 1,000,000 population; and 4 cities in the western region with from 100,000 to 1,000,000 population.

Table 1 gives the employment status as of May 1934 of households in the 28 cities.

The proportion of relief households (families and single persons) in Detroit having members who regarded themselves as able to work is reported as 97 percent, while the corresponding percentages for Los

Angeles, New York, and Chicago are, respectively, 95, 94, and 87. For the other 24 cities such percentages range from 83 for Boston, Houston, and Salt Lake City to 96 in New Orleans and Oakland.

Table 1.—Employment Status of Relief Households in Specified Cities, May 1934

City and region	Percent of relief households with—			All relief households
	1 or more members in nonrelief employment	No members employed, but 1 or more seeking work	No members employed or seeking work	
				Percent
Chicago	14	73	13	100
Detroit	20	77	3	100
Los Angeles	12	83	5	100
New York	11	83	6	100
Average	13	80	7	100
Eastern region:				
Boston	9	74	17	100
Buffalo	18	71	11	100
Pittsburgh	12	79	9	100
Providence	13	82	5	100
Rochester	17	73	10	100
Average	13	76	11	100
Southern region:				
Atlanta	23	65	12	100
Baltimore	24	66	10	100
Birmingham, Ala	16	75	9	100
Houston	16	67	17	100
New Orleans	8	87	4	100
Washington, D. C	15	70	15	100
Average	18	71	11	100
Central region:				
Akron	20	70	10	100
Cincinnati	20	71	9	100
Cleveland	20	70	10	100
Indianapolis	18	72	12	100
Kansas City, Mo	26	62	12	100
Milwaukee	20	72	8	100
Minneapolis	17	70	13	100
St. Louis	25	66	9	100
St. Paul	24	63	13	100
Average	21	69	10	100
Western region:				
Oakland	17	79	4	100
Salt Lake City	11	72	17	100
San Diego	18	76	6	100
San Francisco	19	72	9	100
Average	15	74	11	100

Data on the ages of the heads of households on relief are important in connection with plans for the reemployment of such persons. According to table 2, 48 percent of the heads of relief households in Detroit were 45 years of age or over in May 1934, and 15 percent were at least 55 years of age; the average for the 4 cities with over a million population for those 45 years of age or older was 42 percent and for those at least 55 years of age was 17 percent.

The proportion of heads of households who were 45 years of age and over, as reported, was as high as 52 percent in Boston, Kansas City, and Minneapolis, and as low as 35 percent in Washington, D. C.

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Heads of Relief Households According to Ages, May 1934

City and region	Percent of heads of relief households who were—					Heads of relief households of all ages
	24 years and under	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55 years and over	
						Percent
Chicago	4	20	30	25	21	100
Detroit	2	15	35	33	15	100
Los Angeles	6	24	27	24	19	100
New York	3	24	32	24	17	100
Average	5	22	31	25	17	100
Eastern region:						
Boston	4	19	25	24	28	100
Buffalo	6	19	30	25	20	100
Pittsburgh	4	23	29	24	20	100
Providence	6	21	30	25	18	100
Rochester	3	19	30	27	21	100
Average	5	20	28	25	22	100
Southern region:						
Atlanta	6	24	27	21	22	100
Baltimore	6	26	31	21	16	100
Birmingham, Ala	6	25	29	22	18	100
Houston	4	22	25	21	27	100
New Orleans	8	27	29	23	13	100
Washington, D. C	9	29	27	19	16	100
Average	7	26	28	21	18	100
Central region:						
Akron	7	18	28	26	21	100
Cincinnati	6	25	27	21	21	100
Cleveland	5	19	31	26	19	100
Indianapolis	5	21	26	22	26	100
Kansas City, Mo	5	18	25	25	27	100
Milwaukee	6	24	28	24	18	100
Minneapolis	3	20	25	25	27	100
St. Louis	5	22	28	23	22	100
St. Paul	4	20	27	26	23	100
Average	5	21	27	24	23	100
Western region:						
Oakland	4	22	30	25	19	100
Salt Lake City	5	22	22	20	31	100
San Diego	5	22	27	25	21	100
San Francisco	4	22	26	26	22	100
Average	5	22	25	23	25	100

In table 3 the employment status of the relief population 16 to 64 years of age in the 28 cities is analyzed by individuals instead of households. Among the facts brought out is the small proportion of such relief population on nonrelief work in the 28 cities in May 1934, ranging from 4 percent in New Orleans to 16 percent in Kansas City, Mo.

Table 3.—Employment Status of Relief Population, May 1934

City and region	Percent of relief population—			Total
	Employed at nonrelief work	Unemployed, seeking work	Not seeking work	
				Percent
Chicago	7	55	38	100
Detroit	10	53	37	100
Los Angeles	7	59	34	100
New York	5	59	36	100
Average	6	58	36	100
Eastern region:				
Boston	5	56	39	100
Buffalo	10	53	37	100
Pittsburgh	6	58	36	100
Providence	6	61	33	100
Rochester	8	52	40	100
Average	7	56	37	100
Southern region:				
Atlanta	14	56	30	100
Baltimore	13	52	35	100
Birmingham, Ala	8	64	28	100
Houston	9	58	33	100
New Orleans	4	65	31	100
Washington, D. C	9	58	33	100
Average	10	59	31	100
Central region:				
Akron	11	56	33	100
Cincinnati	11	60	29	100
Cleveland	10	55	35	100
Indianapolis	9	60	31	100
Kansas City, Mo	16	53	31	100
Milwaukee	10	50	40	100
Minneapolis	10	53	37	100
St. Louis	14	56	30	100
St. Paul	14	50	36	100
Average	12	55	33	100
Western region:				
Oakland	8	58	34	100
Salt Lake City	6	54	40	100
San Diego	9	56	35	100
San Francisco	12	60	28	100
Average	8	56	36	100

Table 4 discloses that very substantial percentages of workers 16 to 64 years of age on relief have had long experience in their usual occupations, the proportion of such persons with experience of 4½ years or more in their usual occupations in each of the 5 groups of cities included in the tabulation being 63 percent or over.

Table 4.—Percentage Distribution of Relief Workers According to Length of Experience at Usual Occupation, May 1934

Groups of cities	Average percent of relief workers							Total
	Never worked	With work experience of specified number of months						
		Less than 6	6–17	18–53	54–173	174 and over	Unknown	
								Percent
Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York	8	4	5	18	37	27	1	100
Eastern region (Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester)	11	4	5	17	35	28	.....	100
Southern region (Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Houston, New Orleans, Washington)	6	3	5	18	40	27	1	100
Central region (Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul)	6	5	6	18	38	25	2	100
Western region (Oakland, Salt Lake City, San Diego, San Francisco)	6	5	5	19	37	26	2	100

According to table 5 the average proportion of persons 16 to 64 years of age on relief, with nonrelief work experience and seeking work, who had had no job of 4 weeks or more since 1929 or earlier ranged from 8 to 12 percent in the 5 groups of cities. The eastern group of cities (Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Providence, and Rochester) had the largest proportion of persons on relief who had had no nonrelief job lasting 4 weeks or more since 1932—62 percent. In the four other groups of cities the proportion ranged from 48 to 60 percent.

Table 5.—Percentage Distribution of Relief Workers According to Date of Last Nonrelief Job of 4 Weeks or More, May 1934

Group of cities	Now employed	Average percent of relief workers who lost last job in—						Total
		January–May 1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929 or earlier	
								Percent
Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, and New York	11	8	21	19	18	12	11	100
Eastern region (Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester)	12	8	18	18	19	13	12	100
Southern region (Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Houston, New Orleans, Washington)	15	11	26	19	13	8	8	100
Central region (Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Paul)	19	10	21	15	14	10	11	100
Western region (Oakland, Salt Lake City, San Diego, and San Francisco)	14	12	24	16	14	9	11	100

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Report on Labor Conditions in the Automobile Industry

AS DIRECTED by the President on November 21, 1934, the National Recovery Board, through its Research and Planning Division and with the collaboration of the Bureau of Labor Statistics made a study of the possibilities of regularizing employment and improving conditions of labor in the automobile industry. A preliminary report summarizing the outstanding findings of the investigation made by the National Recovery Administration was released February 28, 1935.

The investigation showed that the present system of crowding production into a few months of the year causes substantial loss of efficiency, involving excess overhead due to limited employment of plant capacity, excessive labor turn-over, cost of training new employees, inefficiency because of extra shifts, wastage and spoilage, and higher cost of materials and dies on a rush-order basis.

The report suggests that the aim of the industry should be regular employment for the maximum number of workers rather than sporadic employment for a greater number at the peak and a smaller group during the low periods of production. It expresses the belief that the feeling of economic security, if coupled with a less harsh drive on the daily job, should return dividends of cash to automobile company stockholders as well as social dividends to the community at large.

Findings as to Labor Conditions

THE Recovery Administration's principal findings concerning labor conditions in the automobile industry were as follows:

1. Labor unrest exists to a degree higher than warranted by the depression.
2. The foreman's power and the gap between the workers and the executive are important causes of labor unrest.
3. Espionage systems exist.
4. Irregularity of employment has increased in recent years.
5. Depression competition has spurred the speed-up beyond economic capability to produce day by day.
6. Automobile workers are considered old at 40.
7. Hourly earnings are high, annual incomes are low.

8. Relatively few employees obtain supplementary earnings from other sources during lay-offs.

9. The privilege of averaging hours on an annual basis is neither necessary nor desirable.

Employment Provisions in Codes Discussed at Special Hearing

VIEWS on the effectiveness of code labor standards and suggestions for needed change were freely discussed at a hearing to consider policies governing employment provisions in codes held by the National Industrial Recovery Board between January 30 and February 2, 1935. This hearing was the second in a series, of which the first was concerned with price control, called to consider "proposed modifications or confirmations of policy on major problems." In concentrating attention on the labor provisions the Board has taken the position that a minimum-wage structure is beneficial to workers while at the same time it furnishes a bottom on wages that facilitates operations under the competitive system. The eradication of inequities in wages above the minimum and securing evidence of wage differentials based on geographic locality, population, or any other factor or combination of factors are stressed, as well as endorsement of the principle that maximum hours limitations are a means of contributing to reemployment. The Board seeks the greatest possible simplicity and flexibility in code terms, continuance of general labor provisions, such as those governing safety and health and apprenticeship, and further reemployment through an expanded volume of production. The hearing was looked to as a means of securing information particularly on the following 18 points: [1]

Hours.—1. How has limitation of hours affected the volume of employment?

2. How has limitation of hours affected the regularization of employment?

3. How has limitation of hours affected unit cost of production?

4. Should the maximum working week in the codes be reduced, maintained, or increased generally, by groups of industries, or separately by individual industries?

5. Is the degree of flexibility in hours provided by such provisions as overtime, peak periods, averaging, etc., inadequate, adequate, or excessive?

6. Do the present provisions work as well as any other method or methods that can be devised?

7. What effect has the limitation of hours had on hourly, weekly, and annual earnings?

Wages.—1. What standards should be followed in establishing minimum wages?

2. Are present minimum wages satisfactory from the point of view of such standards?

[1] National Recovery Administration. Notice of public hearing on policy of the National Industrial Recovery Board relating to employment provisions. Mimeographed release, Jan. 17, 1935.

3. What has been the relation of changes in hourly, weekly, and annual earnings to changes in the cost of living?

4. What has been the effect of differentials such as those based on sex, location, or population?

5. Are provisions such as several basic minimum wages, classified wage scales, equitable adjustment provisions, or other methods of maintaining wages above the minimum, desirable?

6. What is the effect of wage provisions on costs and volume of consumption?

7. How should piecework rates be adjusted to code rates?

General problems.—1. Are wage and hour provisions desirable as temporary or as permanent measures?

2. What effect do standard wage and hour provisions have on establishments varying in size and degree of mechanization?

3. What should be done to meet the problem of—

a. Overlapping definitions?

b. Multiple code coverage?

c. Competing industries?

4. How effective are wage and hour provisions as measures for eliminating unfair competition?

Attitude of Labor Representatives

In the briefs presented, the representatives of labor expressed the belief that the maximum-hours limitations prescribed under codes were too high to bring about a spread in employment, because in most instances industrial requirements since the introduction of the code structure have not been sufficiently great to allow general operations at the code maximums. Very general dissatisfaction was expressed regarding the allowances for flexibility in working time beyond the regular scheduled hours of labor. The position was taken that any time worked in excess of the flat weekly maximum should be compensated for at overtime rates of pay. Witnesses referred to the fact that unit production costs had not been raised by the reduction in operating hours, because the working tempo of labor was naturally accelerated by the shift from long to short hours or because, as in the textile industries, the work load imposed by employers was increased, either by speeding up mechanical equipment or adding to the number of machines to be operated by the individual, in order to prevent costs from rising. Labor endorsed the 30-hour week bill as a means of securing employment for the millions still without work after more than a year and a half of experience under the National Industrial Recovery Act. When William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was asked how it would be possible to secure flexibility under a 30-hour week when demand required longer hours, he stated that this could be accomplished by establishing a Federal agency to review requests for exemptions.

Labor expressed opposition to the various forms of differentials that resulted in less than code minimum-wage rates for certain classes of employees, such as the learner, the handicapped, the superannuated, and the female operative. Where such provisions exist, labor

representatives believe them to be an invitation to employers to classify employees so that they will fall in the exempted classes, and the work of securing code compliance is further complicated. Differentials in wages, based on geographic area and population, were also opposed as not based on exact knowledge of what, if any, differences in cost of living exist. Not only have the code minimum rates resulted in a low yield to unskilled labor but the code provisions for the control of wages of those paid above the minimum have not been sufficiently safeguarded. This, it is claimed, has resulted in doing away with pre-code wage differentials in some instances and has fostered the tendency for minimum wages to become the maximum. It was urged as a code-making policy, that if comprehensive wage scales were not written into codes, at least a few basing points for wages should be introduced, for example, covering semiskilled or skilled employees, below which level no worker of the given degree of skill might be employed.

Extension of the codes was recommended to cover those classes of labor that have been excepted from code provisions, more especially for groups such as professional, technical, and supervisory employees and outside salesmen, who have not enjoyed inclusion under the labor terms of codes in general, and also the groups that have been exempted from the basic-hours provisions in codes or brought under longer hours. Workers falling in the latter classes include machinists, repair and maintenance workers, electricians, engineers, firemen, office, delivery, shipping and stock employees, watchmen, cleaners, janitors, and auxiliary employees.

Under the bituminous-coal industry code alone it was stated that 60,000 supervisory, technical, and clerical employees were without code protection, as well as another 45,000 workers, such as engineers and pump men.[2]

Labor and employers alike voiced their dissatisfaction with inequalities in standards established under codes for related and competing industries. Since individual commodities or services all compete for the consumer's dollar it is deemed essential that they all operate under the same minimum conditions of employment. Otherwise as between two articles of food, for instance, the product prepared under a wage of 15.5 cents per hour has an undue competitive advantage over another commodity prepared by labor receiving 42.5 cents per hour.[3]

Representation on code authorities and a more active participation in code making were asked for by labor, to bring about equitable code provisions and better administration and enforcement. It was stated that in those industries in which labor is represented on code authorities, the practice has worked out to the common advantage of employers and employees.

[2] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9878 (Press memo. 8), Jan. 30, 1935.
[3] Idem, (Press memo. 17), Jan. 31, 1935.

Attitude of Representatives of Industry

AMONG the speakers for employers it was the consensus that a further reduction in working time under codes would so increase costs as to dry up the market for goods and ultimately defeat the purposes of the Recovery legislation. Industrialists felt that the code hours provisions as they stand should be given a fair trial. Industry, it was stated, needed a period as free as possible from new disturbances of a major character. There was a willingness on the part of some speakers to liberalize the overtime pay provisions of codes, however. One proposal offered was that no maximum be placed on hours short of 54 hours per week and that overtime in excess of 40 hours per week be paid for at time and a half and that after 50 hours per week the rate should be double the regular hourly pay.[4] The opening of the security market and revival of the durable-goods industries would be a greater stimulus to employment, employers believe, than a further reduction in hours.

Referring to the reduction of hours effected by codes and the increases in hourly rates of pay one producer stated [5] that the result has been spreading work to a larger number of people, and a tendency to place all workers on a subsistence level with no margin for an improved standard of living. This view was not universal and individual industries were cited in which code operation had resulted in higher earnings. Nevertheless disappointment was expressed with the rate of recovery as compared with that following other periods of depression. Speaking on the advisability of incorporating wage scales for other than unskilled labor in codes, an employer representative voiced disapproval of any such move,[6] expressing a decided preference for schedules arrived at by collective bargaining between employers and employees. Another witness [7] stated that a minimum wage is the maximum degree of rigidity that should be permitted in a code.

The employer briefs presented were notable for the absence of specific reference to the details of code provisions such as those establishing exemptions and exceptions for special classes of labor. There was some defense of geographic differentials in wages, whereby labor in the South is paid less than labor in other sections. In such cases the justification of the particular provisions in question was based on the belief that workers are less productive in the South and that living costs are lower. It was also stressed that wages under one code could not be fixed at a level out of harmony with the going rate in a given district. To do so, it was stated, would upset the labor market.

[4] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9878, (Press memo. 3), Jan. 30, 1935.
[5] Idem, (Press memo. 15), Jan. 31, 1935. [6] Idem, (Press memo. 7), Jan. 30, 1935.
[7] Idem, (Press memo. 27), Feb. 2, 1935.

Continuation of Restrictions on Work Assignments in Textile Industries

RESTRICTIONS on work assignments in the wool, cotton, and silk textile industries, which were established pending reports by special work-assignment boards on methods of fixing work loads, are to be continued for 30 days after the respective boards submit their reports to the President, it was announced on February 4, 1935.[8] By Executive order of January 1, 1935, the textile work-assignment boards, whose reports were originally scheduled for submission to the President on that date,[9] were allowed an additional time, designated as "a reasonable time after January 1, 1935", to present their findings and recommendations. In all three industries the postponement is based on Executive order.

Shops Established in Homes Declared in Violation of Code Provisions

ANY shop set up in private apartments, rooms, or living quarters is declared a violation of code provisions if the code in question provides for the abolition of homework. This principle is stated in an administrative order of the National Industrial Recovery Board dated January 28, 1935.[10] The ruling does not, of course, apply to homework carried on under the provisions of the Executive order (6711–A) dated May 15, 1934, whereby persons are allowed to engage in homework at the same rates of pay as are granted for the same kind of work performed in factories.[11]

The text of the interpretation of the Recovery Board follows:

Complaints have been received that certain employees are engaged in the practice of processing articles, the material for which has been furnished by the employer, such processing being performed either in the home or living quarters of the employee, or in a so-called shop operated within the home or living quarters of the employee.

Question. 1. What is meant by "home or living quarters" as the term is used in codes of fair competition which provide for the abolition of homework?

2. Does the practice noted above under "Facts" constitute a violation of such codes of fair competition?

Interpretation. 1. The term "home or living quarters" means the private house, private apartment, or private room, whichever is the most extensive, occupied as a home by the employee and/or his family.

2. The practice of processing articles the material for which has been furnished by the employer, whether performed in the home or living quarters of the employee, or the so-called shop operated within the home or living quarters of the

[8] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9939, Feb. 4, 1935.
[9] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1934, p. 1355.
[10] National Recovery Administration. Press release no. 9861, Jan. 28, 1935.
[11] See Monthly Labor Review, July 1934, p. 44.

employee, as the term "home or living quarters" is defined herein, constitutes a violation of codes which provide for the abolition of homework; except as provided in Executive order 6711–A, dated May 15, 1934.

Summary of Permanent Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During January 1935

THE principal labor provisions of codes adopted during January 1935 under the National Industrial Recovery Act are shown in summary form in the following tabular analysis. This summary is in continuation of similar tabulations carried in the Monthly Labor Review since December 1933.

In presenting the code provisions in this manner the intention is to supply in readily usable form the major labor provisions, i. e., those affecting the great bulk of employees in the industries covered. Under the hours provisions in every instance the maximum hours permitted are shown for the industry as a whole or for factory workers, office workers, or the principal groups in service industries, where the codes provide different schedules of hours. There has been no attempt to enumerate the excepted classes of which one or more are allowed for in practically all codes, such as (under the hours provisions) executives, and persons in managerial positions earning over a stated amount (usually $35), specially skilled workers, maintenance and repair crews, and workers engaged in continuous processes where spoilage of products would result from strict adherence to the hours as established. Similarly, the existence of specific classes exempted from the minimum-wage provisions is not indicated here, as, for example, apprentices, learners, and handicapped workers. For complete information relative to the exempted classes under the hours and wages sections, special provisions for the control of homework, sale of prison-made goods, and studies of occupational hazards, it is necessary to refer to the original codes. Provisions for overtime rates of pay and employment of minors lend themselves to fairly complete analysis within a restricted space and code limitations thereon are described in the accompanying tabular analysis.

A special section at the end of the table is devoted to amended codes that have already been printed in original form.

Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During January 1935

Industry and date effective	Mininum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employ ment
Auto rebuilding and refinishing trade (Feb. 4).	50 cents per hour, productive employees. $16 per week, others. Regular rate of pay for first 4 hours on call and not less than ½ regular hourly rate after 4 hours on call, the pay in no case to be less than 36 cents per hour.	44 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 2 additional on 2 days in 30 days, office. 56 per week, 12 in 24, 6 days in 7, watchmen.	No provision	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Motor vehicle maintenance trade (Jan. 21).	40 cents per hour, helpers on productive work (each employer entitled to 1 such helper but not to exceed 1 to each 5 productive employees). 50 cents per hour, productive employees. $13–$15 per week, according to population, others. ½ regular hourly rate but not less than 36 cents per hour, employees on call between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. $10–$17.50 per week, according to population, drawing account for commission salesmen.	44 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, general. 2 additional on 2 days in 30 days, office. 56 per week, 12 in 24, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 72 per week, 12 in 24, 6 days, in 7; 44 per week, 8 in 24, 6 days in 7, on specific work; or if both on call and specific work, time on call difference between two above limitations; 2 employees on call between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 44 per week, emergency work.	Do.
Natural organic products (Feb. 4).	35 cents per hour	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 8 weeks in 1 year), general. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, watchmen. 40 per week, 12 in 24, workers on continous processes.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general. 1½ regular rate after hours specified, epidemic, catastrophe, and emergency.	Do.
Pacific Coast dried fruit (Feb. 5).	33⅓ cents per hour, light work. 40 cents per hour, general. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. $18 per week, watchmen.	40 per week, 8 per day (in peak periods 48 per week during 14 weeks in 1 year), general. 48 per week averaged over 2 weeks, employees in packing houses or receiving stations employing not more than 3 persons in towns of less than 2,500 population. 56 per week, watchmen. 48 per week, chauffeurs, deliverymen, and helpers. 48 per week, 9 per day, engineers and firemen. 6 days in 7 (executives, etc., watchmen and employees engaged in emergency work excepted).	1½ regular rate after hours specified, emergency work.	Do.
Used machinery and equipment distributing trade (Jan. 21).	40 cents per hour, general. $15 per week, office. $12 per week, office boys and girls (not to exceed 5 percent of total number of office employees but each employer entitled to 1 such employee).	40 per week, 8 in 24 (in peak periods 48 per week during 6 weeks in 26 weeks), general. 45 per week, power-plant engineers and firemen. 54 per week, watchmen. 6 days in 7.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, general, emergency work, power-plant engineers and firemen. 1½ regular rate for hours worked on Sundays and legal holidays (watchmen excepted).	Do.

Tabular Analysis of Labor Provisions in Codes Adopted Under National Industrial Recovery Act During January 1935—Continued

Amended Codes[1]

Industry and date effective	Mininum wages (excluding apprentices and learners)	Maximum hours	Provisions for overtime pay	Minors of specified age excluded from employment
Advertising specialty manufacturing (Nov. 13, 1933; amended Jan. 15, 1935.)	30 cents per hour, females; 35 cents per hour, males.	40 per week, *8 in 24, 6 days in 7* (in peak periods 48 per week *in 12 weeks in 52 weeks*), *general. 48 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen.*	*1½* regular rate after *8 hours in 24 and 40 per week.*	Under 16.
Automobile manufacturing (Sept.5, 1933; amended Jan. 8, 1934, and Jan. 31, 1935).	40–43 cents per hour, according to population, factory. $14–$15 per week, according to population, office.	*40* per week average (maximum *48 in 1 week*), general and office. 42 per week averaged over 1 year, supervisory staff and preparation workers. 6 days per week.	*1½ regular rate after 48 hours per week.*	Do.
Concrete masonry (Dec. 11, 1933; amended Oct. 10, 1934).	30 cents per hour in 13 southern States, 40 cents per hour elsewhere, factory or mechanical workers or artisans. $15 per week, accounting, clerical, office, or sales employees. $35 per week, managerial or administrative employees.	40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week for 15 weeks in calendar year), general. 48 per week averaged over 15 weeks, employees engaged in emergency work. *56 per week, and in idle plants* 64 per week, watchmen. 52 per week, shipping clerks. 6-day week for all employees.	1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week or 8 per day (of 24 hours).	Under 18.
Earthenware manufacturing (Mar. 23, 1934, amended Jan. 23, 1935).	32 cents per hour for females, 40 cents per hour for males, general. $14–$16 per week, according to population, office. 80 percent of specified rates (but not less than 30 cents per hour), southern district.	40 per week averaged over 13 weeks (maximum 44 in 1 week), 8 per day, general. 42 per week (36 and 48 alternately), watchmen. 56 per week, 12 per day kiln firemen. 80 in 2 weeks (maximum 56 in 1 week), periodic kiln firemen and truck drivers engaged in intercity hauling.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours *per day and 44 per week, emergency work.* 1½ regular rate after 42 hours, kiln firemen.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Fluted cup, pan liner and lace paper (Feb. 26, 1934; amended Oct. 9, 1934).	30 cents per hour for females and 35 cents per hour for males, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. $15 per week, others. 37½ cents per hour, part-time employees.	40 per week, 8 per day (maximum 48 per week), laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans. 56 per week, 6 days in 7, or 56 per week, 8 per day, watchmen. 180 in 4 weeks, chauffeurs, etc. 168 in 4 weeks, engineers, firemen, etc. *160* in *4* weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), others. *6 days in 7.*	1½ regular rate after hours specified, laborers, mechanical workers, or artisans, and for emergency maintenance and repair. 1½ regular rate after 9 hours per day and 45 per week, chauffeurs, etc., engineers, firemen, etc.	Do.
Fur dressing and fur dyeing (Dec. 28, 1933; amended Feb. 9, and Sept. 27, 1934).	35–50 cents per hour, according to age, shops or departments, dyeing rabbit and coney skins exclusively. *7–15 cents per skin, according to kind of skin dressed, fur dressers.* 45–65 cents per hour, according to age and sex, others. *$30 per week, watchmen, chauffeurs. $18 per week, chauffeur's helpers, office. $15 per week, errand boys.*	35 per week, 7 in 24 (40 per week, 8 in 24, during 7 weeks in 6 months), general. 44 per week, engineers, firemen, chauffeurs, drivers. 40 per week averaged over 4 weeks, office, receiving and shipping clerks. 6-day week .	1½ regular rate after 7 hours per day and 35 per week (after 8 per day during 7 weeks in 6 months), general. 1½ regular rate after specified hours, engineers, etc., office, etc., and for emergency work.	Under 16, general. Under 20, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Glass container (Oct. 13, 1933; amended Feb. 1, 1934)	40 cents per hour [2]	40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), factory. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office.	1½ regular rate *after 40 hours per week averaged over 6 months (executives and su-*	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous manufacturing processes.

Glass container (Oct. 13, 1933; amended Feb. 1, 1934).	40 cents per hour [2]	40 per week averaged over 6 months (maximum 48 in 1 week), factory. 40 per week averaged over 1 month (maximum 48 in 1 week), office. *96 in 2 weeks, 6 days in 7, watchmen.*	1½ regular rate *after 40 hours per week averaged over 6 months (executives and supervisors earning over $35 per week, outside salesmen, and watchmen excepted).*	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous manufacturing processes.
Household ice refrigerator (Jan. 9, 1934; amended Jan. 19, 1935).	31½ cents per hour in Kentucky and Tennessee, 35 cents per hour elsewhere, processing. $15 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24 (*in peak periods 48 per week in 8 weeks in 1 year*), general. 84 in 2 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), watchmen. *6 days in 7.*	1½ regular rate after 40 hours per week or 8 in 24.	Under 16, general. Under 18, hazardous or unhealthful occupations.
Lace manufacturing (Aug. 28, 1933; amended Dec. 24, 1934).	$13 per week	40 per week, *general. 56 per week, 13 days in 14, watchmen. 48 per week, draftsmen, designers, electricians, repair crews, cleaners, dyers, janitors, chauffeurs, shipping crews, firemen and engineers, executives and supervisors earning less than $35 per week. 40 per week averaged over 6 weeks (maximum 48 in 1 week), office.* Operation limited to 2 shifts.	1½ regular rate *after 40 hours per week, draftsmen, etc. 1½ regular rate after 42 hours per week, firemen and engineers. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours in 24 and 40 per week, emergency work.*	Do.
Wire, rod, and tube die (Feb. 11, 1934; amended Jan. 16, 1935).	40 cents per hour, general. $16 per week, office.	40 per week, 8 in 24, 5 days in 7, (*in peak periods 44 per week in 4 weeks in 6 months*), general.	1½ regular rate after hours specified, *general*, emergency maintenance and repair.	Do.
Agriculture				
Wheat flour milling (June 13, 1934; amended Dec. 7, 1934).	30 cents per hour, females on light work, and 32½ to 45 cents per hour, according to geographic area and population, males, general. $14 to $16 per week, according to population, office. $12 to $14 per week, office boys and messengers (not to exceed 10 percent of office employees when more than 1 such employee). *$18 per week, watchmen.*	40 per week during 39 weeks and 48 per week during 13 weeks, 8 per day (maximum 10 in any 1 day), or 42 per week, 8 per day (maximum 10 in any 1 day), 2,184 hours maximum in 1 year, mills with 24-hour capacity of 300 barrels or more; 44 per week, 10 per day (48 per week during 6 weeks in 1 year), mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by over 3 persons; 48 per week averaged over 4 months, 10 per day, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by 3 persons or less, general. 48 per week averaged over 4 months, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by 3 persons or less, and 40 per week, 8 per day (48 per week, 10 per day, during 13 weeks in 1 year), other mills, office. 48 per week, 10 per day, grain handlers. 4 per week above maximum specified, engineers, bolters, grinders, etc. 48 per week, truck drivers and firemen. 8 additional hours not over twice in 1 week, workers on continuous operations. 56 per week, 7 days per week, watchmen.	1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day, mills with 24-hour capacity of 300 barrels or more; 1½ regular rate after 44 hours per week, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by over 3 persons; 1½ regular rate after 10 hours per day, mills with 24-hour capacity of less than 300 barrels operated by 3 persons or less. 1½ regular rate after 8 hours per day, loading and unloading boats. 1½ regular rate after maximum hours specified, emergency work. 1½ regular rate for work on more than 6 days in 7, or for work on legal holidays, mill employees (watchmen excepted).	Do.

[1] Amendments shown in italics.
[2] Unless rate was lower on July 15, 1929, but in no case less than 30 cents an hour.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Progress of Social Insurance in Japan

By Mary T. Waggaman, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE act which became effective January 1, 1935, extending compulsory health insurance in Japan to a number of different types of undertakings in which five or more workers are usually employed, represents another important step in the development of social insurance in the Empire. That development has been along lines similar to those followed in the various countries of Europe. At first physical risks were covered by mutual-benefit societies to which employers contributed and by civil code provision in regard to damages for injuries. In the beginning factory and mining legislation provided workmen's compensation based on the principle that the employer should be individually responsible for the payment of compensation. He was not obliged to insure his liability, and the provisions for compensation covered only mines and dangerous factories above a certain size.

Later the exemptions of specific industrial enterprises from the application of the health and safety provisions of the factory act were lessened and a new conception of employers' liability in regard to compensation for industrial accidents was introduced. The health insurance act passed in 1922, but which did not become operative until 1926, was another notable move in the evolution of labor legislation in Japan.

Because of the immediate interest in the problem of social security in the United States, the following data have been brought together from various authoritative sources available in the Federal Department of Labor library. Although the article is brief and necessarily incomplete, it shows Japan's increasing concern in social insurance. This is evidenced in part by additional workmen's compensation measures, enacted and proposed liberalizing amendments to the health insurance act, the study of unemployment insurance by the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs and the resolution of the Japanese Association for Labor Legislation recommending the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance.

Workmen's Compensation

LEGAL provisions concerning workmen's compensation in Japan may be found in the following legislation:

Factory act of March 28, 1911, amended March 29, 1933; mining act of March 8, 1905, amended July 22, 1924; health insurance act of April 22, 1922, amended March 27, 1926, and March 27, 1929; workmen's compensation act of March 28, 1931 [dated Apr. 1, 1931]; workmen's compensation insurance act of March 28, 1931 [dated Apr. 1, 1931].

In case of an industrial accident the employer becomes liable for compensation and medical expenses, except that in occupations covered by the health-insurance system, that system instead of the employer assumes responsibility during the first 180 days of disability. Workers receiving the protection of workmen's compensation include all those under the factory and mining acts and (since the workmen's compensation act of 1931 came into operation in 1932) workers in quarrying, building and construction, railways, tramways, motor transportation, loading and unloading of vessels, and handling of goods.[1] The workmen's compensation insurance act of 1931 establishes a State fund, insurance in which is compulsory for employers in the more hazardous of the new lines of activity covered by the act and is optional for other employers. This insurance act, however, includes only the heavier liabilities, namely those for death and permanent disability.

Table 1.—Amount of Workmen's Compensation Paid in Japan in 1932

[Yen at par=about 50 cents]

Type of compensation	Amount of compensation paid to—			
	Miners	Workers covered by—		Total
		Factory Act	Act of 1931	
	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
Temporary disability:				
Medical expenses	96, 971	217, 392	488, 901	803, 264
Cash benefit	120, 171	221, 935	298, 486	640, 592
Permanent disability	708, 909	532, 662	62, 689	1, 304, 260
Death:				
Funeral benefit	3, 125	5, 820	22, 161	31, 106
Lump sums	427, 964	261, 118	260, 346	949, 428
Total	1, 357, 140	1, 238, 927	1, 132, 583	3, 728, 650

The benefits provided are as follows:

(*a*) In case of temporary incapacity: Medical treatment and an absence allowance of 60 percent of the daily wages during the first 6 months, 40 percent thereafter.

[1] Under an imperial ordinance no. 276, dated Nov. 27, 1931, respecting the administration of the act of 1931 concerning the relief of workers in case of accident, it is stated that relief need not be granted under such ordinance to operatives and miners to whom the factory or the mining acts apply.

(*b*) In case of permanent incapacity at the end of medical treatment: A lump-sum indemnity of from 40 to 540 days' wages, according to the degree of disability.

If not cured within 3 years: A lump-sum indemnity of 540 days' wages.

(*c*) In case of death: A lump-sum indemnity to survivors of at least 360 days' wages and a funeral allowance of at least 30 days' wages.

The only new measure in the field of workmen's compensation in 1933 was an imperial order of December 12, bringing ship-breaking operations within the coverage of the workmen's compensation act. The Bureau of Social Affairs had a number of important plans under consideration, among them a code to consolidate workmen's compensation provisions for industrial accidents.

Health Insurance

THE Japanese health insurance act (amended Mar. 27, 1926, Mar. 27, 1929, and Mar. 26, 1934) was promulgated April 22, 1922, and was to have become operative in 2 years. The earthquake of 1923 postponed the enforcement of this law until July 1, 1926, when it was applied in part, the whole system provided for in this law becoming effective January 1, 1927.

Among the outstanding changes effected by the health insurance act were: (1) Insurance was made compulsory, and while the scope was that of legislation for mines and factories, such scope had been recently very much extended; (2) the insured risk was broadened to include temporary disability of whatever origin; and (3) both the workers and the State were obliged to contribute to the financial cost of the provisions of this law.

This act practically replaced the workmen's compensation provisions as far as temporary disability is concerned. A new administrative system had to be established to carry out the sickness-insurance provisions of the law, including the creation of establishment funds for the insurance of wage earners in large factories, and local State insurance offices to carry the risks of the remainder of the insurable persons in Japan.

Insurance institutions.—Health insurance is administered by self-governing funds or by Government insurance offices.

Industrial enterprises which employ 500 or more workers are obliged to establish autonomous health-insurance funds. In 1934 enterprises which employed from 300 to 500 workers might establish such funds, and smaller undertakings might combine to constitute funds with at least 300 insured persons.[2]

The central administrative agency is the Bureau of Social Affairs, in the Ministry of the Interior.

[2] As noted later on an act effective Jan. 1, 1935, extends compulsory sickness insurance to various enterprises ordinarily employing 5 or more workers.

Scope of sickness and maternity provisions.—The compulsory sickness and maternity insurance provisions of the health-insurance legislation in operation in 1934, included workers covered by the mines and factories acts, but did not include "agricultural, commercial and transport workers, workers employed by public activities, workers in factories employing fewer than 10 persons, workers employed in certain old-established national industries not using mechanical power, temporary workers, and all employed persons whose annual earnings exceed 1,200 yen."

An act of March 26, 1934, which became effective January 1, 1935, extends compulsory sickness insurance to enterprises ordinarily employing five or more workers in—

(*a*) Undertakings in which goods are manufactured, worked, sorted, packed, repaired, or demolished;
(*b*) Undertakings for the extraction or warehousing of mineral substances;
(*c*) Undertakings for the generation or transmission of electricity;
(*d*) Undertakings covered by the railways act or the tramways act and other transport undertakings specified by imperial order.

In the year 1932–33 the number of insured persons was 1,720,199, of whom approximately 44 percent were women. The industrial distribution of these workers was as follows:

	Number of workers
Metal mines	39, 432
Coal mines	139, 042
Oil wells, etc	2, 967
Other mines	3, 800
Enterprises connected with mines	4, 838
Textile mills	767, 256
Engineering and tool manufacturing	287, 569
Chemical industries	200, 616
Tinned goods and food products	48, 623
Gas, electricity, and foundries	22, 826
Other industries	203, 230

The classification of these 1,720,199 workers according to their daily wages in 1932–33 is given below:

Daily wage:	*Number of persons*	Daily wage:	*Number of persons*
0.30 yen	104, 076	1.60 yen	120, 390
.40 yen	180, 585	1.90 yen	83, 312
.50 yen	237, 929	2.20 yen	56, 337
.60 yen	184, 208	2.50 yen	40, 892
.70 yen	128, 302	2.80 yen	30, 491
.80 yen	106, 229	3.10 yen	21, 675
1.00 yen	225, 516	3.50 yen	17, 285
1.30 yen	170, 449	4.00 yen	12, 523

In 1932–33 the persons insured by State offices numbered 1,122,141, and those insured by the 347 independent funds, 598,058.

As before the passage of the act of 1934, salaried workers with annual salaries above 1,200 yen and temporary workers are exempt from insurance.

Enterprises not compulsorily covered may voluntarily come under the scheme if the employer and the majority of his workers apply for such coverage.

A person formerly insured may continue his insurance provided he applies within 10 days after he has ceased to be insurable.

Benefits.—Benefits under the health insurance act include (1) a cash allowance amounting to 60 percent of the wage in case of sickness or injury, irrespective of the cause (in cases of incapacity not due to the employment, however, benefits do not begin until the fourth day), and (2) free medical attention, hospital treatment (exclusive of health resorts), medical appliances (not including spectacles) and dental service, and on the approval of the fund or office involved, free nursing, ambulance facilities, and operations costing over 20 yen.

Maternity benefit is paid "for confinement occurring after 180 days of insurance and within 180 days after the insurance has ceased." This benefit consists of midwife attendance and a cash allowance of 20 yen and 60 percent of the wage and is paid for the 4 weeks previous to and the 6 weeks following confinement.

In every case all benefits are restricted to 6 months. The employer's responsibility for industrial accidents causing incapacity for work for not more than 6 months has been taken over by the health insurance system.

The family of the insured receives no medical or maternity aid. In case of death a small sum is payable to the survivors as funeral benefit.

During the year 1932–33, 32 percent of the insured persons (39 percent of the men and 24 percent of the women) received benefits under the insurance scheme. The average number of days for which sickness benefit was paid was 7.7 for men, 5.1 for women, and 6.5 for all insured persons. Cash benefit was paid in 36,480 confinement cases and funeral benefit was paid for 11,372 deaths.

The statement below shows the total cost of benefits under the compulsory maternity and sickness insurance system in Japan in 1932–33:

	Yen
Cash benefits:	
Sickness	7,313,138
Maternity	1,173,794
Funeral	433,913
Benefits in kind:	
Medical and dental treatment; Nursery staff, pharmaceutical benefit, hospital expenses	14,837,530
Obstetrical treatment	159,415
Other forms of benefit	203
Total	23,917,993

Organization of medical benefit.—In general, the system of medical benefits in Japan is that of free selection from a panel of physicians, dentists, and pharmacists. As far as health-insurance offices are concerned, the Japan Medical Association, the State or public hospitals, and hospitals set up by municipalities have the responsibility for all medical services exclusive of dentistry. Under a contract between the Japan Medical Association and the Government, all the association's members are "insurance doctors" for the purposes of the health insurance act. These number about 32,000, or four-fifths of all the licensed doctors in Japan.

The physicians are remunerated on a system of "points", the number varying with the character of the treatment and the value being based on "the total number of cases treated in each prefecture."[3] The Government pays the Japan Medical Association for these services. The present standard rates are 9.754 yen for a miner and 7.754 yen for a factory worker per year. These figures and the following information in this section on medical benefits are taken from Industrial Labor in Japan, published by the International Labor Office in 1933.

The Japan Medical Association is paid each month by the Bureau of Social Affairs "one-twelfth of the standard rate figure multiplied by the number of insured persons in that month."

The association distributes to the branches in each prefecture a sum divided in proportion to the number of insured persons reported by each branch. The prefectural branch office of the association, in making the payment, divides the sum of money received from the central office by the total number of points claimed by all the insurance doctors.

Approximately 20 percent of the existing health-insurance societies have contracts with either the national or prefectural dentists' associations to pay dentists standard rates. As a matter of fact, these rates range from 0.61 to 2.20 yen per insured person per annum.

The Government also has contracts with State or public hospitals for the treatment of insured persons. The contract which the Government had with the Japan Dentists' Association proved unsatisfactory, and now separate contracts are made with individual dentists. About 8,200 or 80 percent of the dentists in Japan are covered by this system.

Ordinarily, doctors in Japan furnish medicine and pharmaceutical appliances to their patients. The Government's contract with the Japan Pharmacists' Association includes only drugs on a physician's prescription. Approximately 60 percent of the existing health-insurance societies have contracts with national or prefectural medical and dental organizations along lines similar to those followed in Government contracts. Slightly over 20 percent of the societies have

[3] The remunerative value of a point falls where there are a large number of cases

entered into contracts with medical or dental organizations but also make use of the hospitals or medical services connected with the mine or factory where the health-insurance society has been organized. Slightly less than 20 percent depend chiefly on the hospitals or medical services of the industrial enterprises concerned, or of the health-insurance society itself; approximately half a dozen societies have appointed their own physicians.

As a rule, the doctors and dentists receive considerably higher remuneration from the health-insurance societies than from the Government health-insurance offices. Approximately one-fifth of these societies have adopted a standard rate for medical service, varying from 7.42 to 16.30 yen per insured person per year.

Financial resources and disbursements.—The State pays 10 percent of the insurance cost (up to 2 yen per insured person per annum), also the administrative expenses of the main office. The remaining costs are met by contributions from the employers and the insured workers, each paying one-half of the expense, except in poorly paid or hazardous occupations, in which the employer is responsible for two-thirds and the insured persons for one-third of the costs. The contribution of the insured person may not be more than 3 percent of his wages.

Table 2 gives the revenue and expenditures of the sickness and maternity scheme in 1932–33:

Table 2.—Amount of Revenue and Expenditure Under Sickness and Maternity Insurance System of Japan, 1932–33

[Yen at par=about 50 cents.]

Item	State offices	Independent funds	Item	State offices	Independent funds
Revenues			*Expenditures*		
	Yen	*Yen*		*Yen*	*Yen*
Contributions of insured and employers	15,177,291	10,942,230	Cash benefits	4,519,529	4,200,512
State subsidy	1,696,670	1,009,955	Benefits in kind	9,128,884	5,708,650
Interest on investments	179,580	314,850	Expenditures on prevention	177,310	266,627
Other revenues	55,901	199,914	Administration:		
			Wages of staff	546,192	592,973
			Other costs	1,137,524	154,874
			Other expenditures	58,985	599,634
Total	17,109,442	12,466,949	Total	15,568,424	11,523,270

Proposed extension of sickness insurance.—A Government bill providing for a system of insurance for seamen, including relief in case of sickness or accident, was introduced at the 1930–31 winter session of the Japanese Parliament, but the Diet adjourned without passing the proposed legislation.

According to a recent announcement of the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs, a draft scheme of supplementary sickness insurance has been completed. This scheme, which is outlined in Industrial and

Labor Information of October 1, 1934 (pp. 10–11) is applicable to farmers, independent urban workers of the poorer class, and workers not included by the general sickness-insurance scheme. This proposal provides for the extension of insurance to include all Japanese citizens with the exception of those unable to pay any contribution and those in the substantial income groups. The exemptions suggested are: Householders with an income of over 1,800 yen per annum and members of their families living with them; persons included in the compulsory public-aid system; persons covered by compulsory sickness insurance; members of mutual-aid organizations which have been lawfully set up; soldiers in active service, etc.

On the application of the mayor, insurance funds would be established in every town, village, or territorial division. Such an application would be transmitted to the Government with the rules of the proposed fund and a request signed by a specified number of persons for the setting up of the fund.

The mayor would be entitled to ask for the establishment either of a general insurance fund, which would then be compulsory for all persons coming within the scope of the system, without regard to their occupations, or of a special occupational insurance fund, to which all workers in the occupation covered and resident within the prefecture would be required to affiliate.

This insurance system would provide benefits in kind or in cash in case of sickness, accidents, maternity, and death. Insured persons would bear part of the expenses of the scheme. The fund's rules would set forth the scope, duration, and extent of benefits, the contribution rates, and the collection methods.

Under this program, in 20 years insurance would be gradually extended to cover all Japan by the setting up of five or six hundred funds per annum.

The treasury subsidy would be approximately 10 percent of the granted benefits and would total 3 or 4 million yen per annum.

Group Insurance

On December 12, 1933, the National Confederation of Industrial Associations was granted permission to establish and operate a group life insurance system for the personnel in enterprises affiliated to the confederation.

On June 1, 1934, the Japanese Group Life Insurance Co., Ltd., was licensed for business. Although the company writes only life insurance, its policies contain an optional clause which provides that in case of invalidity the person insured—

shall retain the right to benefit in full without payment of premiums for a period of 3 years from the date on which invalidity is certified, and that an insured person who ceases for reasons other than invalidity to belong to the group insured shall continue to be insured for a reduced amount varying according to the number of years during which contributions have been paid.

For ordinary group life insurance the annual premium is 8 yen per 1,000 yen of insurance for a person 35 years of age.

In case of invalidity, maintenance in insurance for 3 years depends upon the payment of an extra premium of 85 sen per 1,000 yen of insurance for a person 35 years of age, invalidity being defined as—

total incapacity to engage in a remunerative occupation or trade, with no prospect of any recovery, total blindness, total loss of the power of mastication and speech, or the loss of two limbs.

Any group of 50 or more persons between 9½ and 60½ years of age is insurable under these systems. The company issues policies for 1 year which are renewable annually, the sums ranging from 500 to 3,000 yen per insured person.

Less than 3 months after the above company went into operation the council of the Japanese Trade Union Congress, at a meeting on August 20, 1934, at Osaka, voiced opposition and demanded the setting up of group insurance under State management.

Unemployment Insurance

Municipal unemployment benefits.—While there is no national unemployment-insurance system in Japan, there are unemployment-benefit schemes for casual workers in some of the large cities, including Kobe, Nagoya, and Tokyo. In Osaka the system for such workers, which was formed in the fall of 1929 is no longer in existence, but in June 1932 a scheme was set up to cover general and salaried workers, exclusive of casual labor.

In 1931 the monthly average number of persons included under the Kobe plan was 1,595 and the number of days for which benefit was paid was 1,633, or 34.6 per 100 days of unemployment. The number of persons covered by the Tokyo plan was 5,522 and the number of days' benefit paid was 14,459, or 40.7 per 100 days of unemployment. Under the Nagoya scheme, during the 11 months ending March 31, 1932, the workers covered averaged 482, while 1,042 days' benefit was paid, or 28.7 per 100 days of unemployment. The benefits under these three schemes ranged from 50 to 70 sen a day. In all three cities municipal and provincial subsidies were received in addition to contributions of employers and workers.

Proposed plans for unemployment insurance.—One of the 15 points of a program adopted May 7, 1932, at a meeting of the Japanese Seamen's Union in Kobe on May 7, 1932, was the introduction of unemployment insurance for seamen. In the 3-year period ending February 1934 this organization provided 887,000 days of work for its unemployed members, and it hopes eventually to develop its scheme of furnishing work to jobless seamen into one of unemployment insurance. As a preliminary step toward the goal a mutual relief plan was put into operation in April 1934.

The secretariat of the Japanese Unemployment Commission established in July 1932 by the Japanese Government [4] suggested in a report, referred to in Industrial and Labor Information of March 6, 1933, that a study be made of the problem of inaugurating an unemployment-insurance scheme adapted to existing conditions in the Empire.

At the conference on social policy sponsored by the Japanese Association for Labor Legislation, which met in Tokyo October 23, 1932, to discuss measures for solving the unemployment problem, one of the groups presented a concrete plan for unemployment insurance in Japan. Woman workers were to be excluded. The age for men's admission to insurance was to be fixed at 25 years. Under the scheme approximately 870,000 persons would be insured. The proposed benefits were "50 sen per day for 180 days after a waiting period of 30 days. The total cost would be approximately 7,500,000 yen per annum." On December 7, 1932, a resolution was passd by the Japanese Association for Labor Legislation recommending the establishment of an unemployment insurance system.

Dismissal and Retirement Allowances

THE payment of dismissal and retirement allowances by employers is wide-spread in Japan, the practice being rooted in the old paternalistic relations between master and servant so prevalent before commencement of the Meiji era. These allowances vary according to length of service.

"Leaving" allowances are ordinarily granted to workers quitting their employment when their contracts expire.

Table 3 gives statistics on these grants for 1931 and 1932:

Table 3.—Dismissal and Retirement Donations in Mines and Factories [1] in Japan, 1931–32

[Yen at par=about 50 cents]

Year and cause of leaving	Number retired	Persons granted donation		Donations	
		Number	Percent of number retired	Total amount	Average per person
1931				*Yen*	*Yen*
Dismissed by employers	99,015	72,155	72.9	20,344,471	281
Voluntary retirement and other reasons	472,607	50,437	10.7	6,046,975	119
Total	571,622	122,592	21.4	[2] 26,390,447	215
1932					
Dismissed by employers	53,208	32,613	61.3	5,552,968	170
Voluntary retirement and other reasons	441,291	51,538	11.7	5,517,306	107
Total	494,499	[2] 84,131	17.0	11,070,274	131

[1] Factories and mines employing 50 or more workers.
[2] As given in report.

[4] Included 25 members, among them representatives of Government departments, employers, labor leaders, social workers, and journalists.

In connection with the Japanese Unemployment Commission's study undertaken with a view to reforming the discharge-allowance system, the following three proposals have been given consideration by a subcommittee appointed by that commission:

1. Legally to oblige the employer to set up a reserve fund to guarantee the payment of discharge allowances provided by law and the issuance of provisions to safeguard such fund from mismanagement or misuse.

2. The amendment of the imperial ordinance for the Factory Act's administration, in order to increase the amount of the discharge allowance in accordance with the length of the worker's service. A similar amendment to the pertinent provisions of the departmental regulations regarding the work and relief of miners.

3. The establishment and supervision by the State of an unemployment allowance reserve fund, a separate account to be kept with each employer. A regular contribution by each employer to such fund, the contribution being increased or decreased as the current resources of the account fell short of or exceeded the standard amount.

Post-Office Life Insurance [5]

As long ago as 1897 the Japanese Ministry of Communications attempted to establish post-office life insurance, but without success, and it was not until 1916 that a law was enacted providing for such a system.

Administration.—Post-office life insurance is managed by the Bureau of Post Office Life Insurance, in the Ministry of Communications. The actual receipt of applications for policies, the collection of premiums, and other necessary matters are carried on by more than 9,000 post offices throughout the empire.

The canvassing and other business concerning life insurance are supervised by the regional directors of communications.

Types of policies written.—There are three kinds of policies: whole life, endowment, and children's insurance, the last mentioned having been provided under a law which became operative October 1, 1931.

Adults' endowment policies run for periods of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, or 40 years, children's endowment policies for 15 or 20 years.

Age limits.—Only persons between the ages of 12 and 60 years may be insured under whole life or endowment contracts. The insurable ages of children are from 3 to 12 years.

Rates of premium.—The premium rates are worked out on the basis of the mortality table, 20 percent being added to the male mortality rates of the Japanese population table no. 2, compiled by the Government Statistics Bureau from the data of the years 1898–1904. The interest is at the rate of 3½ percent per annum.

Valuation.—The valuation is effected every year on the same basis by the net premium method.

[5] Most of the information in this section is taken from the Japan Year Book, 1933. There may have been changes in the law since the report in that publication was prepared.

Maximum insurance.—In September 1922 the maximum life insurance which could be carried on one life was increased from 250 yen to 350 yen. In the same year a health preservation service was set up in behalf of the insured persons.

In May 1926 the maximum amount of policy was increased from 350 to 450 yen.

Benefits.—The applicant for a policy is not required to take a medical examination but must be personally interviewed by a post-office official. If the insured dies within 18 months from the issuance date of the policy, the full sum for which he is insured is not paid, except in cases of death due to accident, or any disease indicated in the first paragraph of article 1 of the law relating to the prevention of infectious diseases. In such cases the full benefit is paid.

If an insured person, by accident or by any disease, at any time after the coming into effect of a contract, shall lose by severance both hands or both feet or one hand and one foot, or by accident lose permanently the sight of both eyes, no further premiums shall, upon receipt by the office of due proof of such loss, be required thereafter.

Finance.—A special account was set up by the Treasury for post-office insurance, all expenses to be met from its own income. The Minister of Communications has control of the fund and with the counsel of the committee for the investment of the insurance fund, makes loans from the fund for various enterprises. Among the loans so made during the fiscal years 1931–32 were those for the establishment of free lodging houses, cheap eating houses, and public retail markets, services for lowering the cost of living; dispensaries, maternity hospitals, public sanitariums, and labor exchanges; public pawnshop funds; day nurseries; the establishment of public bath houses; the giving of employment and vocational training; traveling expenses and advances for day laborers' wages; agricultural cooperative enterprises; construction of public dwelling houses, construction of public roads, electrification work in agricultural districts, and the cooperative improvement and promotion of manufacturing industries.

Legal protection and welfare services.—The post-office life insurance committee of inquiry gives free legal advice to policyholders concerning their contracts.

For the purpose of preserving and improving the health of the persons insured, health consultation services were set up in 1922. In 1931 there were 114 such district offices. The scope of the work carried on in these district offices is not very different from that conducted in the central office. Guidance and counsel are available to policyholders in connection with the maintenance and promotion of health and when it is considered advisable the proper physician examines the patient and gives prescriptions. When the local equipment is insufficient for experiments or research, specimens are for-

warded to the central office, which reports the results of its investigations to the district office concerned.

Free nursing attention in their homes is also available to the insured, but nurses are not allowed to remain more than half an hour on a single visit.

Policyholders may use the health offices as often as they desire, regardless of the amount of their policy.

In 1931 the number of cases reported for health consultation at district offices was 2,329,187.

Growth of the system.—According to the annual report of the Bureau of Post Office Life Insurance for 1929–30, this system of insurance had made phenomenal progress. In the first year of its operation, 1916–17, including only 6 months, the policies of the postal life insurance taken out numbered 261,000 and up to the close of the year 1919–20 there was a net increase of approximately 450,000 policies in each fiscal year. From the fiscal year 1920–21, when the Bureau of Post Office Life Insurance was established, the gains have been even more striking, an increase of 622,000 policies being recorded for that year. In 1922–23 the yearly increase was over a million. Since then in only 1 year, that of the earthquake, has the rate of increase been less than a million.

Of the total contracts in force during 1931–32, whole-life policies constituted 24.9 percent; endowment policies, 71.8 percent; and children's policies, 3.3 percent.

As shown in table 4, the expansion in the amount of insurance has also been notable, from 153,169,000 yen on March 31, 1920, to 2,654,180,000 yen March 31, 1934—an increase of over 2,500,000,000 yen.

The increase shown on March 31, 1934, as compared to the same date in the preceding year, was 240,000,000 yen.

Table 4.—Post Office Life Insurance Contracts in Force in Japan at Close of Years Ending Mar. 31, 1920–34

Close of year (Mar. 31)	Number of contracts	Premiums (thousands)	Sums insured (thousands)	Close of year (Mar. 31)	Number of contracts	Premiums (thousands)	Sums insured (thousands)
		Yen	*Yen*			*Yen*	*Yen*
1920	1,599,715	696	153,169	1928	11,666,433	8,486	1,486,426
1921	2,221,305	1,059	224,514	1929	13,305,661	10,134	1,737,833
1922	3,084,610	1,597	326,761	1930	14,528,019	11,580	1,949,938
1923	4,209,791	2,414	477,597	1931	15,626,700	12,623	2,101,365
1924	5,157,006	3,214	618,637	1932	16,793,485	13,632	2,253,136
1925	6,523,116	4,437	821,649	1933	18,183,187	14,726	2,412,793
1926	8,313,688	5,849	1,053,779	1934	20,057,689	16,251	2,654,180
1927	10,051,455	7,235	1,286,507				

Every 3 years an investigation of the occupations of insured persons is made. In the fiscal year 1929–30 the percentage industrial distribution of such persons was as follows:

	Insured persons (percent)
Agriculture	23. 1
Aquatic products industry	1. 3
Mining	1. 4
Manufacturing	25. 0
Commerce	24. 7
Transport and communication	8. 3
Civil services and professional occupations	11. 4
Other occupations	1. 7
Domestic employees	. 3
No occupation	1. 8
Occupation unknown	1. 0
Total	100. 0

Revenues and investments.—Since the original grant made by the Treasury at the inauguration of the post-office life insurance the system has been self-supporting. The insurance fund invested at the close of 1931–32 amounted to 561,589,540 yen, 42.6 percent being loaned for public-welfare enterprises.

Post-office annuities.—In accordance with a unanimously approved legislative measure, the post-office annuity scheme began to operate October 1, 1926—the tenth anniversary of the post-office life insurance system.

Persons eligible to become annuitants must be between 40 and 80 years of age in the case of immediate life annuities and between 12 and 60 years of age in the case of deferred life annuities.

The maximum amount of annuity that may be purchased on the life of any individual is 2,400 yen. At the close of the financial year 1932–33 the total number of annuity contracts in force was 248,199,[6] amounting to 18,901,395 yen.

The annuity scheme is reported as having gone forward fairly well and at the close of the fiscal year 1931–32 was standing on its own feet without receipt of any subsidy from the Treasury. At the end of the same year the annuity fund totaled 35,538,349 yen.

SOURCES.—Japan: Department of Finance, Twenty-third financial and economic annual of Japan, 1933, Toyko [1934?]; Department of Communications, Bureau of Post Office Life Insurance, Annual report of the fiscal year 1929–30, Tokyo [1931?]; Bureau of Social Affairs, acts and ordinance concerning health insurance, Tokyo, 1930. International Labor Office: International Labor Review, Geneva, December 1926; Legislative series, 1931, Japan 1, and 3; Studies and reports, Series A (Industrial relations), No. 37—Industrial Labor in Japan, Geneva, 1933; International survey of social services, Geneva, 1933; The I. L. O. Year Book, 1931, Geneva, 1932; The I. L. O. Year Book, 1933, Geneva, 1934; Industrial and Labor Information, Geneva, July 25, Sept. 12, and Nov. 7, 1932, Jan. 23 and Mar. 6, 1933, and Jan. 16, Feb. 19, Apr. 16, July 16, Aug. 27, Oct. 1, and Nov. 12, 1934. The Japan Year Book, 1933, Tokyo [1933]. Some facts with regard to industrial and social conditions of Japan, by S. Yoshisaka and J. Kitaoka, [1934]. Japan—An economic and financial appraisal, by Harold G. Moulton, with the collaboration of Junichi Ko, Washington, Brookings Institution, 1931.

[6] Includes 153,770 contracts for which premiums are reported by annual payment.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Southern Regional Conference on State Labor Legislation and Economic Security

THE Secretary of Labor invited the Governors of the 12 Southern States [1] to send delegates to attend a regional conference on labor legislation and social security at Nashville, Tenn., January 20 and 21. In addition to some 50 representatives of the Governors, many officials of organized labor from the participating States attended the public meetings and joined in the discussions.

In addressing the preliminary public meeting on Sunday, January 20, Secretary Perkins sketched the salient features of the security program. To mitigate the insecurity of old age the President has advanced two remedial proposals: (1) A noncontributory old-age pension for those who are now old and needy; (2) a contributory pension plan for those who are today in their productive years, to assure them a small and certain income on retirement at 65. To safeguard against the insecurity of ill health, Federal grants-in-aid to the State public-health services are proposed. The most pressing item of insecurity at the present time is that of unemployment. To cover the cost of giving work to that part of the population now unemployed, a public-works program is planned, while unemployment insurance is proposed for those who at present have jobs, to assure them a small but steady income when unemployed.

The Secretary urged the adoption of uniform principles of labor legislation by the conference States, and emphasized the advisability of eliminating the widely different standards now prevailing. "One of the major purposes of these conferences," said the Secretary, "is to try and find a general level in a labor legislative program, though with a complete understanding that in certain details there will always exist a differential in the laws and regulations of the States."

The following day Secretary Perkins and V. A. Zimmer, Director of the Division of Labor Standards, led an open discussion on the problems of labor legislation. The subjects on the agenda included: (1) Child labor; (2) minimum wage; (3) hours of labor, nightwork,

[1] Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

industrial homework; (4) workmen's compensation, occupational diseases, safety, and sanitation; (5) unemployment insurance, old-age assistance, etc.; (6) development of State departments of labor; and (7) employment services. The delegates subsequently organized themselves into committees for round-table discussion, which met in the afternoon and formulated recommendations. Miss Ella Ketchin, of the child welfare department in Alabama; Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor; Hal M. Stanley, chairman of the Department of Industrial Relations, Georgia; E. I. McKinley, commissioner of labor and statistics, Arkansas; and T. W. Pennington, department of labor, Kentucky, acted as chairmen of the various committees. In the evening the delegates met in general session and approved the recommendations summarized as follows:

Child labor standards

Adoption of the Federal child-labor amendment; State acts to provide 16-year minimum work age (18-year minimum for hazardous employment); requirement of employment certificates up to 18 years; maximum 40-hour week and 8-hour day; double compensation for illegally employed minors, and provision for conservation of compensation benefits paid to minors.

Minimum wages, limitation of hours, nightwork, and industrial homework

Enactment by the States of mandatory minimum-wage laws for women and minor workers, based on standard bill drafted by National Consumers' League, and that minimum rates, when set, be not less than $12 per week; State laws fixing a maximum 8-hour day, a 40-hour week, and 1 day of rest in 7, for both men and women; requirement by States of a uniform method of keeping records of hours and wages by employers and reporting of such data as a means of enforcing hours' legislation and of providing a basis for legislative studies; enactment of State legislation to abolish nightwork, with appropriate provision for continuous-process industries; that industrial homework be placed under State regulation, with the thought of ultimate abolition of homework; that the State labor departments include a division for enforcement of regulations pertaining to women in industry.

Workmen's compensation, occupational-disease legislation, safety, and sanitation

Commission form of administration as distinguished from court administration; extension of compensation insurance to all employments with three or more workers excepting only agriculture and domestic service; provision of adequate medical staff for commissions, for impartial adjudication of medical questions; provision for self-support of workmen's compensation administration through assessments against insurance carriers and self-insurers; requirement for posting ample security by authorized self-insurers; compensation insurance for occupational diseases; standard of compensation payments based on 66⅔ percent of average weekly wage; adoption of a plan by relief administrations whereby specific payment for injury, in lieu of workmen's compensation, may be given to workers on public-works projects; appropriations to departments of labor sufficient to carry on an industrial safety educational program, in order to reduce casualties and compensation cost.

Unemployment and old-age assistance; State labor departments

Legislation by the States represented in conference containing the principles of unemployment compensation embodied in H. R. 4142 (labor representatives at conference desired to be recorded as in favor of unemployment insurance system not requiring contributions from employees); State legislation adopting the principles embodied in Senate bill 1130 providing for old-age security; creation by the States now without labor departments of such administrative organizations, and development and strengthening of those now existing.

Employment services

Acceptance by the Southern States that have not heretofore done so of the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act before July 1, 1935, with adequate appropriations; employment service administrators urged to cooperate with employers' and employees' organizations.

Garment Code Amendment and Use of Blue Eagle on Prison-Made Goods Upheld

THE Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in a recent decision refused to grant a preliminary injunction either to restrain the enforcement of amendment 7 to the code of fair competition for the cotton garment industry, or to restrain the use of the Blue Eagle on prison-made garments.

The code under discussion fixed a 40-hour week and a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour in the southern section, and of 32½ cents an hour in the northern section of the industry. Article III–A of the code provided that the code authority should investigate whether or not the 40-hour week provision had resulted in increased employment so that the Administrator might determine whether or not the provisions of this article should be changed. Public hearings were held by the Administrator at which the evidence was that the 40-hour week had resulted in no material reemployment. The Administrator, therefore, recommended to the President that the code be amended to provide a shorter week and an increase in the minimum wages. The proposed amendment (amendment 7) was approved by the President although the code authority and a substantial part of the industry were opposed. The amendment fixed a 36-hour week and made increases in the minimum rates.

On November 28, three days before the effective date of the amendment, 31 manufacturers filed suit and later 61 others joined, asking for a preliminary injunction against the use of any Blue Eagle label on prison-made goods, and against the threatened enforcement of amendment 7.

Counsel for the plaintiffs indicated that the court might assume the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act and the valid adoption of the code. The court, however, said that it

was unreasonable to hold the code constitutional and amendment 7 unconstitutional. Since the plaintiff had conceded the validity of the code, the constitutional aspects of amendment 7 would not be considered. It then passed to the question of prison-made goods.

A substantial proportion of the cotton work shirts and work pants produced in the United States is manufactured by prison labor. Those States which have agreed to the compact of fair competition for the prison industries of the United States receive, for use upon prison-made goods, a modified Blue Eagle label differing from the usual label only in that it bears the word "compact" instead of "code." The compact, which received Presidential approval on April 19, 1934, provides that "the hours of labor in prison industries and the hours of operation of competitive machinery shall not be more than those prescribed by the code applicable to that industry; that prison products shall be sold at prices not lower than the fair current price prevailing in the market in which such product is customarily sold; that the prison shall be paid by any contractor an amount equal in value to the cost per unit of product for labor and overhead necessarily paid in competing private industry of the comparable product; and forbids the employment of persons under 16."

The compact establishes a prison labor authority to administer its provisions. The authority reduced the 40-hour maximum week for labor set in the compact to 36 hours, and this was to become effective at the same time that amendment 7 became effective in the cotton-garment industry.

The cotton-garment code also contained provisions relating to prison labor. Article VII–A prohibited the manufacture, sale, or distribution by any member of the industry of prison-made garments. Article VII–C provided that paragraph A should not apply to the goods of any penal institution which subscribed to the compact of fair competition for the prison industries of the United States.

The court refused to grant a preliminary injunction restraining the use of a modified Blue Eagle label on prison-made goods, saying:

> The States are deeply concerned with the problem. The prison authorities believe that labor is a necessary means to the possible rehabilitation of prisoners, and they rely upon labor in part to defray the cost of prisons. The plan suggested by the committee composed of Judge Joseph N. Ulman, chairman, and Messrs. Frank Tannebaum and W. Jett Lauck, would require the investment of much capital, the passage of additional State legislation, and some years for its consummation.
>
> That committee, while expressing the view that the compact has failed and must fail of achieving its final purpose, says that the compact "supplies the only practicable means of regulating prison industry temporarily while a comprehensive plan for the solution of the question is being worked out and put into operation."

It then continued, as follows:

(a) It is not clear that the use of a modified Blue Eagle label on prison-made goods is in violation of the code of fair competition for the cotton-garment industry.

(b) The weight of the evidence shows that the competition with prison-made goods has decidedly decreased. In 1932, 13,948 prisoners were employed in manufacturing cotton garments; in November 1934 this number was reduced to 3,098. Work shirts and work pants are the principal if not the only cotton garments made in prisons. In 1932, 22,000,000 work shirts and 9,000,000 work pants were so made. Blue Eagle labels were first used on cotton garments about May 1, 1934. Between that date and December 1 about 600,000 labels were issued for shirts made in prisons and about 43,000,000 labels were issued for shirts made elsewhere. During the same period about 1,100,000 labels were issued for work pants made in prisons and nearly 30,000,000 such labels were issued for work pants made by the rest of the industry.

(c) The prison competition otherwise is less severe than it was before the adoption of the prison compact. Under this compact great effort is made to cause the prison labor to produce upon a fair competitive basis. The hours of labor are the same. If a State permits a contractor to operate his plant, the State is to receive as near as may be the same amount for each cost unit of product for labor and overhead as is paid in competing domestic private industry. The only distinction is that the price paid for direct labor may be 10 percent less than the amount paid in the industry generally. Finally the selling prices of the articles shall not be lower than the fair price prevailing in the market in which they are sold either to wholesalers, retailers, or consumers.

The court expressly upheld the power of the President to amend provisions of the code applied for under section 3a of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Section 10b of the act grants this power in providing that "The President may from time to time cancel or modify any * * * approval * * * under this title."

* * * some power is given by the statute to the President to amend provisions of codes approved under section 3a. To hold that Congress intended otherwise seems unreasonable, and might prevent the accomplishment of the objects of the statute.

The code clearly indicates that its framers contemplated its modification in many particulars, "and as to some of those no one expected that the industry itself must apply for such amendment." The court then stated that the "proper construction of the statute is that a code may fix maximum hours of labor experimentally and provide for a change therein by the President after experience has shown that the period fixed was too long."

The motion for a preliminary injunction was denied. (*Alabama Textile Products Co. et al.* v. *Homer S. Cummings, The Attorney General, et al.*, 63 Washington Law Reporter 58.)

Statute Requiring Labeling of Prison-Made Goods from Another State Held Invalid

THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin in an important case (*State* v. *Whitfield*, 257 N. W. 601) held constitutional the Hawes-Cooper Act (49 U. S. C. A., sec. 65), which divests goods made by prison labor of their interstate character as soon as they reach the State of their destination, but, held unconstitutional section 132.13 of the Wisconsin Statutes, 1931, providing that goods manufactured by prison labor in States other than Wisconsin were to be labeled "convict-made" before being offered for sale.[1]

The defendant, Whitfield, was charged with violating the provisions of the Wisconsin act. He offered for sale prison-made goods manufactured in Alabama, which were not labeled or marked as required by the statute. The lower court found him guilty and imposed a $100 fine. The present case is an appeal from that conviction.

The court, in considering the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper Act, reviewed the cases relied upon by the defendant. Foremost among these was the important child-labor case, *Hammer* v. *Dagenhart* (247 U. S. 251). This declared unconstitutional a Federal prohibition of shipments in interstate commerce of the product of any mill in which children under 14 years of age were permitted to work. It was stated that "Congress could forbid the use of interstate commerce as an agency to promote immorality, dishonesty, or the spread of any other evil or harm to the people of other States from the State of origin, but could not forbid the transportation in interstate commerce of entirely harmless articles for the purpose of performing some social policy having to do with the manner or condition of production."

In the Hammer case the goods shipped were harmless articles of commerce, and the evils created by the shipment of such goods to States which prohibited child labor did not, in the eyes of the court, justify Congressional action. "There is no power vested in Congress to require the States to exercise their police power so as to prevent possible unfair competition. * * * The commerce clause was not intended to give to Congress a general authority to equalize such conditions."

The court distinguished the case before it from the Hammer case, holding that it did not involve any Federal prohibition of interstate commerce. The Hawes-Cooper Act merely divests certain goods of their interstate character upon arrival at their destination. Thereafter they are subject to that State's police power regardless of whether or not they are still contained in the package in which they originally crossed the State line. The act does not prohibit the

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1934, p. 1129.

interstate shipment of goods, but it does permit any State of destination to regulate their sale and disposal once they enter its bounds.

The court cited as controlling the case of *In re Rahrer* (140 U. S. 545), which upheld the constitutionality of a statute very similar to the Hawes-Cooper Act. The Wilson Act, considered in that case, provided that intoxicating liquors were to lose their interstate character when they entered the State of their destination. The Supreme Court of the United States recognized congressional power to pass the statute. It was upon the authority of the case *In re Rahrer* that the Wisconsin court upheld the constitutionality of the Hawes-Cooper Act.

The court, in considering the Wisconsin statute, summarized the defendant's arguments on that aspect of the case as follows:

> It is contended that the classification established by section 132.13 is arbitrary and discriminatory in that the act requires the labeling of convict-made goods when these goods are manufactured without the State, but imposes no such requirement as to prison-made goods manufactured in the State of Wisconsin. It is contended that there is no reason whatever having to do with the life, health, safety, welfare, or morals of Wisconsin citizens, which would justify this State in imposing regulations upon prison-made goods originating without the State, and to omit these regulations with respect to Wisconsin-made goods of the same character.

It continued:

> We are unable to escape the conclusion that defendant's contention in this respect is sound. In *People* v. *Hawkins* (85 Hun, 43, 32 N. Y. S. 524, 526), a statute nearly identical with section 132.13 was declared to be unconstitutional because it discriminated between convict-made goods of other States and those made in the State of New York. The court said: "Commerce among the States cannot be said to be free when a commodity is, by reason of its foreign manufacture, subjected by a State legislature to discriminating regulations or burdens."

The court also distinguished the case under consideration from *Plumley* v. *Massachusetts* (155 U. S. 461), where the defendant was convicted of selling oleomargarine in violation of a Massachusetts statute.

> The court held that if the statute of Massachusetts had been so framed as to be applicable, only to oleomargarine manufactured in other States, the case would have been entirely different, but that since the statute applied to all oleomargarine, wherever produced, and was not discriminatory, it was sustainable under the police power.

The Wisconsin statute was found to impose a discriminatory burden on interstate commerce in that it required goods manufactured by convict labor outside the State to be labeled, but exempted those so manufactured within Wisconsin from the operation of the statute.

The judgment of conviction rendered by the lower court against the defendant was reversed and the Wisconsin law declared unconstitutional and void.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in January 1935

TWICE as many persons suffered loss of work because of strikes and lockouts in January 1935 as in the same month a year ago. Almost 100,000 persons were involved in strikes and lockouts during January 1935, with an average loss of work per person of 7½ days. In December 1934, 79,000 persons were involved, with an average loss in time of 6 days.

Strikes Beginning in January

AMONG the larger strikes beginning in January were the 1-day strike of 20,000 truck drivers in New York City; a strike involving 1,500 workers employed in the construction of the Solvay Process Co. plant at North Baton Rouge; a week's strike of over 1,200 textile workers at the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. in Alabama; a 10-day strike of 4,000 employees of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; a strike of shirt workers in 100 plants in and around New York City; a strike of 1,000 employees at the Oliver Farm Equipment Co., of South Bend, Ind.; and a strike of several thousand employees of the National Biscuit Co., involving plants in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Georgia. The last three strikes mentioned were still in progress at the close of the month.

Truck drivers' strike in New York City.—The "demonstration" strike of truck drivers, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, on January 29, paralyzed the movement of all freight except perishable food. For many weeks the truck drivers' and longshoremen's unions had been making vigorous efforts to organize the entire waterfront. The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and a group of trade associations and shippers brought a suit against the unions to restrain them from interfering with the operation of the nonunion trucks. A justice of the supreme court had intimated that the injunction would be granted and the truck drivers called a 1-day strike in protest. A week later the court signed the injunction but granted a stay pending an appeal by the appellate division. Both unions thereupon expressed willingness to continue work pending the outcome of the appeal.

Construction workers at North Baton Rouge.—Several hundred workers in different crafts called a strike on January 7 for increased wages. This halted construction on the $7,000,000 plant of the Solvay Process Co., on which 1,500 men were employed. On January 13 the men returned to work with an understanding that increases would be granted in the majority of the crafts and certain minimum hours established.

Merrimack Manufacturing Co.—Spinning-department employees caused a complete shut-down at the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. at Huntsville, Ala., on January 21, when they refused to work with a nonunion man whom they had tried to persuade to join the union Officials of the company and the union effected a settlement whereby all employees, including the nonunion worker, returned to work on January 28.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—At midnight on January 26, the night shift of the two plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. at Ford City and Creighton, Pa., walked out, beginning the strike of 3,000 flat-glass workers. The strike was called after an unsuccessful 3-day conference between officers of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers and officials of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Libby-Owens-Ford Co., two of the largest companies which furnish window glass to the automobile industry. On February 5 the strike was called off when the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. signed a new agreement calling for a 5-percent wage increase, some concessions in working conditions, but not the check-off which the union had originally demanded. A strike which would have thrown several thousand additional persons out of work was averted at the Libby-Owens-Ford Co. of Toledo through a compromise wage-increase agreement.

Strikes Ending in January

Among the prolonged strikes which ended in January were the following:

Kaynee Co.—A 10-week dispute between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the Kaynee Co. at Cleveland, manufacturers of boys' wash clothing, came to an end January 10, when the firm signed a 1-year agreement providing for collective bargaining, reinstatement of all strikers without discrimination, equalization of work, and a reconsideration of wage rates in May 1935. The agreement covers three plants in Cleveland employing about 800 workers, but does not include the company's branch plant at Bucyrus, where the union was unable to induce the workers to strike.

Before the strike was started the union had asked the Regional Labor Board to hold an election for collective-bargaining representatives. The company maintained that it had a contract with its "employee representation association." To prove that that associa-

tion did not represent the will of the majority, the rank and file union members, without formal authorization of union officials, started a strike on November 5. The Regional Labor Board ordered a vote on December 17, but the company refused to accept the verdict and filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, asking for a review of the decision. Before the court made its decision, however, the company and the union came to an agreement through direct negotiations.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers claims the outcome as a significant victory for the union and the organized labor movement. The year before, workers of the Cleveland Worsted Mills, located a few blocks from the Kaynee Co., had failed in their strike. Similar to the situation at the Kaynee Co., the Cleveland Worsted Mills had an agreement with its company union and the Regional Labor Board had ordered the workers to return to work until the expiration of that agreement. By the time the agreement had expired, the enthusiasm of the strikers for an outside union was dissipated and the company union carried the election. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers believes that the successful outcome of the strike at the Kaynee Co. will tend to weaken the precedent of recognition of agreements with company unions.

Boston Store, Milwaukee.—What has been termed as "America's first major retail department-store strike" came to an end on January 11, when 600 clerks, deliverymen, and mechanics returned to work at the Boston Store, largest department store in Milwaukee. In November, the newly organized Retail Clerks' Protective Association, Local No. 1284, presented a contract to the store management asking for union recognition, minimum wages of $25 a week for men and $20 for women, with 1-percent commission on gross sales, and reinstatement of all employees who had been discharged for union activities. Unable to come to terms, the Retail Clerks, the Building and Service Employees, and the Auto Truck Drivers' Unions called a strike on November 30.

Negotiations between the management and union officials and representatives from the Regional Labor Board and Department of Labor resulted in a strike settlement agreement a few days before Christmas. The rank and file refused to accept these terms and continued picketing in the icy weather of the Lake Michigan city.

Soon after the first of the year, conferences, which had been discontinued for several weeks, were renewed and resulted in a signed agreement on January 11. The agreement provided for the return of all strikers without discrimination, the elimination of the existing method of carrying deficiencies forward for computing the bonus of

selling employees, and an adjustment of pay schedules on a merit basis so as to remove any existing inequities.

While certain groups of strikers were much disappointed with the settlement, the international unions expressed gratification and immediately began to take steps toward helping the store rebuild the business lost during the strike, by encouraging families of union members to patronize the Boston Store.

Strikes and Lockouts, 1919 to January 1935

THE number of strikes and lockouts, workers involved, and man-days lost during each of the months in 1933 and 1934, and for January 1935, are given in table 1. Similar information regarding strikes and lockouts in previous years is not available, the only complete record being the number which began each year since 1919. Figures for 1934 have been revised and represent the latest known information about strikes and lockouts occurring during that time. These figures are not final, however, and may be further revised as additional data are procured. Figures for December and January are preliminary and in very few cases represent information which has been confirmed by the parties concerned in the disputes.

Subsequent tables give various analyses of strike and lockout data for November, this being the latest month for which verified information is available. In all of these tabulations strikes and lockouts involving fewer than 6 workers and less than 1 day have been omitted. The number of man-days lost is an estimate based on the number of employees within a given establishment who stopped work or were thrown out of work because of the dispute and the number of days these persons would probably have worked had there been no dispute. The industry classification conforms to that used by the Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employment Division.

Table 1.—Strikes and lockouts, 1919 to January 1935

Year or month	Number of strikes and lockouts					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts		Man-days lost in strikes and lockouts during year or month
	Beginning—		Total in progress	Ended in year or month	In effect at end of year or month [1]	Beginning in year or month	In progress during year or month [1]	
	Prior to year or month [1]	In year or month						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1919		3,630						
1920		3,411						
1921		2,385						
1922		1,112						
1923		1,553						
1924		1,249						
1925		1,301						
1926		1,035						
1927		734						
1928	58	629	687	656	31	357,145	438,374	31,556,947
1929	31	903	934	913	21	230,463	266,305	9,975,213
1930	21	653	674	667	7	158,114	160,457	2,730,368
1931	7	894	901	880	21	279,299	284,443	6,386,183
1932	21	808	829	817	12	242,826	244,144	6,462,973
1933	12	1,562	1,574	1,544	30	812,137	813,134	14,818,846
1934 [2]	30	1,607	1,637	1,526	111	1,297,000	1,337,000	18,666,000
1933								
January	12	75	87	55	32	20,172	21,169	251,829
February	32	67	99	64	35	11,114	19,989	113,215
March	35	98	133	94	39	40,548	47,463	348,459
April	39	80	119	72	47	23,793	36,874	551,930
May	47	140	187	137	50	44,589	64,891	664,689
June	50	137	187	135	52	42,233	61,330	576,535
July	52	240	292	208	84	111,051	139,099	1,505,408
August	84	246	330	231	99	157,953	211,524	1,570,512
September	99	223	322	197	125	244,636	298,480	3,873,662
October	125	129	254	156	98	56,164	219,846	3,659,502
November	98	67	165	113	52	38,062	139,208	1,298,113
December	52	60	112	82	30	21,822	45,612	404,993
1934								
January	30	80	110	73	37	38,913	78,165	653,202
February	37	79	116	73	43	83,507	115,542	915,673
March	43	141	184	130	54	88,205	120,830	1,345,310
April	54	184	238	154	84	133,640	170,812	2,258,684
May	84	195	279	188	91	152,211	224,201	2,079,047
June	91	141	232	117	115	39,521	101,028	1,583,103
July	115	124	239	151	88	151,127	214,764	1,955,916
August	88	150	238	140	98	57,868	114,444	1,684,197
September	98	119	217	142	75	412,668	484,491	4,001,386
October	75	176	251	153	98	76,194	102,392	861,448
November	98	108	206	94	112	34,153	97,077	863,894
December [2]	112	110	222	111	111	29,000	79,000	465,000
1935								
January [2]	111	125	236	107	129	67,000	99,000	748,000

[1] Column 2 indicates the number of strikes and lockouts which were still in progress at the end of the year (see figure in column 6 for the preceding year). The yearly figures in column 8 are not totals of the 12 monthly figures. Since many strikes and lockouts last more than 1 month, each monthly figure is larger than the number involved in strikes and lockouts beginning in that month. The annual total is the sum of the number involved in strikes and lockouts beginning in each of the 12 months (see column 7), plus the number carried forward from the single month of December.

[2] Preliminary.

Table 2 shows the number of strikes and lockouts in each industry which began in November, and the total in progress; that is, those which began prior to and continued into November, plus those which began in November. The table also gives the number of workers involved and the total number of man-days' work lost.

There were three times as many strikes and lockouts starting in November in the textile industries as in the transportation industries, which experienced the second largest number of strikes and lockouts.

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in November 1934, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in November		In progress during November		Man-days lost in November
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	**108**	**34,153**	**206**	**97,077**	**863,894**
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery			**9**	**1,075**	**14,615**
Hardware			1	192	960
Plumbers' supplies and fixtures			1	25	425
Stoves			1	299	6,279
Structural and ornamental metalwork			3	437	4,389
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws) (hand tools)			2	22	462
Wirework			1	100	2,100
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**1**	**96**	**5**	**1,570**	**22,708**
Foundry and machine-shop products	1	96	3	1,246	15,236
Typewriters and parts			1	289	7,225
Other			1	35	245
Transportation equipment			**1**	**1,010**	**14,140**
Shipbuilding			1	1,010	14,140
Nonferrous metals and their products	**1**	**45**	**2**	**979**	**2,003**
Smelting and refining—copper, lead and zinc	1	45	1	45	135
Stamped and enameled ware			1	934	1,868
Lumber and allied products	**9**	**553**	**19**	**2,014**	**22,681**
Furniture	6	302	13	1,123	17,187
Sawmills			1	100	600
Other	3	251	5	791	4,894
Stone, clay, and glass products	**3**	**156**	**6**	**549**	**9,949**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	1	137	1	137	1,918
Glass	2	19	4	399	8,018
Other			1	13	13
Textiles and their products	**34**	**12,294**	**46**	**40,332**	**516,052**
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs			1	230	1,380
Cotton goods	5	6,676	8	7,803	42,577
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1	90	2	25,090	400,270
Knit goods	4	1,521	4	1,521	5,759
Silk and rayon goods	2	185	3	310	2,540
Woolen and worsted goods	2	850	4	2,123	17,350
Other	1	1,100	1	1,100	20,900
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	7	702	9	810	6,420
Clothing, women's	6	359	6	359	3,612
Men's furnishings (neckwear)	1	6	1	6	66
Millinery	2	70	2	70	1,290
Other	3	735	5	910	13,888
Leather and its manufactures	**3**	**227**	**11**	**1,329**	**21,540**
Boots and shoes	1	175	5	712	11,417
Leather	2	52	2	52	383
Other leather goods			3	545	9,320
Other			1	20	420
Food and kindred products	**2**	**1,293**	**5**	**1,613**	**9,856**
Baking			1	50	1,050
Slaughtering and meat packing	1	1,173	3	1,443	7,726
Other	1	120	1	120	1,080
Paper and printing	**6**	**257**	**8**	**437**	**4,528**
Boxes, paper	5	220	6	370	3,985
Printing and publishing: Book and job			1	30	210
Newspapers and periodicals	1	37	1	37	333
Chemicals and allied products	**3**	**188**	**5**	**458**	**6,809**
Chemicals	1	135	1	135	945
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal			1	70	1,470
Paints and varnishes			1	200	4,200
Petroleum refining	1	18	1	18	54
Other	1	35	1	35	140
Rubber products			**3**	**345**	**6,097**
Other rubber goods			3	345	6,097
Miscellaneous manufactures	**4**	**1,385**	**11**	**2,658**	**25,195**
Broom and brush			2	39	168
Furriers and fur factories	1	150	1	150	2,250
Other	3	1,235	8	2,469	22,777
Extraction of minerals	**7**	**2,308**	**16**	**11,236**	**46,199**
Coal mining	5	2,196	9	10,465	31,175
Metalliferous mining			4	594	13,690
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1	53	2	118	508
Crude petroleum producing	1	59	1	59	826
Transportation and communication	**10**	**1,470**	**18**	**12,520**	**26,233**
Water transportation	6	532	8	757	8,312
Motor transportation	3	451	9	11,276	15,486
Electric railroad	1	487	1	487	2,435

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in November 1934 by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in November		In progress during November		Man-days lost in November
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Trade	**6**	**1,208**	**13**	**3,636**	**15,244**
Wholesale	1	29	3	50	322
Retail	5	1,179	10	3,586	14,922
Domestic and personal service	**8**	**7,493**	**13**	**8,326**	**40,902**
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	2	15	2	15	224
Laundries			2	624	15,600
Dyeing, cleaning, and pressing	4	465	4	465	2,010
Elevator and maintenance	2	7,013	2	7,013	21,299
Other			3	209	1,769
Building and construction	**6**	**911**	**9**	**1,231**	**10,421**
Buildings exclusive of P. W. A	4	56	7	346	5,726
All other (bridges, docks, roads, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	2	885	2	885	4,695
Agriculture, etc	**2**	**3,800**	**3**	**5,320**	**45,200**
Agriculture	1	3,000	1	3,000	36,000
Fishing	1	800	2	2,320	9,200
Relief work	**2**	**411**	**2**	**411**	**3,132**
Other	**1**	**28**	**1**	**28**	**392**

The number of strikes and lockouts in each State is shown in table 3. The strikes in progress in November which extended across State lines were a 1-day strike of milk drivers in the adjacent cities of Fargo, N. Dak., and Moorhead, Minn.; the silk and rayon dyers' strike in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, which was settled December 3; and a strike of creosote workers of one company having plants in Mississippi and Oklahoma, which was settled November 9.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts in November 1934, by States

State	Beginning in November		In progress in November		Man-days lost in November
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	108	34,153	206	97,077	863,894
Alabama	1	53	4	583	10,273
California	8	3,935	14	4,904	63,395
Colorado	1	30	2	67	252
Connecticut			3	418	1,537
District of Columbia	1	6	1	6	6
Georgia	2	121	3	721	13,149
Illinois	5	213	7	618	11,286
Indiana			1	95	1,995
Iowa	2	1,215	2	1,215	2,934
Kentucky			1	42	882
Maryland	3	216	3	216	758
Massachusetts	9	2,815	14	5,040	54,142
Michigan	3	446	6	965	6,350
Minnesota			2	22	462
Mississippi	1	246	1	246	1,476
Missouri	3	319	3	319	638
New Hampshire	3	6,123	4	6,575	27,861
New Jersey	4	895	9	1,289	10,203
New York	26	8,498	46	21,310	81,604
North Carolina	1	209	2	509	6,927
Ohio	7	2,040	14	4,756	24,657
Oklahoma	1	25	1	25	75
Oregon	2	144	4	423	5,374
Pennsylvania	14	4,265	27	13,497	61,921
South Carolina			1	500	10,500
Tennessee	2	712	5	1,601	10,678
Texas	3	377	3	377	2,380
Utah	1	100	1	100	100
Vermont			1	1,172	10,548
Virginia			1	170	4,250
Washington	1	28	3	277	2,882
West Virginia	1	137	2	237	2,518
Wisconsin	2	635	12	2,932	28,031
Interstate	1	350	3	25,850	403,850

The size of strikes and lockouts beginning in November, according to number of workers involved, is shown in table 4. (Strikes and lockouts involving less than 6 workers are not included.) Over half of the strikes and lockouts involved less than 100 persons.

The two largest strikes were the 2-day strike of 7,000 building service employees in New York City and the strike at the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co. at Manchester, N. H., involving 5,500 employees

Table 4.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in November 1934, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries	108	20	41	33	9	3	2	
Manufacturing								
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	1		1					
Nonferrous metals and their products	1		1					
Lumber and allied products	9	3	4	2				
Stone, clay, and glass products	3	2		1				
Textiles and their products	34	5	12	12	3	1	1	
Leather and its manufactures	3	1	1	1				
Food and kindred products	2			1		1		
Paper and printing	6		6					
Chemicals and allied products	3	1	1	1				
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4			3	1			
Nonmanufacturing								
Extraction of minerals	7	1	2	2	2			
Transportation and communication	10		6	4				
Trade	6	1	2	2	1			
Domestic and personal service	8	4	1	2			1	
Building and construction	6	2	2	1	1			
Agriculture	2				1	1		
Relief work	2		1	1				
Other	1		1					

The size of disputes ending in November, according to duration in weeks and months, is given in table 5. The average duration compares favorably with preceding months, almost 40 percent lasting less than 1 week.

The 5 strikes and lockouts lasting 3 months or more were: The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. strike; the strike of machinists and engineers at the Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co., in Milwaukee; the Lakeside Bridge & Steel Co. strike at Milwaukee; and two strikes of leather workers in Philadelphia. All of these disputes began in August and were settled in November.

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in November 1934

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ month and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries	94	35	14	22	13	5	5
Manufacturing							
Iron and steel and their products (not including machinery)	4			2			2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	2		1		1		
Transportation equipment	1					1	
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	1				1	
Lumber and allied products	8		2	2	3		1
Stone, clay, and glass products	1			1			
Textiles and their products	19	8	6	3	2		
Leather and its manufactures	3				1		2
Food and kindred products	3	1			1	1	
Paper and printing	5	4		1			
Chemicals and allied products	2	1	1				
Rubber products	1				1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	1		1	1	2	
Nonmanufacturing							
Extraction of minerals	7	5	1	1			
Transportation and communication	9	6	1	2			
Trade	9	2	1	4	2		
Domestic and personal service	4	3		1			
Building and construction	5	2	1	1	1		
Agriculture, etc	3	1		2			
Other	1			1			

The major causes or objects of strikes and lockouts beginning in November are listed in table 6. The question of wages was the dominant factor in more than one-fourth of the cases. Matters of union recognition, closed shop, discrimination, and violation of union agreements were major causes in more than half the disputes. In most of these, however, wages or other matters entered into the situation.

Table 6.—Causes of Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in November 1934

Major cause or object	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All causes	108	100.0	34,153	100.0
Wage increase	13	12.0	2,863	8.4
Wage decrease	3	2.8	310	.9
Hour increase	1	.9	10	(1)
Wage increase, hour decrease	3	2.8	3,450	10.1
Union recognition	18	16.6	2,023	5.9
Union recognition and wages	12	11.1	1,892	5.5
Union recognition and hours	9	8.3	9,494	27.8
Union recognition and working conditions	3	2.8	79	.2
Working conditions	9	8.3	7,828	22.9
Closed shop	3	2.8	1,281	3.8
Jurisdiction	1	.9	6	(1)
Sympathy	2	1.9	19	.1
Discrimination in employment or discharge	10	9.3	1,851	5.4
Violation of agreement	6	5.6	849	2.5
Other	13	12.0	1,598	4.7
Not reported	2	1.9	600	1.8

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in January 1935

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 78 labor disputes during January 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 22,268 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

The commissioners of conciliation assisted the National Labor Relations Board and the labor relations boards in the iron and steel industries in handling 43 other cases.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of January 1935

Name of company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Republic Stamping & Enameling Co., Canton, Ohio.	Controversy	Enamel workers	Renewal of annual agreement	Adjusted. Contract renewed with satisfactory terms.	1934 Dec. 1	1934 Dec. 19	500	40
B. T. Topper Cigar Co., McSherrystown, Pa.	do	Cigarmakers	Wage increase of 50 cents per thousand for cigars with broadleaf wrapper.	Adjusted. Commissioner chosen as arbitrator and award accepted.	Nov. 1	1935 Jan. 21	37	3
Tow-boat men and steam-lighter men, Port of New York	do	Tow-boat men	Renewal of agreement to include all companies.	Pending	Dec. 20		4,800	300
Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.	do	Machinists	Seniority rights	Adjusted. Allowed satisfactory seniority rights.	Dec. 14	Jan. 9	3	175
WBTF radio station, Raleigh, N. C.	Threatened strike.	Electricians	Wages and hours; working conditions as provided in existing agreement.	Adjusted. Written agreement; union recognition provided.	Dec. 1	Jan. 8	11	14
Gas-station and warehouse workers, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Gas-station and warehouse workers.	Wage cuts	Pending	Nov. 17		700	-------
United States Court House, New York City.	Strike	Carpenters	Refusal to handle wood trim made outside of State.	Adjusted. Returned to work	Aug. 14	Jan. 8	6	-------
Painters, Fort Worth, Tex	Controversy	Painters	Area agreement on wages	Adjusted. Agreed on 75 cents per hour till Sept. 1, 87½ cents till Dec. 1, then $1 per hour.	Dec. 15	Jan. 11	350	50
Eames Bakers, Tamaqua, Pa	Strike	Bakery workers	Asked closed shop	Adjusted. Closed shop and arbitration for future disputes.	Dec. 29	Jan. 7	18	32
St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C.	do	Ironworkers and carpenters.	Jurisdiction of metal-sash installation.	Adjusted. Building-trades committee awarded work to carpenters.	Dec. 7	Jan. 10	10	80
Painters, San Angelo, Tex	Controversy	Painters	Area wage agreement	Pending	1935 Jan. 1		(1)	-------
Alabama Braid Mill, Gadsden, Ala.	Strike	Textile workers	Wages and hours	Adjusted. Satisfactory signed agreement.	Jan. 3	Jan. 8	100	25
Tanner Co., Los Angeles, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Chauffeurs	Alleged discrimination for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; rotation of work planned.	Jan. 4	Jan. 19	300	500
Painters, Richmond, Va	Controversy	Painters	Area wage agreement	Unable to adjust	Jan. 1	Jan. 25	10	-------
Bryant Detwiler Co. on P. W. A. project, Columbus, Ohio.	Strike	Engineers	Men given only few hours' work per week.	Adjusted. Strikers rehired, with at least 15 hours per week.	Jan. 4	Jan. 9	2	26
Chemical plant, Baton Rouge, La.	do	Electricians	Wages and conditions	Adjusted. Graduated increase for majority of workers.	Jan. 8	Jan. 14	1,490	-------

(1) Not yet reported

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of January 1935—Continued

Name of company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Hales Liberty Market, Dayton, Ohio.	Controversy	Meat cutters	Wage cut	Adjusted. Restored $5 per week cut; back pay allowed.	Jan. 3	Jan. 11	40	
Red Star and White Star Cos., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Shoe-repair workers	(1)	Pending	Jan. 8		(1)	
Esmond Plant, Providence, R. I.	Controversy	Textile workers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement. Will reopen mill soon.	Jan. 7	Jan. 11	(1)	
New Aden Mining Co., Saulsberry, Ky.	Strike	Clay workers	Asked closed shop and check-off	Unclassified. Referred to Regional Board of Cincinnati.	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	42	
Consolidated Wire Co., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Wire workers	Company refused to rehire discharged workers.	Pending	Jan. 7		18	
Hancock Manufacturing Co., New Cumberland, W. Va.	do	Automobile-specialty workers.	Objection to 11½ hours' work per day 7 days per week.	Unclassified. Shortage of skilled workmen made longer hours necessary.	Jan. 3	Jan. 18	14	
Nurre Glass Co., Bloomington, Ind.	do	Glass workers	Interpretation of agreement	Adjusted. Better understanding between parties at interest.	Jan. 9	Jan. 21	(1)	
H. Weiss Cigar Manufacturing Co., New York City.	Strike	Cigarmakers	Wages and dismissal of workers	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; workers to be reemployed when practicable.	Jan. 4	Jan. 10	28	
Quality Milk Co., Tulsa, Okla	do	Drivers	Asked wage increase, shorter hours and union recognition.	Adjusted. Returned; improved conditions and recognition.	Jan. 2	Jan. 28	52	60
P. W. A. project, East St. Louis, Ill.	Controversy	Building workers	Wages	Unclassified. Referred to P. W. A. at Washington. Rates fixed.	Jan. 8	Jan. 25	70	
Laborers, Morrisonville, Ill.	do	Laborers	Prevailing wage not paid	Unable to adjust	do	Jan. 29	20	5
State Hospital Building, Norfolk, Mass.	Strike	Ironworkers	Objection to nonunion workers	Adjusted. Agreement providing for union iron workers.	Jan. 11	Jan. 17	300	
Sterling Milk Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.	Threatened strike.	Milk drivers	Union recognition and working conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed 2½ percent additional commissions over present allowance of 12 percent.	Jan. 14	Jan. 27	42	60
Chemical Plant, Baton Rouge, La.	Controversy	Tank and boiler workers.	Wage increase	Adjusted. Increase from 10 to 25 cents per hour.	Jan. 8	Jan. 16	54	
Teamsters, Tacoma, Olympia and Aberdeen, Wash.	do	Teamsters	Boycott in progress; renewal of working agreement.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement.	Jan. 12	Jan. 15	10	75
Youngstown Pressed Steel Co., Warren, Ohio.	do	Steel workers	Jurisdiction of certain work	Pending	Jan. 10		(1)	
Milk drivers, Akron, Ohio	do	Drivers	Wages, closed shop, and working conditions.	Unable to adjust	Jan. 13	Feb. 7	800	
Wehrle Co., Newark, Ohio	do	Mounters and steel workers.	Asked agreement covering wages.	Pending	Jan. 12		480	
North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.	Strike	Machinists	Wage increase	Adjusted. Wage increase of 10 percent.	Jan. 15	Jan. 25	14	
Trucson Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike	Steel workers	Asked 15 percent increase and contract	Unclassified. Mediation refused	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	400	

North & Judd Manufacturing Co., New Britain, Conn.	Strike	Machinists	Wage increase	Adjusted. Wage increase of 10 percent.	Jan. 15	Jan. 25	14	
Trucson Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Steel workers	Asked 15 percent increase and contract.	Unclassified. Mediation refused	Jan. 14	Jan. 16	400	
Commercial Printing Co., Muncie, Ind.	do	Pressmen	Asked agreement	Adjusted. Strike averted; agreement concluded.	Jan. 11	do	2	35
Scott Printing Co., Muncie, Ind	do	do	Asked collective bargaining	do	do	do	4	35
Chicken killers, Chicago, Ill	Controversy	Chicken killers	Working conditions	Pending	Jan. 17		(1)	
Bakery workers, Tulsa, Okla	do	Bakery workers	do	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	Jan. 16	Jan. 16	52	80
Swift & Co., Sioux City, Iowa	do	Packing-plant workers.	do	Unclassified. Referred to regional board.	Jan. 15	Jan. 21	2	450
Gross Manufacturing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Garment workers	Wages and working conditions	do	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	(1)	
Eureka Stove & Range Co., O'Fallon, Ill.	Strike	Molders and metal polishers.	Wages and new agreement	Adjusted. Laborers and mounters increased 5 to 10 cents per hour; molders and polishers agreements continued.	Jan. 16	Jan. 29	400	20
Black & Decker Electric Co., Kent, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Electrical workers	Alleged discriminations	Adjusted. Old agreement accepted	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	200	85
Prizer Painter Stove Works, Reading, Pa.	Strike	Stove workers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; 71 returned Jan. 21; others will return when business warrants.	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	97	9
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co	Controversy	Sanitary workers	Wages	Adjusted. Increase ½ cent to 3 cents per hour as of Aug. 1, 1934.	Jan. 1	Jan. 15	80	
Strool Construction Co., Danville, Ill.	do	Engineers and laborers.	Refusal to use engineers on electric hoist and mixer.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement; 45 cents per hour for wrecking and 50 for construction.	Jan. 17	Jan. 29	75	
Post-office building, Circleville, Ohio.	Strike	Electrical and plumbing workers.	Objection to nonunion workers	Unable to adjust. Conference refused.	Jan. 14	Jan. 20	25	
Krey Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.	Controversy	Meat cutters	Violation of agreement with National Labor Relations Board.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement	Jan. 19	Feb. 5	375	
Vulcan Soot Blower Corporation, DuBois, Pa.	do	Soot blowers	Wages	Adjusted. Increase 5 cents per hour; signed contract.	Jan. 9	Jan. 26	19	10
Morrell Packing Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.	do	Meat cutters	Working conditions	Pending	Jan. 19		(1)	
Oliver Equipment Co., South Bend, Ind.	Strike	Makers of farm equipment.	Wage increase and agreement	do	Jan. 21		1,110	
Feeders and printing pressmen, Akron, Ohio.	Controversy	Printing-trade workers.	Wage increases and union recognition.	Adjusted. Increase pressmen from 82 to 90 cents per hour; feeders from 55 to 60.	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	88	17
Movers, St. Louis, Mo	Strike	Movers	Wages and new agreement	Pending	do		60	20
American Stone & Lime Co., Bellefonte, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Stone and lime workers.	Wages	do	Jan. 24		150	30
J. H. Levy Co., Cleveland, Ohio	Lockout	Clothing workers	do	Unclassified. Referred to Cleveland Regional Board.	Jan. 23	Feb. 4	(1)	
Union Clay Co., Empire, Ohio	Controversy	Clay workers	Recognition of union	do	Jan. 22	Feb. 3	40	
General Cable Co., Rome, N. Y	do	Electrical workers	Violation of agreement of August 1934, relative discharges and working conditions.	Unclassified. Union will take up with regional board.	Jan. 19	Jan. 24	5	

[1] Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Conciliation Service During the Month of January 1935—Continued

Name of company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1935	1935		
Post-office building, Dubuque, Iowa.	Controversy	Building trades workers.	Wages	Pending	Jan. 16		10	
Val Decker Packing Co., Piqua, Ohio.	Strike	Packing-plant workers.	Violation of agreement, discharges, etc.	do	Jan. 25		200	22
Morris Smith, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Upholsterers	Violation of contract; nonunion worker.	Adjusted. Satisfactory settlement; worker joined union.	Jan. 22	Jan. 31	1	30
Hygrade Mushroom Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Employees	Receiving 20 cents per hour; asked increase.	Pending	Jan. 24		23	
Mitchell Printing Co. and Capital Printing Co., Raleigh, N. C.	Controversy	Printers	Agreement covering wages, hours, and conditions.	Adjusted. Verbal agreement covering closed shop, wages, hours, and conditions.	Jan. 1	Jan. 19	80	
Printz Biederman Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Ladies' garment workers.	Working conditions	Adjusted. Signed agreement	Jan. 25	Feb. 6	500	
Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Stockers, carriers	do	Pending	Jan. 28		(1)	
Tilt Silk Mill, Pottsville, Pa.	Controversy	Textile workers	Company refused to confer with union.	Unclassified. Agreement concluded before arrival of commissioner.	do	Feb. 5	300	
Direct Service Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	Strike	Filling-station workers and managers.	Closed shop asked; discharge; picketing in progress.	Pending	Jan. 26		30	
Garment workers, Decatur, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Garment workers	Working conditions	do	Jan. 25		470	
McMillon Motor Co., Charleston, W. Va.	Controversy	Automobile mechanics.	Asked signed agreement providing collective bargaining.	Adjusted. Signed agreement covering section 7a, seniority rights, wages and future arbitration of differences.	Jan. 2	Jan. 25	18	42
West Virginia Armature Co., Bluefield, W. Va.	do	Electrical workers	Violation of agreement with Department of Labor representatives.	Pending	Jan. 28		(1)	
Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa	do	Meat cutters	Working conditions	Adjusted. Terms not yet received	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	(1)	
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Ford City and Creighton, Pa.	Strike	Glass workers	Asked 20 cents per hour increase and check-off.	Adjusted. Increase of 5 percent, signed agreement, recognition, and equalization of wages.	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	4,200	500
Fisher Body Co., Atlanta, Ga.	Controversy	Automobile-body makers.	Alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Pending	Jan. 24		(1)	
Longshoremen, San Pedro, Calif.	do	Longshoremen	Working conditions	do	Jan. 31		(1)	
Aluminum workers, East St. Louis, Ill.	do	Aluminum workers	do	do	do		(1)	
Hubert Kelly Motor Co., Charleston, W. Va.	do	Automobile workers.	Asked agreement	Adjusted. Improved conditions, 8-hour day and union given preference in employment.	Jan. 2	Jan. 28	4	
	Strike	Truck drivers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Allowed time going	Jan. 28	do	17	6

Hubert Kelly Motor Co., Charleston, W. Va.	....do....	Automobile workers	Asked agreement	Adjusted. Improved conditions, 8-hour day and union given preference in employment.	Jan. 2	Jan. 28	4	
H. Bairston, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Truck drivers	Working conditions	Adjusted. Allowed time going and coming from garages.	Jan. 28	....do....	17	6
Painters, Sherman and Denison, Tex.	Controversy	Painters	Area wage agreement	Adjusted. Allowed 75 cents per hour, followed by 87½ on Mar. 1.	Jan. 1	Feb. 2	60	10
Total							19,418	2,850

[1] Not yet reported.

LABOR AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Decisions of National Labor Relations Board

REINSTATEMENT of discharged employees to their former positions was ordered in 8 of 12 decisions rendered by the National Labor Relations Board between January 2 and January 25, 1935. In 5 of these decisions the employers were ordered to pay employees wages for time lost due to their discharge.

In three cases the Board ordered that elections by secret ballot should be held under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board to determine by what person, persons, or organization the employees desired to be represented for the purpose of collective bargaining.

In one decision the Board held that the organization representing the majority group should negotiate for the whole group and be recognized by the employer for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.—Cleaners' & Dyers' Union

THIS case came to the National Labor Relations Board upon the failure of Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc., of Plainfield, N. J., to comply with the decision on November 19, 1934, of the New York Regional Labor Board, which recommended the reinstatement of Victor Varian, president of the Cleaners and Dyers Local 19734 of the American Federation of Labor.

The company employed Varian as a "spotter" on December 10, 1929. On August 18, 1934, he was laid off, allegedly for 1 week, in order to try out a new employee at the same position. He has not been reemployed since that time. Varian became a member of the cleaners and dyers union July 5, 1934. The secretary and treasurer of the company said to Varian on August 4, "I am going to close the shop before you have any union here", and on August 8, Keller again expressed his opposition to a union at the plant and warned Varian that any employee who joined the union would be discharged.

On January 12, 1935, the Board decided that the company had discharged Varian because of his union affiliation and union activity, and by so doing had interfered with and coerced its employees in the matter of their self-organization, in violation of section 7 (a).

The Board issued the following enforcement order:

Unless within 10 days from the date of this decision the company notifies this Board in writing that it has offered full reinstatement to his former position to Victor Varian, the case will be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration and to other agencies of the Federal Government for appropriate action.

Kugler's Restaurant—Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance

KUGLER'S Restaurant, of Philadelphia, not having complied with the decision of the National Labor Relations Board, issued on September 11, 1934, the Board transmitted the case to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration for the removal of the Blue Eagle. The Compliance Division questioned certain of the Board's interpretations of the provisions of the restaurant code and returned the case to the Board for further consideration.

On January 19, 1935, the Board issued the following memorandum and opinion to meet the points raised by the Compliance Division:

Article VI, section 2, of the restaurant code, as explained in paragraph 3 of the official interpretation, Administrative Order No. 282–5, dated March 23, 1934, provides that an agreement to deduct a certain amount weekly for meals furnished to employees may be implied under certain conditions. One essential condition of this implied agreement is acquiescence by employees in the deduction so made. The record discloses, however, that shortly after the effective date of the code employees protested this charge, among others. Such protest should have put the company upon notice that an agreement to deduct for meals could not be implied. Despite such notice the company continued to make deductions for meals. We find that article VI, section 2, of the restaurant code was thereby violated, and that such persistent violation was one of the causes of the strike which began on May 11, 1934. Reinstatement of the strikers is an appropriate restitution for this violation. We need not, therefore, press the other alleged violations of the wage provisions of the code, as to which the National Recovery Administration questioned the interpretations in our previous decision. That Administration being the governmental agency most intimately concerned with the wage and hour provisions of the codes, its administrative interpretations in respect thereto are properly accepted by the National Labor Relations Board as controlling.

Our decision of September 11 contained also a definite finding, upon the preponderance of the evidence, that the employee, Max Susman, had been discharged for union activity in violation of section 7 (a), and that his discharge was a contributory cause of the strike which ensued. In accordance with our precedents, this finding alone would justify requiring reinstatement of the strikers as restitution, quite independent of any violation of code provisions as to wages. Nothing in our decision was intended to imply that the finding as to Susman was contingent upon the concurrent findings of code violations as to wages.

The case will forthwith be forwarded again to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration.

Pearce Manufacturing Co.—United Textile Workers of America

IN THE latter part of January 1934, a number of employees of the Pearce Manufacturing Co., of Latrobe, Pa., organized Local 2104 of the United Textile Workers of America. In March, and again in April 1934 a committee consisting of the president and the secretary

of the union presented a letter to the management which requested recognition of the union, and which set forth certain grievances. The company demanded a list of the names of the employees who were members of the union as evidence that the union represented the employees of the company. Because of the conduct of the management in discouraging the organization of its employees, and its refusal to recognize the union, it was decided at a meeting of about 130 employees on May 1, 1934, to call a strike effective the following day. Upon being notified of this decision the company closed its plant. On July 30, the plant resumed operations, but 18 of the former employees, 6 of whom were officers or former officers of the union, were not reemployed.

On January 15, 1935, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Pearce Manufacturing Co. had violated section 7 (a) by interfering with its employees in the matter of self-organization. The company was directed to refrain from such interference and to notify all of its employees by individual letter and by an appropriate notice on the plant bulletin board that the company will in no manner discriminate against an employee for joining any labor organization.

As specific restitution for the violation, the company was directed to offer immediate reinstatement to their former positions to the six employees who were union officers, or former officers, and to all other employees who struck May 1, 1934, who apply either individually or through their representatives, within 10 days of the date of the decision. If necessary, they are to displace workers assigned to positions formerly held by the strikers.

The company was given 5 days in which to notify the Board in writing that it would comply. Otherwise, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

International Optical Stores Corporation—Employed Optometrists Union

THE Employed Optometrists Union, Local No. 19232, claimed among other things that, in June 1934, the International Optical Stores Corporation, operating retail stores in Chicago, under the trade name of Dr. Ritholz Optical Co., had discharged 19 optometrists because of their union affiliation or activity, and had failed to bargain collectively with employees' representatives. While these issues were being considered by the Chicago Regional Labor Board, the union further complained that the company had failed to carry out an agreement to reinstate certain of the optometrists, and, after having reinstated Dr. B. R. Mason, the president of the union, had discharged him because of his union activity.

On January 12, 1935, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that, of the various complaints made, only that which concerned the

discharge of the president of the union was sustained by the evidence. In view of the facts showing, however, that the discharge of the president of the union was a flagrant violation and in view of the prompt complaint made concerning it, the Board directed that, in addition to reinstatement, Dr. Mason be offered back pay from the date of his discharge to the date of the offer of reinstatement. The company was given 10 days within which to notify the Board that it had complied with its decision; otherwise, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division for appropriate action.

Crescent Furniture Co.—National Furniture Workers Industrial Union

THE National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, on October 11, 1934, filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board that the Crescent Furniture Co., of Warren, Pa., had discharged Victor Z. Carlino, a member of the union, for union affiliation and union activity. The case was heard by the Regional Labor Board for the Fourth District, which ordered the reinstatement of Carlino on November 22, 1934.

Carlino had been employed by the company for 5½ years and, with the exception of one man, was the oldest employee in his department. Several days before his discharge, Carlino and three other employees had distributed handbills through the shop in connection with a meeting of the union.

On January 17, 1935, the National Labor Relations Board affirmed the finding of the Regional Labor Board that Carlino had been discharged for union activity, and directed that Carlino be reinstated with back pay from November 22, 1934, to the date of the offer of reinstatement.

The company was given 10 days within which to notify the Board that it had complied with its decision; otherwise, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division for appropriate action.

Harbour-Longmire Co.—An Employee

HARBOUR-LONGMIRE CO., of Oklahoma City, Okla., failed to comply with the recommendation of the Kansas City Regional Labor Board that R. M. Collins be reinstated in his former position.

When the case came before the National Labor Relations Board, that Board found that Collins was discharged on February 5, 1934, 3 days after he and the five other employees of the carpet and linoleum laying department of the company had asked for an increase in wages. Collins was, at the time of his discharge, a member of the Upholsterers', Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union, and had succeeded in organizing his five fellow workers in the carpet and linoleum department.

On January 16, 1935, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that unless within 7 days from the date of the decision the company notified the Board in writing that it had offered Collins full reinstatement in his former position, with back pay from October 27, 1934 (date of the recommendation of the Kansas City Regional Labor Board), to the date of the offer of reinstatement, and was prepared to discharge or transfer his successor, if any, to effect such reinstatement, the case would be referred to the Compliance Division and to other agencies of the Government for appropriate action.

H. Polskin & Sons—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

THIS case came to the National Labor Relations Board upon the failure of H. Polskin & Sons of Plainfield, N. J., to comply with the order of the New York Regional Labor Board to reinstate four employees discharged because of union affiliation.

The union charged that the company had violated section 7 (a) by having discharged certain employees who were members of the union and by having refused to bargain collectively with representatives of the union employees.

The first meeting of the union was held on the evening of November 5, 1934. On the next day the company discharged four employees, who had become members of the union a short time before their discharge. On the day following the discharge of these employees the union called a strike.

The Board found that the testimony given did not sustain the charge that the company had violated the duty to bargain collectively. The Board found, however, that the company by its discharge of the four employees had violated section 7 (a), and because of such violation had precipitated a strike of its union employees on November 8, 1934.

The Board, on January 18, 1935, ordered the company to reinstate the four employees with back pay from December 3, 1934 (date of the reinstatement recommendation of the New York Regional Labor Board), to the date of the offer of reinstatement, and, further, to reinstate in their former positions all employees who went out on strike on November 8, 1934, provided application was made for reinstatement within 7 days from the date of this decision, either individually or through representatives of the union. The company was given 10 days to comply with the decision of the Board.

Steiner-Liberty Corporation—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

THE National Labor Relations Board, on January 25, 1935, announced two decisions involving the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America as complainants and the Steiner-Liberty Corporation of Neptune City, N. J.

In one decision the Board ordered an election to be held within 2 weeks among the Steiner-Liberty employees for the purpose of determining the question of representation for purposes of collective bargaining. In the summer of 1934 the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America established itself among the employees in the Steiner-Liberty plant. In October 1934 an organization known as the Steiner-Liberty Employees' Association was formed among the employees of the above-mentioned plant. Both of the above-mentioned organizations of employees applied to the Steiner-Liberty Corporation for recognition as the employees' agency for collective bargaining, each claiming to represent a substantial majority of such employees.

The other decision gave the company 7 days in which to reinstate Lena Strommer, a discharged employee, and to pay her wages for time lost due to her discharge which the Board found to have been due to her union activities and consequently in violation of section 7 (a). Should the company fail to comply with the ruling of the Board the case is to be forwarded to the Compliance Division for the removal of the Blue Eagle and also to the enforcement agencies of the Federal Government.

American Oak Leather Co., Employees Representation Group—Mixed Leather Workers Union

MIXED Leather Workers Union, Local No. 73, petitioned the National Labor Relations Board that an election be held to determine the party, parties, or organization desired by the employees of the American Oak Leather Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, to represent them for the purpose of collective bargaining.

On January 2, 1935, the National Labor Relations Board ordered an election to be held January 15, 1935, at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the supervision of a representative of the Board, by secret ballot of the production employees of the American Oak Leather Co. on the company's pay roll 2 days before the date of the election. The election was to determine whether the employees desired to be represented by the Employees Representation Group, by the Mixed Leather Workers Union, Local No. 73, or by any other person or organization for the purpose of collective bargaining.

The Board further ordered the company to submit to the director of the Regional Board for the Ninth District, on January 12, 1935, its pay-roll lists showing the names of all its production employees on the pay roll on that date.

Bendix Products Corporation—United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union

THE National Labor Relations Board, on January 25, 1935, ordered an election of the employees in the plant of the Bendix Products Corporation of South Bend, Ind. The petition for election had been filed by United Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union No. 18347.

The Board found that the union, organized in July 1933, had had a consistent growth in the plant, claiming a membership of 2,000 in October 1934, and 3,000 in January 1935, out of some 3,500 eligible to membership. The Board also found that in September 1933 the company had assisted in the organization of the Bendix Employees' Association and had up to November 1934 encouraged and financially supported the association. On November 23, 1934, the company in a signed memorandum to which the union was a party agreed to break off all connections with the association. Later the association wrote the Regional Labor Board that its "organization, formerly a company union known as the Bendix Employees' Association, has severed connections with the Bendix Products Corporation to become an independent union of Bendix employees."

The Board further found that the company had shown a continuing hostility to union organization and had refused to enter into any comprehensive collective agreement with its employees as represented by either the union or the employees' association.

The Board ordered the company to produce its pay-roll lists showing all its employees who are paid on the basis of hourly wage rates and who were on said pay-roll lists on the date of this order, for the purpose of making it possible for the Board to ascertain those employees of said corporation eligible to vote in the election ordered.

St. Joseph Stockyards Co.—Live Stock Handlers Union

THIS case was an appeal by Local No. 159 of the Live Stock Handlers Union from a decision of the Regional Labor Board, twelfth district, holding there was no evidence that the St. Joseph Stockyards Co. of St. Joseph, Mo., had refused to bargain collectively with its employees. With the agreement of both parties the issues were submitted to the National Labor Relations Board, without further hearing, on the record made before the Regional Board.

The Board found evidence of various attempts by the union to negotiate a collective agreement with the company. At a meeting on July 5, 1934, the company flatly turned down all proposals by the union and stated it would enter into no agreement. At a subsequent conference on August 21 the company refused to make any substantial concessions and repeatedly stated that it was under no obligation to recognize the union or to sign any agreement with it and that it would not do so. The Board further found that the St. Joseph Stockyards

Co. had violated section 7 (a) by refusing and failing to bargain collectively with its employees within the meaning of that section.

On January 25, 1935, the Board ruled that unless, within 10 days, the company notified the Board in writing that when requested by the union it would enter into negotiations with it as the exclusive representative of its employees for collective bargaining "and endeavor in good faith to arrive at a collective agreement", the case would be referred to the Compliance Division of the National Recovery Administration for appropriate action.

Settlement of Disputes on Railroads

National Mediation Board

THE National Mediation Board was created by Public Act No. 442, Seventy-third Congress (approved June 21, 1934), and superseded the United States Board of Mediation on July 21, 1934.

It is the purpose of the National Mediation Board to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes arising between the carriers and their employees. The Board is directed to carry out the following provisions of the act:

(1) To avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier engaged therein; (2) to forbid any limitation upon freedom of association among employees or any denial, as a condition of employment or otherwise, of the right of employees to join a labor organization; (3) to provide for the complete independence of carriers and of employees in the matter of self-organization to carry out the purposes of this act; (4) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions; (5) to provide for the prompt and orderly settlement of all disputes growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements covering rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

The National Mediation Board cooperates in the adjustment of disputes with the National Railroad Adjustment Board, also created by Public Act No. 442, which is composed of 18 representatives of the carriers and 18 representatives of employees.

A report of the work of the United States Board of Mediation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, was recently issued by the National Mediation Board, from which the following data are taken.

Work of United States Mediation Board, 1933–34

SINCE the United States Mediation Board began operations in July 1926, 967 cases involving changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions have been submitted to it. Of this total 876 cases had been disposed of by June 30, 1934, and 111 of these were acted upon during the fiscal year 1933–34. Of these 111 cases, 17 were settled through mediation, 9 were submitted to arbitration, 26 were withdrawn

through mediation, 50 were closed on account of refusal to arbitrate, and 9 were retired or closed for other causes. During this period the Board also received 1,715 cases involving grievances or differences arising out of interpretation or application of existing agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions which had been considered by, but had not been decided upon by, an appropriate adjustment board. Of this total 1,489 cases had been disposed of by June 30, 1934; 498 of these were acted upon during the fiscal year 1933–34. Of these 498 cases, 64 were settled through mediation, 260 were submitted to arbitration, 77 were withdrawn through mediation, and 97 were closed on account of refusal to arbitrate.

Decisions of Newspaper Industrial Board

Typographical Workers—Wichita, Kans.

THIS case was an appeal from an award of a local board of arbitration under date of September 7, 1934, in a wage dispute between Typographical Union No. 148 and the Wichita Eagle & Beacon Publishing Co.

The previous newspaper scale of Wichita Union was 71.2 cents per hour, and the local award had increased it to 74.3 cents per hour.

The Newspaper Industrial Board on November 28, 1934, made the following award:

It is ordered that in lieu of the decision of the said local board bearing date of September 7, 1934, the following shall constitute the scale of wages and hours for the members of said union employed in the plants of the above publishers, effective from November 5, 1934, to November 5, 1935:

For daywork the pay per week of 40 hours shall be $32, the same being at the hourly rate of 80 cents per hour.

For nightwork the pay per week of 40 hours shall be $34.50, the same being at the hourly rate of 86¼ cents per hour.

Typographical Workers—Manitowoc, Wis.

A LOCAL board of arbitration increased the hourly wage rate of members of Typographical Union No. 431, employed by Manitowoc Newspaper Publishers, Inc., from 73 cents per hour to 95 cents per hour; from this award the publishers appealed to the Newspaper Industrial Board.

On December 11, 1934, the Newspaper Industrial Board made the following award:

The award of the local board is affirmed in all things except that the wage scale per hour shall be 85 cents per hour instead of 95 cents per hour as fixed by the local board.

The award of the local board as amended by this board then is:

Wage scale 85 cents per hour. Hours per day, not over 8; hours per week not over 40.

Floor and caster man, $2 per week for care of machine, plus the wage scale.

Wage award retroactive to April 9, 1934.

Typographical Workers--Norfolk, Va.

THE award of a local arbitration board in a wage dispute between Norfolk-Portsmouth Typographical Union No. 32 and Norfolk Newspapers, Inc., was appealed to the Newspaper Industrial Board. Upon failure of that board to agree at a hearing on November 13, 1934, the case was submitted to a board of nine members, with Fred C. Gause, of Indianapolis, as chairman.

The previous hourly rate was 90.6 cents for daywork and 96.8 cents for nightwork. The award of the local arbitration board had raised the rates to 94 cents per hour for daywork and $1 per hour for nightwork. This award was upheld by the Newspaper Industrial Board in a decision made, January 2, 1935.

Wage Awards Affecting Street-Railway Employees

San Francisco

AN ARBITRATION board composed of W. C. Cole, chairman, George G. Kidwell representing the employees, and Samuel Kahn representing the company, on December 14, 1934, awarded an increase in the hourly wage rates of the platform men, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, Division 1004, employed by the Market Street Railway Co. of San Francisco.

In 1925 wages of the platform men of the Market Street Railway Co. were increased from 54 to 56 cents per hour. In July 1932 the wages were reduced to 54 cents, and on January 15, 1933, were further reduced to 50 cents per hour. On January 1, 1934, a bonus of 2 cents per hour was added to the latter wage, bringing it to 52 cents per hour.

On July 26, 1934, an arbitration agreement was entered into between the union and the company to submit the differences existing between them to a board of arbitration, the award of which was to be final and binding on both parties. The following condition was imposed upon the board by the agreement: "The board of arbitration in the fixing of wages shall first consider and make allowance for interest charges and the setting aside for depreciation the sum of $500,000 annually." The board was further empowered, in making its award, to determine the effective date of the award, and the duration thereof.

The union had requested an 8-hour day with time and one-half for all time over 8 hours, and increases in the hourly rates of platform men to not less than 75 cents, and of motor-coach operators and 1-man car operators to not less than 80 cents. The company declared its readiness to give its employees an 8-hour day, if they were willing to take it at the present hourly rate of pay. With the present 5-cent fare and no use of 1-man car operation, the company contended its resulting revenues would not permit any increase of wages.

The board expressed the opinion that a favorable reaction by voters of San Francisco to the idea of an increase in street-railway fares could be obtained if the union and the company would work together with free interchange of information as to progress, agreement as to methods and common interest, and, above all, with sincere good faith. The board considered the success of this undertaking to be of vital importance to the continuance of cordial relations between the company and the union.

The board awarded an 8-hour day for all conductors, motormen, and motor-coach operators, the 8 hours' work to be completed within 11 hours; all work in excess of 8 hours and 30 minutes to be paid for at rate of time and one-half. The award fixed the hourly rates for platform men as follows:

	Cents per hour
For first 6 months	52½
For second 6 months	55
For third 6 months	57½
For next 12 months	60
Thereafter	62½

An additional 5 cents per hour was fixed for bus operators and 1-man car operators. The award was made effective from February 1, 1935, to February 1, 1937.

Arbitrator George C. Kidwell said, in part:

> I have signed this award in order to make an award possible. In my opinion a permanent solution of the industrial relations problem of the Market Street Railway Co. will not be arrived at until the employees of this company are brought up to the same standard of wages, hours, and working conditions as on the Municipal Railway of San Francisco.

Arbitrator Samuel Kahn closed his dissenting opinion as follows:

> Had the board awarded an increase in wages to go into effect when the company received an increase in fares and permission to use 1-man cars, I would have concurred.

Cincinnati

ARBITRATION was agreed upon between the Cincinnati Street Railway Co. and Division No. 627 of Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, after negotiations between the two parties failed to bring about an agree-

ment concerning conditions of employment for the year July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935.

The arbitration board, composed of Joseph W. O'Hara, chairman, John Weld Peck, representing the company, and I. M. Rubinow, representing the union, on December 20, 1934, awarded an increase of 4 cents an hour for motormen and conductors on 2-man cars, and operators of coaches and 1-man cars, effective from July 1, 1934, to January 1, 1935, and an additional increase of 1 cent an hour effective from January 1, 1935, to June 30, 1935. These increases provided a wage rate for motormen and conductors on 2-man cars (with 1 year's service) of 59 cents an hour during the last half of 1934 and of 60 cents an hour during the first half of 1935, and for operators of coaches and 1-man cars of 66 cents and 67 cents an hour, respectively. Proportional increases were awarded to curve cleaners, electric shovel and clamshell operators, incline gatemen and car-house employees.

The award provided that the increased wages accruing from July to January should be paid by the company in two equal installments, one on or about January 25, 1935, and the other about March 1, 1935.

The union had asked, in addition to an increase in the wage rate, for an 8-hour day, and for some measure of economic security through group insurance. The board rejected the request for insurance, and decided as follows as to hours:

> The workday of all motormen, conductors, 1-man car operators, and motor-coach operators shall be 8 hours, in that no regular run shall pay less than 8 hours. Time and one-half shall be paid for all work done before or after the schedule time of the regular run and for all work beyond 8½ hours.
>
> The work of all motormen, conductors, 1-man car operators, and motor-coach operators shall be for 7 consecutive days with the eighth day off and when the off day falls on Saturday they shall have the following day, Sunday, off, thus taking off 2 days in succession.

I. M. Rubinow, representing the union, filed a dissenting opinion, saying—

> I sign this award with the understanding that my acceptance of the award does not extend to all of section 5 [wage section] and also to the rejections of the insurance sections submitted by the association.

Pittsburgh

THE Pittsburgh Railways Co. and Division No. 85 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees agreed to submit their differences over wage rates and working hours to arbitration.

The principal changes requested by the union were as follows:

> First. A reduction in the working time from the present standard of 8 hours per day for 6 days per week, to a standard day of approximately 6 hours with a 6-day week.

Second. An increase in hourly wages from the present 74 cents per hour for 1-man car operation, which is the almost universal type of operation on this property, to $1.10 per hour, a figure which would produce a higher daily and weekly wage than now received for the 8-hour day, and would be approximately equal to the weekly wage received by the men in 1930, when they worked an 8-hour day at an hourly wage of 80 cents.

The company contended that, regardless of the desirability of reducing hours and thereby creating more jobs, the financial position of the company was such that it could not afford to increase its wage bill.

The arbitration board, composed of Dr. J. Warren Madden, chairman, Hon. John J. Kane, and Philip A. Fleger, on October 12, 1934, made the following award:

Considering all interests involved we conclude that the contract should be so changed that the normal work week will be reduced from about 48 to 40 hours, and that the hourly wage for experienced men on 1-man cars should be increased from 74 cents to 89 cents per hour, which will maintain the present weekly earnings. Proportional increases in the hourly wages of inexperienced men, and of operators of 2-man cars are granted. Since no increase in weekly earnings is granted for the future, and since the principal change for the better which we hope to accomplish by this decision, is to produce employment for men not now employed, we do not make any retroactive increase in the hourly wage rate. No other change in working conditions is granted, except that the minimum pay time for work on trippers and trailers has been reduced in accordance with the increase in hourly wages.

The hourly wage rate prescribed by this decision will go into effect on October 22, 1934, and the contract will remain in effect until April 30, 1936.

Wage Decision in Case of Gradiaz-Annis & Co. *v.* Cigar Makers' International Union

THE Secretary of Labor, by request of the parties, acted as arbitrator in a dispute between Gradiaz-Annis & Co., of Tampa, Fla., and the Cigar Makers' International Union over the rate to be paid by the company to cigarmakers for the hand rolling of the so-called "Ruy Lopez" cigar—a cigar 5¾ inches in length, with a 34-ring gage diameter, and made of Havana scraps, Connecticut short seconds, and Connecticut shade-grown wrappers.

On December 19, 1933, a number of cigar manufacturers (including Gradiaz-Annis & Co.) of Tampa, Fla., the Cigar Makers' International Union of America (including certain local constituent unions), and a United States commissioner of conciliation, entered into an agreement relating to working conditions in the cigar industry in Tampa. This agreement specifically provided that the parties would negotiate a wage scale for cigarmakers in Tampa, Fla., when the code of fair competition for the cigar industry became operative; and also provided that in case a dispute arose between the employers

and employees in the industry in that area, they would submit such dispute to arbitration.

The code for the cigar industry was approved on June 19, 1934, and negotiations and conferences between representatives of employers and workers were held from the beginning of July 1934 to the middle of September 1934, to determine the wage scale for cigarmakers in Tampa. As a result of these negotiations by the so-called "Joint Equalization Committee", agreement on a price list ("cartabon") was reached on September 10, 1934.

The agreement contained a provision that "no cheroot will be allowed that exceeds 4½ inches in length and 43-ring gage diameter." No price was set for molded cigars of the cheroot style, 5¾ inches in length and of 34-ring gage diameter. A price of $23.50 per thousand was set for the "Panatela" cigar, 5¾ inches in length, 37-ring gage diameter; and $9 per thousand for cheroots 4½ inches in length, 43-ring gage diameter—67 percent of this price to be paid to hand rollers.

Gradiaz-Annis & Co. continued to manufacture the "Ruy Lopez" cigar, although no price had been laid down in the cartabon applicable for a cheroot of this size. This caused difficulties in Tampa, and many of the manufacturers, the workers, and their representatives felt that the company should either cease manufacturing this type of cigar or call upon the Joint Equalization Committee for a determination of the appropriate price.

As the company took neither action the difficulties became more serious and a strike was threatened. After the labor compliance officer of Jacksonville, Fla., had failed to bring about a settlement, a commissioner of conciliation was sent by the Department of Labor to adjust the difficulty if possible.

Hearings were held in November 1934, and the company and the cigarmakers' union agreed to submit the question in controversy to the Federal Government for arbitration.

The union had urged that the fair standard was that set for the "Panatela" or at least a scale not more than $2 below that; i. e., $21.50, but it was brought out by expert testimony that the "Panatela" is a cigar of finer material, quality, and workmanship than the cheroot, and is not strictly comparable to the "Ruy Lopez."

The Secretary of Labor was of the opinion that it would be fairer to start from the scale set for cheroots in the cartabon of September 10, 1934—$9 per thousand for 4½-inch cheroots, of which 67 percent ($6.03) went to the rollers. As shown in the September cartabon, and as further proved by testimony of a number of manufacturers, it is usual to increase the total labor compensation $1 per thousand for every half inch the cigar is lengthened. Under such a procedure the total labor cost would be $2.50 more for a 5¾-inch cigar than for

a 4½-inch cigar and the rate would be $11.50 per thousand, a figure which did not seem to the Secretary to be out of line with the practice in Tampa.

The award of the Secretary of Labor, on January 16, 1934, was as follows:

> Gradiaz-Annis & Co. are, in spite of the specific prohibition in the cartabon of September 10, 1934, entitled to manufacture the so-called "Ruy Lopez" cigar, a cigar 5¾ inches in length, with a 34-ring gage diameter, and made of Havana scraps, Connecticut short seconds, and Connecticut shade-grown wrappers.
>
> But if Gradiaz-Annis & Co. does continue to engage in the manufacture of such cheroots, it must pay a minimum labor cost of $11.50 per thousand, of which 67 percent shall go to the rollers.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, December 1934

THE December 1934 accession rate for the more than 5,000 manufacturing establishments reporting to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics was higher than for any month since March. The quit and lay-off rates for December were each lower than for either November 1934 or December 1933. The hiring or accession rate for December 1934 was 6.14, as compared with the total separation rate of 3.45 per hundred employees.[1]

The plants to which these figures apply represent 144 manufacturing industries and employ more than 1,000,000 workers. In the 10 industries for which separate indexes were shown reports were received from representative plants employing at least 25 percent of the workers as shown in the 1929 Census of Manufactures.

Trend of Rates, by Months

TABLE 1 shows, for manufacturing as a whole, the total separation rate subdivided into the quit, discharge, and lay-off rates, together with the accession rate for each month of 1933 and 1934.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Manufacturing Plants in 144 Industries, 1933 and 1934

Class of rate and period	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quit rate:												
1934	0.90	0.85	0.93	1.11	1.01	0.94	0.70	0.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
1933	.65	.49	.53	.63	.84	1.03	1.25	1.22	1.65	.87	.78	.72
Discharge rate:												
1934	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
1933	.15	.13	.14	.15	.18	.26	.26	.31	.27	.24	.22	.18
Lay-off rate:												
1934	2.35	1.85	2.08	2.04	3.65	3.48	2.96	3.56	3.41	4.38	3.78	2.72
1933	2.76	3.78	3.93	2.00	1.34	1.18	1.98	1.87	2.34	3.47	3.79	3.79
Total separation rate:												
1934	3.43	2.89	3.22	3.38	4.88	4.60	3.85	4.50	5.12	5.30	4.55	3.45
1933	3.56	4.40	4.60	2.78	2.36	2.47	3.49	3.40	4.26	4.58	4.79	4.69
Accession rate:												
1934	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.09	4.32	6.14
1933	3.48	2.56	2.22	4.87	7.21	10.21	9.48	8.59	5.53	3.97	3.71	3.37

[1] Beginning with October 1934 the Bureau resumed the publication of turn-over data on a monthly basis. From January 1932 to October 1934 the data were published quarterly. Quarterly rates, given in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review, have been recomputed on the monthly basis and were given in the February 1935 issue of the Labor Review.

Analysis by Industries

TABLE 2 shows the quit, discharge, lay-off, and accession rates for the 10 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures.

Five of the 10 industries, automobiles, boots and shoes, cotton manufacturing, foundries and machine shops, and iron and steel, showed higher hiring rates than total separation rates for the month of December.

The automobile industry had the highest quit rate during the month and the furniture industry the lowest. The highest discharge rate occurred in the automobile industry and the lowest in the iron and steel and men's clothing industries. The highest percentage of lay-offs was registered in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, and the lowest in the iron and steel industry. Automobiles had the highest accession rate and iron and steel the lowest.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-Over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries

Class of rates	December 1934	November 1934	December 1933	December 1934	November 1934	December 1933
	Automobiles			Boots and shoes		
Quit	1.31	0.65	1.47	0.68	0.47	0.76
Discharge	.33	.13	.37	.21	.12	.24
Lay-off	2.27	3.25	3.59	2.23	3.63	4.55
Total separation	3.91	4.03	5.43	3.12	4.22	5.55
Accession	27.48	17.30	18.26	5.71	2.61	3.74
	Brick			Cotton manufacturing		
Quit	0.51	0.38	1.00	0.78	0.93	1.02
Discharge	.16	.16	.13	.24	.29	.27
Lay-off	13.10	10.77	14.38	2.31	4.09	3.19
Total separation	13.77	11.31	15.51	3.33	5.31	4.48
Accession	8.02	10.76	5.59	4.01	3.93	2.58
	Foundries and machine shops			Furniture		
Quit	0.45	0.46	0.63	0.31	0.43	0.51
Discharge	.12	.17	.16	.22	.15	.32
Lay-off	2.37	2.78	3.12	6.01	4.44	12.52
Total separation	2.94	3.41	3.91	6.54	5.02	13.35
Accession	6.02	4.10	3.07	4.01	3.33	2.77
	Iron and steel			Men's clothing		
Quit	0.37	0.62	0.61	0.42	0.42	0.60
Discharge	.06	.07	.07	.06	.06	.06
Lay-off	1.36	1.78	1.74	5.02	3.73	4.66
Total separation	1.79	2.47	2.42	5.50	4.21	5.32
Accession	2.06	1.65	1.33	3.02	3.03	3.41
	Sawmills			Slaughtering and meat packing		
Quit	0.94	0.94	1.27	0.75	0.66	0.81
Discharge	.28	.43	.25	.26	.35	.37
Lay-off	7.64	6.38	8.24	13.74	12.71	9.84
Total separation	8.86	7.75	9.76	14.75	13.72	11.02
Accession	5.30	4.35	3.90	9.10	11.57	7.45

Labor Turn-Over in the Men's Clothing Industry, 1932 and 1933

FOR the men's clothing industry the annual separation rate for 1932 was 44.47 and for 1933, 38. The accession rate was 47.91 for 1932 and 44.18 for 1933. For manufacturing as a whole the total separation rate for 1932 was 50.88 and for 1933, 44.68. The accession rates for the corresponding years were 40.50 and 63.55.

While the total separation rate for the men's clothing industry was lower than for manufacturing as a whole during these 2 years, there were a number of firms in the industry which had especially high separation rates. In 1933, for example, there were 15 firms employing over 2,000 people which had annual separation rates of 90 percent or over. In contrast, another 15 firms employing nearly 7,000 people had total separation rates of less than 10 percent.

Table 1 shows, by rate groups, for the years 1932 and 1933, the number of employees and the number of quits, discharges, lay-offs, and accessions in 73 identical men's clothing establishments for which reports were received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms employed a monthly average of 27,278 workers in 1932 and of 29,204 in 1933.

Table 1.—Changes in Personnel in 73 Identical Firms in the Men's Clothing Industry, 1932 and 1933, by Rate Groups

Quits

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of quits	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Under 2.5 percent	30	23	10,514	4,984	79	13
2.5 and under 5 percent	6	9	3,019	4,845	129	155
5 and under 7.5 percent	10	8	7,216	6,732	449	430
7.5 and under 10 percent	8	10	2,188	3,167	196	286
10 and under 15 percent	4	12	2,506	5,154	266	643
15 and under 20 percent	1	0	413	0	76	0
20 and under 25 percent	5	4	1,815	592	395	120
25 and under 30 percent	1	2	53	450	14	120
30 and under 35 percent	1	0	87	0	29	0
35 percent and over	7	5	1,393	1,354	1,514	1,190
Total	73	73	29,204	27,278	3,147	2,957

Discharges

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of discharges	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Under 0.2 percent	51	50	13,835	17,088	1	0
0.2 and under 0.4 percent	3	0	2,912	0	8	0
0.4 and under 0.5 percent	1	1	945	220	4	1
0.5 and under 0.8 percent	1	4	1,781	3,700	14	23
0.8 and under 1 percent	1	1	656	1,524	6	13
1 and under 1.5 percent	4	2	3,595	189	49	2
1.5 and under 2 percent	1	3	721	976	14	16
2 and under 3 percent	2	3	1,737	426	43	10
3 and under 5 percent	3	0	1,972	0	66	0
5 percent and over	6	9	1,050	3,155	114	223
Total	73	73	29,204	27,278	319	288

Table 1.—Changes in Personnel in 73 Identical Firms in the Men's Clothing Industry, 1932 and 1933, by Rate Groups—Continued

Lay-offs

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of lay-offs	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Under 5 percent	23	21	12,066	11,835	90	341
5 and under 10 percent	7	7	3,333	1,718	272	148
10 and under 20 percent	11	7	3,270	2,077	474	312
20 and under 30 percent	5	8	4,394	2,470	1,050	598
30 and under 40 percent	2	3	209	2,090	72	674
40 and under 60 percent	7	10	2,563	3,015	1,347	1,608
60 and under 90 percent	8	6	2,113	1,790	1,591	1,468
90 and under 120 percent	6	2	702	187	687	189
120 and under 150 percent	2	6	233	1,368	321	1,826
150 percent and over	2	3	321	728	599	1,169
Total	73	73	29,204	27,278	6,503	8,333

Separations

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of separations	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Under 10 percent	15	8	6,787	4,642	436	319
10 and under 20 percent	11	12	6,848	7,029	851	904
20 and under 30 percent	8	11	5,850	3,593	1,374	847
30 and under 40 percent	4	8	1,961	1,538	711	544
40 and under 60 percent	9	10	1,215	3,489	566	1,769
60 and under 90 percent	11	9	4,072	2,847	2,816	1,904
90 and under 120 percent	8	5	1,085	1,936	1,098	2,013
120 and under 150 percent	3	5	765	1,158	1,027	1,600
150 and under 180 percent	2	4	300	983	477	1,518
180 percent and over	2	1	321	63	613	160
Total	73	73	29,204	27,278	9,969	11,578

Accessions

Rate group	Number of firms		Number of employees		Number of accessions	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Under 5 percent	4	6	3,103	3,147	101	91
5 and under 10 percent	4	9	2,910	4,675	192	307
10 and under 20 percent	5	13	4,768	6,853	763	897
20 and under 30 percent	7	5	3,085	2,319	718	559
30 and under 40 percent	11	6	4,524	590	1,622	216
40 and under 50 percent	7	4	2,458	2,094	1,167	962
50 and under 70 percent	10	8	3,843	2,390	2,235	1,422
70 and under 110 percent	15	11	2,708	3,200	2,393	2,740
110 and under 150 percent	5	7	700	1,198	957	1,519
150 percent and over	5	4	1,105	812	1,916	2,028
Total	73	73	29,204	27,278	12,064	10,741

While the annual quit rate for the men's clothing industry during 1933 was 9.27, there were 30 firms having over 10,500 employees which during 1933 had a quit rate of less than 2.5 percent. However, 7 firms with 1,400 employees had a rate of over 35 percent.

A discharge rate of less than two-tenths of 1 percent was shown in 1933 by 51 firms employing more than 13,800 people, and in 1932 by 50 firms employing more than 17,000 people.

In 1933, 23 firms employing 12,000 people and in 1932, 21 firms employing 11,800 people had lay-off rates of less than 5 percent. However, 2 firms in 1933 and 3 firms in 1932 had lay-off rates of over 150 percent.

In order to employ an average force of 29,204 during 1933, there were over 12,000 accessions and nearly 10,000 separations. During 1932, to maintain an average monthly force of 27,278, the industry had over 10,700 accessions and more than 11,500 separations.

Table 2 shows the comparative turn-over rates in 73 identical firms in the men's clothing industry for the years 1932 and 1933, by size of establishment.

Table 2.—Comparative Labor Turn-Over Rates, 1932 and 1933, in Men's Clothing Manufacturing Establishments Having Fewer Than 150 Employees, and in Those Having 150 or More Employees

Class of rates	Firms having, in—			
	1933		1932	
	Under 150 employees	150 or more employees	Under 150 employees	150 or more employees
Quit rate	19.29	9.63	13.38	10.53
Discharge rate	1.41	1.05	.95	1.07
Lay-off rate	45.83	19.09	42.97	29.04
Total separation rate	66.53	29.77	57.30	40.64
Accession rate	75.94	36.63	58.11	37.10

Of the 73 firms included in this study, 36 had an average monthly employment of less than 150 and 37 of over 150. The smaller firms employed 2,953 people and the larger firms 24,325 people. In 1933 the smaller firms employed 3,474 people and the larger firms 25,730 people. In each of the 2 years the turn-over experience of the larger firms was much better than that of the smaller. Although in 1932 the smaller firms showed a slight increase in employment, the larger firms showed a decrease.

HOUSING

Building Operations in Principal Cities of the United States, January 1935

CONTRARY to the usual seasonal trend, there were increases from December 1934 to January 1935 in the permit valuation of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs. The value of total construction showed an increase of 17.1 percent. Indicated expenditures for new residential buildings increased 27.8 percent; for new nonresidential buildings, 8.7 percent; and for additions, alterations, and repairs, 20.1 percent. The number of new residential buildings from December to January increased 12.9 percent. New nonresidential buildings, however, decreased 13.9 percent in number, while the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations each decreased 6 percent.

Comparing January 1935 with the corresponding month of the preceding year, increases were registered in estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction. New construction showed a marked increase in volume. Indicated expenditures for new residential buildings in January 1935 were more than double the January 1934 total.

In addition to the number and cost of private building operations, the value of contracts awarded by Federal and State governments for building in the 774 reporting cities are included in the totals in the published tables. In December 1934 the value of such building amounted to $2,202,318; in January 1935 to $2,218,557.

Information published in this study is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 774 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The permit data are collected from local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Federal Bureau. The cost figures shown are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for their permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the cities enumerated are shown. Federal and State contract figures are collected from the various officials who have the power to award contracts.

Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 1 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 774 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over during December 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 1.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 774 Identical Cities in December 1934 and January 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	$9,108,975	$7,126,507	+27.8	$13,838,097	$12,728,084	+8.7
New England	511,630	982,310	−47.9	440,506	1,032,952	−57.4
Middle Atlantic	3,709,185	2,146,672	+72.8	2,682,402	2,623,189	+2.3
East North Central	814,192	821,325	−.9	2,018,533	3,234,123	−37.6
West North Central	330,205	325,115	+1.6	958,232	973,378	−1.6
South Atlantic	1,042,516	1,033,280	+.9	783,658	1,374,330	−43.0
East South Central	112,940	74,855	+50.9	1,352,508	567,302	+138.4
West South Central	905,971	514,275	+76.2	3,005,841	728,780	+312.4
Mountain	139,200	79,675	+74.7	285,346	178,042	+60.3
Pacific	1,543,136	1,149,000	+34.3	2,311,071	2,015,988	+14.6

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change	
All divisions	$12,252,262	$10,202,033	+20.1	$35,199,334	$30,056,624	+17.1	774
New England	1,058,835	1,359,014	−22.1	2,010,971	3,374,276	−40.4	114
Middle Atlantic	3,405,960	2,938,928	+15.9	9,797,547	7,708,789	+27.1	173
East North Central	1,815,670	1,364,541	+33.1	4,648,395	5,419,989	−14.2	181
West North Central	504,869	492,310	+2.6	1,793,306	1,790,803	+.1	66
South Atlantic	1,871,901	1,230,965	+52.1	3,698,075	3,638,595	+1.6	74
East South Central	467,120	421,049	+10.9	1,932,568	1,063,206	+81.8	34
West South Central	582,786	583,759	−.2	4,494,598	1,826,814	+146.0	47
Mountain	240,495	213,956	+12.4	665,041	471,673	+41.0	22
Pacific	2,304,626	1,597,511	+44.3	6,158,833	4,762,499	+29.3	63

Seven of the nine geographic divisions showed increases in the value of new residential buildings. The increases ranged from 1.6 percent in the West North Central States to 76.2 percent in the West South Central States. New nonresidential buildings showed increases in 5 of the 9 geographic divisions while 7 geographic divisions registered increases in the indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs, and in total building operations.

Table 2 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 774 identical cities during December 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 2.—Number of Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 774 Identical Cities, December 1934 and January 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	December 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	1,651	1,463	+12.9	3,001	3,484	−13.9	14,461	15,386	−6.0	19,113	20,333	−6.0
New England	80	169	−52.7	171	390	−56.2	1,075	1,591	−32.4	1,326	2,150	−38.3
Middle Atlantic	231	251	−8.0	403	652	−38.2	2,971	3,237	−8.2	3,605	4,140	−12.9
East North Central	120	121	−0.8	408	663	−38.5	1,722	1,590	+8.3	2,250	2,374	−5.2
West North Central	100	65	+53.8	236	224	+5.4	708	671	+5.5	1,044	960	+8.8
South Atlantic	306	267	+14.6	407	357	+14.0	2,327	2,286	+1.8	3,040	2,910	+4.5
East South Central	48	45	+6.7	97	141	−31.2	1,226	1,049	+16.9	1,371	1,235	+11.0
West South Central	342	226	+51.3	359	255	+40.8	1,373	1,146	+19.8	2,074	1,627	+27.5
Mountain	37	33	+12.1	114	128	−10.9	451	392	+15.1	602	553	+8.9
Pacific	387	286	+35.3	806	674	+19.6	2,608	3,424	−23.8	3,801	4,384	−13.3

The number of new residential buildings increased by nearly 13 percent comparing these 2 months. The increase was spread over the southern and western States. Only the northeastern States registered decreases in the number of residential buildings. Although there were decreases in the number of additions, alterations, and repairs, 6 of the 9 geographic divisions showed increases in this type of construction.

Table 3 shows the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings for which permits were issued in 774 identical cities for December 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 3.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 774 Identical Cities, December 1934 and January 1935

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
New England	$462,355	$961,510	73	165	$37,400	$20,800	11	6
Middle Atlantic	1,001,785	1,137,172	193	224	199,400	154,500	35	36
East North Central	648,692	750,925	111	111	48,000	38,400	9	9
West North Central	322,205	237,215	98	62	8,000	11,900	4	3
South Atlantic	935,322	948,980	285	252	58,194	28,300	32	15
East South Central	99,940	74,855	45	45	13,000	0	6	0
West South Central	804,702	357,000	311	196	93,974	122,325	53	48
Mountain	139,200	75,375	37	32	0	4,300	0	2
Pacific	1,325,026	976,550	362	262	136,850	123,450	36	37
Total	5,739,227	5,519,582	1,515	1,349	594,818	503,975	186	156
Percentage change	+4.0		+12.3		+18.0		+19.2	

Table 3.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 774 Identical Cities, December 1934 and January 1935—Continued

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
New England	0	0	0	0	$499,755	$982,310	84	171
Middle Atlantic	$2,433,000	$855,000	725	287	3,634,185	2,146,672	953	547
East North Central	117,500	29,000	44	11	814,192	818,325	164	131
West North Central	0	0	0	0	330,205	249,115	102	65
South Atlantic	49,000	56,000	30	37	1,042,516	1,033,280	347	304
East South Central	0	0	0	0	112,940	74,855	51	45
West South Central	4,800	34,950	10	18	903,476	514,275	374	262
Mountain	0	0	0	0	139,200	79,675	37	34
Pacific	81,260	49,000	37	19	1,543,136	1,149,000	435	318
Total	2,685,560	1,023,950	846	372	9,019,605	7,047,507	2,547	1,877
Percentage change	+162.3		+127.4		+28.0		+35.7	

There were increases in indicated expenditures and in the number of families provided for in 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and apartment houses, comparing January 1935 with the preceding month. In the case of apartment houses, the increase in expenditures and in the number of families provided for was over 100 percent. Eight of the nine geographic divisions provided more new family-dwelling units in January than in December.

Table 4 shows the index numbers of indicated expenditures for new residential buildings, for new nonresidential buildings, for additions, alterations, and repairs, and for total building operations.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Operations

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—				Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construction			New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total building construction
1929						1933					
December	35.9	30.2	74.3	66.1	51.7	January	4.9	3.4	26.8	16.2	14.7
1930						December	6.7	4.6	13.8	23.5	11.1
January	34.2	29.4	64.3	55.1	46.1	1934					
December	45.0	37.6	64.3	53.5	50.1	January	3.7	2.8	10.5	24.2	8.9
1931						December	5.4	4.0	10.2	23.2	9.3
January	39.1	30.8	43.4	55.5	38.9	1935					
December	14.7	11.8	32.9	27.3	22.3	January	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
1932											
January	14.4	10.2	25.0	25.8	18.2						
December	5.0	3.6	17.3	13.7	10.5						

The index numbers of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building construction were all higher than for either December 1934 or January 1934.

Comparison, January 1935 with January 1934

TABLE 5 shows the estimated cost of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 776 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, January 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 776 Identical Cities, January 1934 and January 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	$9,108,975	$4,448,236	+104.8	$13,872,097	$13,533,237	+2.5
New England	511,630	553,382	−7.5	440,256	388,859	+13.2
Middle Atlantic	3,709,185	1,573,385	+135.7	2,682,402	2,777,648	−3.4
East North Central	814,192	365,123	+123.0	2,040,533	2,822,120	−27.7
West North Central	330,205	192,000	+72.0	958,232	738,985	+29.7
South Atlantic	1,042,516	558,725	+86.6	791,908	2,276,245	−65.2
East South Central	112,940	43,800	+157.9	1,356,508	1,302,137	+4.2
West South Central	905,971	276,801	+227.3	3,005,841	1,690,346	+77.8
Mountain	139,200	46,160	+201.6	285,346	230,613	+23.7
Pacific	1,543,136	838,860	+84.0	2,311,071	1,306,284	+76.9

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change	
All divisions	$12,253,712	$10,577,908	+15.8	$35,234,784	$28,559,381	+23.4	776
New England	1,056,785	1,195,465	−11.6	2,008,671	2,137,706	−6.0	112
Middle Atlantic	3,405,960	3,326,077	+2.4	9,797,547	7,677,110	+27.6	173
East North Central	1,815,670	1,354,834	+34.0	4,670,395	4,542,077	+2.8	182
West North Central	504,869	392,980	+28.5	1,793,306	1,323,965	+35.4	67
South Atlantic	1,873,451	2,021,183	−7.3	3,707,875	4,856,153	−23.6	75
East South Central	469,070	273,082	+71.8	1,938,518	1,619,019	+19.7	35
West South Central	582,786	328,606	+77.4	4,494,598	2,295,753	+95.8	47
Mountain	240,495	112,971	+112.9	665,041	389,744	+70.6	22
Pacific	2,304,626	1,572,710	+46.5	6,158,833	3,717,854	+65.7	63

The value of new residential buildings for which permits were issued during January 1935 more than doubled the January 1934 permit valuation. Eight of the nine geographic divisions showed increases in expenditures for residential building. In five of the geographic divisions the increase was over 100 percent. The value of new nonresidential buildings also showed a marked increase in six

geographic divisions. Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings were greater in January 1935 than in the corresponding month of the previous year in 7 of the 9 geographic divisions.

Table 6 shows the number of new residential buildings, of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs, and of total building operations in 776 identical cities, January 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 6.—Number of Buildings, Alterations and Repairs, and Total Building Construction in 776 Identical Cities, January 1934 and January 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings			New nonresidential buildings			Additions, alterations, and repairs			Total construction		
	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change	January 1935	January 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	1,651	991	+66.6	3,006	3,116	−3.5	14,468	12,541	+15.4	19,125	16,648	+14.9
New England	80	94	−14.9	170	204	−16.7	1,076	1,178	−8.7	1,326	1,476	−10.2
Middle Atlantic	231	230	+0.4	403	451	−10.6	2,971	2,899	+2.5	3,605	3,580	+0.7
East North Central	120	62	+93.5	410	482	−14.9	1,722	1,383	+24.5	2,252	1,927	+16.9
West North Central	100	51	+96.1	236	163	+44.8	708	454	+55.9	1,044	668	+56.3
South Atlantic	306	155	+97.4	410	314	+30.6	2,331	1,896	+22.9	3,047	2,365	+28.8
East South Central	48	19	+152.6	98	106	−7.5	1,228	540	+127.4	1,374	665	+106.6
West South Central	342	118	+189.8	359	298	+20.5	1,373	828	+65.8	2,074	1,244	+66.7
Mountain	37	17	+117.6	114	83	+37.3	451	264	+70.8	602	364	+65.4
Pacific	387	245	+58.0	806	1,015	−20.6	2,608	3,099	−15.8	3,801	4,359	−12.8

Permits were issued for more residential buildings in January 1935 than in the same month of the preceding year in all geographic divisions except the New England. The number of new nonresidential buildings decreased slightly comparing these 2 months. In the case of additions, alterations, and repairs, however, there was an increase of 15.4 percent, with increases registering in seven geographic divisions. The total number of building operations also increased in seven geographic divisions.

Table 7 shows the estimated cost of residential buildings and the number of family-dwelling units provided in the new residential buildings for which permits were issued in 776 identical cities during January 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 7.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 776 Identical Cities, January 1934 and January 1935

Geographic division	1-family dwellings				2-family dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	January 1935	January 1934	January 1935	January 1934	January 1935	January 1934	January 1935	January 1934
New England	$462,355	$532,452	73	90	$37,400	$20,930	11	7
Middle Atlantic	1,001,785	962,885	193	202	199,400	138,500	35	37
East North Central	648,692	359,123	111	61	48,000	6,000	9	2
West North Central	326,525	148,500	102	42	8,000	39,500	4	15
South Atlantic	935,322	536,225	285	150	58,194	10,000	32	8
East South Central	99,940	37,800	45	18	13,000	6,000	6	2
West South Central	804,702	258,251	311	111	93,974	13,350	53	8
Mountain	139,200	46,160	37	17	0	0	0	0
Pacific	1,325,026	685,560	362	224	136,850	105,300	36	36
Total	5,743,547	3,566,956	1,519	915	594,818	339,580	186	115
Percentage change	+61.0		+66.0		+75.2		+61.7	

Geographic division	Multifamily dwellings				Total, all kinds of housekeeping dwellings			
	Estimated cost		Families provided for		Estimated cost		Families provided for	
	January 1935	January 1934	January 1935	January 1934	January 1935	January 1934	January 1935	January 1934
New England	0	0	0	0	$499,755	$553,382	84	97
Middle Atlantic	$2,433,000	$472,000	725	160	3,634,185	1,573,385	953	399
East North Central	117,500	0	44	0	814,192	365,123	164	63
West North Central	0	4,000	0	4	334,525	192,000	106	61
South Atlantic	49,000	0	30	0	1,042,516	546,225	347	158
East South Central	0	0	0	0	112,940	43,800	51	20
West South Central	4,800	4,500	10	4	903,476	276,101	374	123
Mountain	0	0	0	0	139,200	46,160	37	17
Pacific	81,260	30,000	37	9	1,543,136	820,860	435	269
Total	2,685,560	510,500	846	177	9,023,925	4,417,036	2,551	1,207
Percentage change	+426.1		+378.0		+104.3		+111.4	

Comparing January 1935 with the corresponding month of 1934, increases were shown in the number of family-dwelling units provided in 1-family dwellings, 2-family dwellings, and in apartment houses. The total number of family-dwelling units provided in January 1935 was more than double those provided in the same month of the previous year.

Permits were issued during January for the following important building projects: In New York City, in the Borough of the Bronx for apartment houses to cost $1,325,000, in Brooklyn for apartment houses to cost $630,000, in Manhattan for apartment houses to cost $425,000; in Toledo, Ohio, for an institutional building to cost $625,000; in Gulfport, Miss., for a pier and warehouse to cost over $970,000; in Austin, Tex., for a State university building to cost over $1,500,000; in Oakland, Calif., for a factory building to cost $242,000; and in San Francisco, Calif., for school buildings to cost over $300,000. A con-

tract was awarded by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for a post office building at Abilene, Tex., to cost $268,000. A contract was awarded by the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department for an aircraft factory building in Philadelphia, Pa., to cost $893,000.

Construction from Public Funds

THERE were increases in the value of contracts awarded for Public Works Administration construction projects and for construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations, comparing January 1935 with December 1934. The value of contracts awarded for all types of Federal construction projects during January 1935 totaled over $70,000,000.

Table 8 shows for the months of December and January the value of contracts awarded for Federal construction projects to be financed from Public Works Administration funds, by geographic divisions.

Table 8.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River harbor, and flood-control projects	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	$3,488,136	$1,798,302	$25,364,584	$18,804,236	$7,096,655	$12,209,945
New England	909,773	170,283	996,681	1,007,772	0	0
Middle Atlantic	358,541	385,805	4,035,425	2,965,967	0	28,860
East North Central	298,382	120,653	3,935,444	3,898,026	2,842,944	18,737
West North Central	99,882	19,481	4,576,223	1,434,323	1,997,076	4,322,721
South Atlantic	417,444	664,782	3,340,294	2,236,097	1,540,442	6,316,110
East South Central	96,809	44,850	1,399,753	1,261,387	0	0
West South Central	99,400	103,445	3,796,337	2,761,828	540,010	14,036
Mountain	292,065	134,122	1,454,212	2,184,902	120,834	437,226
Pacific	223,812	141,132		1,053,934		1,072,255
Outside continental United States	692,028	13,749	1,830,215	0	55,349	0

Geographic division	Streets and roads[1]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects		Foresty projects	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	$271,588	$429,319	$184,323	$134,070	$1,916,905	$2,583,114	$1,014,904	0
New England	0	0	2,535	1,399	0	0	500	0
Middle Atlantic	0	5,000	93,687	921	0	0	0	0
East North Central	1,982	0	0	1,538	0	0	57,389	0
West North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,981	0
South Atlantic	1,455	75,650	88,101	130,212	0	0	83,785	0
East South Central	0	115,287	0	0	0	0	12,464	0
West South Central	0	0	0	0	11,153	103,586	26,644	0
Mountain	99,801	125,881	0	0	1,554,946	536,467	469,871	0
Pacific	0	94,849	0	0	350,806	1,943,061	327,000	0
Outside continental United States	168,350	12,652	0	0	0	0	270	0

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Table 8.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds—Continued

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	$139,370	$27,315	$3,111,553	$834,997	$42,588,018	$36,821,298
New England	0	0	1,297,210	55,386	3,206,699	1,234,840
Middle Atlantic	0	0	232,653	332,102	4,720,306	3,718,655
East North Central	0	567	747,990	218,120	7,884,131	4,257,641
West North Central	1,870	0	12,168	8,584	6,724,200	5,785,109
South Atlantic	79,000	19,233	470,581	159,021	6,021,102	9,601,105
East South Central	0	0	14,584	6,502	1,523,610	1,428,026
West South Central	0	0	2,322	9,477	4,475,866	2,992,372
Mountain	58,500	0	227,161	30	4,277,390	3,418,628
Pacific	0	6,800	67,582	34,175	2,854,764	4,346,206
Outside continental United States	0	715	39,302	11,600	899,950	38,716

Contracts awarded from Public Works Administration allotments during January totaled over $42,000,000, an increase of nearly $6,000,000 as compared with December 1934. Increases in the value of contracts awarded were registered for the following types of projects: Building construction, public road building, naval vessels, water and sewage systems, and miscellaneous construction.

During January contracts were awarded for a roller gate dam across the Ohio River near Gallipolis to cost nearly $3,000,000 and for a dam in the Mississippi River near Guttenberg, Iowa, to cost nearly $2,000,000.

Table 9 shows the value of contracts awarded from the Public Works Administration fund for all non-Federal construction projects during December 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds

Geographic division	Building construction		Streets and roads [1]		Water and sewage systems	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	$12,426,525	$10,086,683	$1,783,617	$3,236,897	$7,677,202	$9,572,138
New England	1,038,935	805,192	349,208	182,247	126,946	456,096
Middle Atlantic	4,116,345	3,234,671	145,131	13,039	486,281	446,043
East North Central	1,059,787	377,294	554,366	932,095	2,398,962	3,306,805
West North Central	388,902	1,244,824	154,754	1,027,373	499,330	1,327,091
South Atlantic	515,563	668,240	282,191	213,853	948,191	880,629
East South Central	184,672	284,245	0	23,977	342,985	339,046
West South Central	1,573,146	2,036,764	285,102	728,083	721,617	1,362,692
Mountain	291,316	66,642	0	0	1,669,400	119,638
Pacific	2,854,681	1,368,811	7,175	116,230	397,855	1,135,519
Outside continental United States	403,178	0	5,690	0	85,635	198,579

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Table 9.—Value of Contracts Awarded for Non-Federal Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Administration Funds—Continued

Geographic division	Railroad construction and repair		Miscellaneous		Total	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	$4,742,160	$737,500	$2,453,231	$1,062,053	$29,082,735	$24,695,271
New England	0	0	48,092	74,984	1,563,181	1,518,519
Middle Atlantic	3,417,712	737,500	793,907	3,583	8,959,376	4,434,836
East North Central	768,737	0	0	24,778	4,781,852	4,640,972
West North Central	195,000	0	1,433,167	647,308	2,671,153	4,246,596
South Atlantic	0	0	5,342	19,800	1,751,287	1,782,522
East South Central	360,711	0	0	0	888,368	647,268
West South Central	0	0	128,718	51,750	2,708,583	4,179,289
Mountain	0	0	12,742	50,992	1,973,458	237,272
Pacific	0	0	31,263	188,858	3,290,974	2,809,418
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	494,503	198,579

The value of non-Federal construction awards during January totaled over $29,000,000. Non-Federal public works construction projects are financed by loans and grants awarded by the Public Works Administration. For the most part, these awards are made to State governments or political subdivisions thereof. In a few cases loans are made to private firms. By far the larger number of private loans have been made to railroad companies. In the case of allotments to States, cities, and counties, the Federal Government grants outright not more than 30 percent of the cost of construction. Loans made to private firms must be paid in full during the time specified in the loan contract. Interest is charged for all loans.

Contracts were awarded during January for the following large projects to be financed from non-Federal Public Works Administration loans and grants: For additional work on the subway system at New York City to cost over $3,000,000, and for a courthouse at Oakland, Calif., to cost over $1,300,000.

Table 10 shows the value of contracts awarded or force-account work started during December 1934 and January 1935 on Federal construction projects to be financed from appropriations made by the Congress direct to the Federal departments.

Table 10.—Value of Contracts for Federal Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

Geographic division	Building construction		Public roads		River, harbor, and flood-control projects	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	$2,720,951	$1,453,235	$884,092	$801,172	$7,947,583	$743,422
New England	89,239	23,256	0	0	5,976	0
Middle Atlantic	1,174,544	564,019	0	0	579,244	0
East North Central	375,653	344,182	179,307	0	30,664	0
West North Central	63,455	47,628	152,985	66,509	225,517	0
South Atlantic	267,690	198,662	0	0	640,394	90,380
East South Central	145,709	45,168	0	0	2,524,480	0
West South Central	366,314	188,546	0	328,979	3,891,763	516,749
Mountain	103,123	3,300	153,603	293,597	0	0
Pacific	98,874	38,474	398,197	112,087	49,545	136,293
Outside continental United States	36,350	0	0	0	0	0

Geographic division	Street and roads [1]		Naval vessels		Reclamation projects	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	0	$225,256	$1,074,100	$1,417,300	[2] $132,300	[2] $126,600
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0
East North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
West North Central	0	0	0	0	7,000	7,500
South Atlantic	0	203,504	67,000	61,000	7,700	7,700
East South Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
West South Central	0	0	0	0	15,000	7,000
Mountain	0	21,752	0	0	64,900	62,400
Pacific	0	0	871,200	1,196,300	33,500	37,800
Outside continental United States	0	0	135,900	160,000	0	0

Geographic division	Water and sewage systems		Miscellaneous		Total	
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1935	December 1934
All divisions	$150	$11,718	$114,677	$151,845	[2] $12,873,853	[2] $4,930,548
New England	0	0	0	0	95,215	23,256
Middle Atlantic	150	0	0	71,683	1,753,938	635,702
East North Central	0	0	6,960	0	592,584	344,182
West North Central	0	0	0	0	448,957	121,637
South Atlantic	0	11,718	62,250	46,637	1,045,034	619,601
East South Central	0	0	6,490	0	2,676,679	45,168
West South Central	0	0	0	1,709	4,273,077	1,042,983
Mountain	0	0	0	0	321,626	381,049
Pacific	0	0	14,766	9,816	1,466,082	1,530,770
Outside continental United States	0	0	24,211	22,000	196,461	182,000

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[2] Includes $4,200 not allocated by geographic divisions.

Contracts awarded during January totaled over $12,500,000 compared with less than $5,000,000 during December. Increases were registered in the value of contracts awarded for building construction; public-road work; river, harbor, and flood-control work; and reclamation projects. Data shown in table 10 are in addition to work financed from the Public Works Administration fund. (See tables 8 and 9, pp. 719, 720-721.)

Table 11 shows the value of public-building and highway-construction awards as reported by the various State governments for January and December 1934 and January 1935, by geographic divisions.

Table 11.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards as Reported by State Governments

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	January 1935	December 1934	January 1934	January 1935	December 1934	January 1934
All divisions	$961,757	$1,642,246	$4,380,868	$6,507,597	$4,938,992	$1,504,674
New England	68,211	52,461	134,856	82,616	126,576	0
Middle Atlantic	48,176	101,635	1,850,605	1,265,852	52,671	217,176
East North Central	425,906	792,957	1,355,193	2,717,370	3,032,668	20,334
West North Central	7,500	3,756	97,965	505,419	206,553	276,102
South Atlantic	155,883	313,288	152,650	10,294	79,191	117,204
East South Central	0	0	0	90,464	105,671	0
West South Central	66,140	282,007	414,723	418,841	751,200	19,756
Mountain	0	3,179	200,000	0	21,207	2,530
Pacific	189,941	92,963	174,876	1,416,741	563,255	851,572

The value of contracts awarded for State construction projects during January 1935, exclusive of those financed from public-works funds, amounted to approximately $1,000,000, less than one-fourth the value of such contracts for January 1934. In contrast, the value of highway-construction awards amounted to over $6,500,000, or more than four times as great as the value of State highway-construction awards in January 1934.

Housing Conditions in American Cities

SUBSTANDARD living conditions were found to be wide-spread in 64 cities of the United States recently covered in the real property inventory by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.[1] Overcrowding, houses falling or gone into disrepair, and deficiencies in plumbing, heating, and lighting facilities were some of the unfavorable conditions found.

Small communities share with the large the doubtful honor of permitting large segments of our people to exist in the meanest sort of living quarters, many of which are highly unsanitary and therefore a distinct menace to the health of our people.

[1] Data supplied by U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Bureau's survey was undertaken as a C. W. A. project for white-collar workers and was a complete census of residential structures in 64 cities so selected as to give a representative cross-section of urban America. One or more cities and both large and small communities were taken in every State, so that there was a wide range of industrial activities. The field work was done during the period December 1933 to March 1934.

Data were obtained for 2,633,135 dwelling units, nearly 40 percent of which were occupied by their owners. Nearly 80 percent were single-family dwellings, 13 percent were 2-family structures, and all other types (including apartment buildings) formed 8 percent of the total. The small proportion of multiple-family dwellings was probably due to the large number of smaller cities covered.

On the basis of the facts revealed in the survey, the typical American home is described as follows:

> The typical American home may be described as a single-family dwelling, about 19 years old, of wood or frame construction, containing 5 rooms. It is equipped with either bathtub or shower, indoor water-closet, uses electricity for lighting and gas for cooking. For the country as a whole, reliance is placed predominantly upon heating stoves for heat, although over 31 percent of all dwelling units use warm-air furnaces. Coal is the principal fuel used.

Characteristics of Housing Accommodations

Size of dwellings.—The owner-occupied dwellings, it was found, were considerably larger than the average rented quarters. Over 83 percent of all single-family homes occupied by their owners had 5 or more rooms, as compared with only 63 percent of the rented dwellings.

Table 1.—Size and Tenure of Single-Family Dwellings in 64 Cities

Number of rooms	Owner-occupied units		Rental units	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All single-family units	860,465	100.0	676,341	100.0
1 room	3,013	.4	6,725	1.0
2 rooms	11,390	1.3	28,448	4.2
3 rooms	35,725	4.2	87,927	13.0
4 rooms	93,847	10.9	127,238	18.8
5 rooms	218,390	25.4	180,139	26.6
6 rooms	222,912	25.9	132,594	19.6
7 rooms	275,188	32.0	113,270	16.8

Household accessories and equipment.—More than 90 percent of the homes were equipped with electricity for lighting and some 69 percent used gas for cooking.

There were 449,627 homes (17 percent) which had no indoor toilet facilities and 612,977 (23 percent) which had no bath.

Considerable differences were found between the relative proportions of owner-occupied dwellings and of rented dwellings as regards household facilities, as table 2 shows.

Table 2.—Percent of Dwellings in 64 Cities Which Had Specified Household Conveniences

Type of convenience	Percent having specified convenience		
	Total	Owner-occupied units	Rental units
Mechanical refrigeration	17.0	21.0	14.4
Lighting by—			
Gas	.2	.2	.2
Electricity	90.6	95.4	87.5
Cooking by—			
Gas	69.4	72.7	67.3
Electricity	3.9	5.3	3.0
Indoor water-closet	82.9	86.8	80.4
Bath	76.7	83.8	72.1

The report comments in this connection:

The absence of sanitary plumbing on a larger scale than is commonly realized is one of the outstanding facts revealed by this study. Sixteen percent of owner-occupied homes had neither bathtub nor shower. This ratio varied from a maximum of nearly 35 percent in the East South Central States to a minimum of less than 9 percent on the Pacific coast. The figures are much higher for rented homes. Nearly 28 percent on the average reported absence of bathtubs and showers, while the range was from 14 percent to 58 percent without such facilities. Similar variations are found for indoor water-closets. In two sections of the country over a third of the rented homes in the cities studied had no such facilities, while in three sections over one-fifth of the owner-occupied homes were without this important sanitary accessory. These are most amazing data, in view of the fact that only cities were included in the survey.

Value and status of owner-occupied homes.—The typical valuation of the single-family owner-occupied dwellings was from $3,000 to $4,999, nearly 30 percent being in this value class, as table 3 shows:

Table 3.—Value of Single-Family Owner-Occupied Homes in 64 Cities

Value	Number of homes	Percent
All single-family, owner-occupied homes	860,465	100.0
Under $1,000	68,894	8.0
$1,000–$1,499	61,651	7.2
$1,500–$1,999	72,313	8.4
$2,000–$2,999	154,730	18.0
$3,000–$4,999	250,515	29.1
$5,000–$7,499	146,921	17.1
$7,500–$9,999	46,169	5.4
$10,000–$14,999	31,144	3.6
$15,000–$19,999	11,405	1.3
$20,000 and over	12,550	1.5
Not reported	4,173	.5

Of the entire group of 860,465 single-family homes occupied by their owners, 54 percent were mortgaged. The proportion mortgaged varied from city to city, from a low of 16 percent in Frederick, Md., to 76 percent in Waterbury, Conn.

Rents charged.—Table 4 shows the distribution of the rental units according to the monthly rent charged. In some cases these amounts covered such items as garage, refrigeration, etc. It is evident from the table that the rents in the multiple dwellings are higher than those in the single-family dwellings.

Table 4.—Distribution of Rental Dwellings in 64 Cities According to Gross Monthly Rents [1]

Gross monthly rental [1]	All rental units		Single-family dwellings		All other (multiple-family) dwellings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All rates	1,597,208	100.0	676,341	100.0	920,867	100.0
Under $10.00	248,650	15.6	138,290	20.5	110,360	12.0
$10–$14.99	292,202	18.3	137,247	20.3	154,955	16.8
$15–$19.99	284,173	17.8	112,517	16.6	171,656	18.6
$20–$29.99	413,522	25.9	151,443	22.4	262,079	28.5
$30–$49.99	272,104	17.0	96,703	14.3	175,401	19.1
$50–$74.99	49,725	3.1	19,587	2.9	30,138	3.3
$75–$99.99	8,111	.5	3,721	.6	4,390	.5
$100 and over	4,709	.3	2,601	.4	2,108	.2
Not reported and rent free	24,012	1.5	14,232	2.1	9,780	1.1

[1] Includes any concessions, such as refrigeration, garage, etc.

Adequacy of American Housing

THE data gathered throw some light on the question of the adequacy of the living quarters of the American people. Of the properties canvassed in the survey, 58,747 were in such bad condition as to be unfit for habitation and yet 41,891 of these were occupied at the time of the survey. There were 204,228 vacant structures but of these 16,856 (8.3 percent) were unfit for use and only 51,558 (25.3 percent) were in good repair. Furthermore, 30,600 of the vacant dwellings had been unoccupied for 2 years or more and 26,159 others for from 1 to 2 years. The report comments, as to this, that "it is reasonable to assume that most of these properties are deteriorating and are probably in need of major repairs, if they are not already beyond profitable repair."

Table 5.—Condition of Occupied and Vacant Dwellings in 64 Cities

Condition of dwellings	Occupied dwellings				Vacant dwellings			
	Total		Single-family dwellings		Total		Single-family dwellings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All dwellings	2,428,907	100.0	1,451,239	100.0	204,228	100.0	85,567	100.0
In good condition	946,553	39.0	579,533	39.9	51,558	25.3	20,127	23.5
In need of minor repairs	1,081,385	44.5	633,055	43.6	86,565	42.4	33,771	39.5
In need of major repairs	357,005	14.7	213,586	14.7	48,842	23.9	21,684	25.3
Unfit for use	41,891	1.7	23,928	1.7	16,856	8.3	9,723	11.4
Not reported	2,073	.1	1,137	.1	407	.2	262	.3

Table 6 shows that 17.1 percent of the dwellings had an average of more than 1 person per room. There were 379,434 dwellings (15.6 percent) with an average of 1 to 2 persons per room, and 6,120 dwellings (0.3 percent) with more than 3 persons per room.

Table 6.—Number and Percent of Dwellings with Specified Number of Occupants per Room, in 64 Cities

Persons per room	Number of dwellings	Percent of total
All occupied dwellings	2,428,907	100.0
½ person	703,675	29.0
½ to ¾ person	656,176	27.0
¾ to 1 person	651,840	26.8
1 to 2 persons	379,434	15.6
2 to 3 persons	29,283	1.2
Over 3 persons	6,120	.3
Not reported	2,379	.1

The survey disclosed that there were 183,200 extra families, sharing quarters with householders, who expected to set up separate establishments of their own as soon as conditions improved. Of these extra families, 88,187 were sharing owner-occupied dwellings and 95,013 were sharing rented structures.

Table 7 shows data on the various points, by cities.

Table 7.—Tenure, Type, Size, and Condition of Dwellings, by Cities

City	Dwelling units			Owner-occupied units			Rental units				Type of dwelling unit				Size of dwelling unit			Condition of structure		
	Total	Occupied	Occupied units crowded [1]	Total	Owned free [2]	Mortgaged [2]	Total	Under $15 [2]	$15 to $30 [2]	$30 and over [2]	Single family	2-family	Row house	Apartment	1 to 4 rooms	5 and 6 rooms	Over 6 rooms	In need of minor repairs	In need of major repairs	Unfit for use
		Pct.	*Pct.*		*Pct.*	*Pct.*		*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Total, 64 cities	2,633,135	92.2	17.1	1,035,927	37.7	48.1	1,597,208	33.9	43.7	21.0	58.4	19.0	1.5	9.4	37.1	45.5	17.4	44.4	15.6	2.3
Albuquerque, N. Mex	7,820	92.4	26.7	3,193	46.3	39.2	4,627	30.7	44.2	23.5	74.6	9.8	2.1	6.2	58.6	34.7	6.7	36.4	16.0	1.5
Asheville, N. C	12,584	88.7	21.1	3,529	49.8	43.8	9,055	56.4	29.7	12.3	78.3	7.4	.4	5.5	36.2	39.4	24.4	45.8	22.7	3.9
Atlanta, Ga. [3]	95,582	92.7	29.5	26,880	36.8	51.5	68,702	53.3	27.5	17.7	56.9	23.6	.8	9.7	54.0	32.5	13.5	43.4	23.2	4.1
Austin, Tex	14,407	97.3	27.1	6,167	48.2	34.5	8,240	40.3	34.3	23.4	82.0	8.9	.3	2.3	48.8	39.5	11.7	38.4	19.2	3.1
Baton Rouge, La	7,692	93.6	24.1	2,396	47.8	38.6	5,296	44.9	32.3	20.0	83.4	9.3	1.4	1.6	50.2	37.5	12.3	49.4	17.7	2.0
Binghamton, N. Y. [3]	32,409	96.1	11.3	14,650	32.5	42.9	17,759	7.0	56.5	35.4	45.4	29.3	.3	9.6	17.7	53.8	28.5	37.2	6.7	.4
Birmingham, Ala. [3]	101,721	90.2	30.0	27,223	46.3	49.3	74,498	79.0	15.3	5.1	67.3	24.8	.8	4.0	58.0	30.7	11.3	49.0	24.7	3.9
Boise, Idaho	6,477	95.1	17.0	2,910	55.9	36.7	3,567	28.0	45.1	23.4	72.0	6.5	1.4	11.9	47.7	38.9	13.4	42.7	15.2	2.9
Burlington, Vt	6,618	94.9	16.3	2,590	37.5	36.5	4,028	19.8	52.0	25.4	40.5	29.5	.8	10.3	24.7	42.6	32.6	47.3	8.5	1.1
Butte, Mont	10,727	84.1	17.9	4,084	67.9	15.0	6,643	42.2	38.6	13.8	55.2	13.5	2.1	14.7	67.8	24.4	7.8	41.1	23.7	4.9
Casper, Wyo	5,619	87.6	20.9	2,024	55.1	36.8	3,595	37.7	36.5	15.2	65.1	9.1	5.4	12.6	71.1	22.5	6.4	45.4	19.7	6.1
Charleston, S. C	17,911	92.7	40.4	3,324	45.9	15.0	14,587	64.4	23.2	10.8	33.4	29.2	1.6	2.8	66.7	21.1	12.2	34.6	22.3	4.1
Cleveland, Ohio [3]	319,181	91.5	13.6	122,829	29.4	67.9	196,352	16.8	52.6	29.8	41.5	28.8	.4	12.5	26.2	55.9	17.9	43.6	12.0	2.4
Columbia, S. C	12,188	94.7	32.4	3,174	38.3	43.2	9,014	59.9	21.3	13.4	68.7	18.4	1.3	1.6	53.3	29.4	17.3	46.1	19.1	1.7
Dallas, Tex. [3]	83,628	93.0	23.2	28,578	39.8	47.6	55,050	34.2	41.6	22.5	67.9	16.7	.1	6.6	50.7	37.0	12.3	44.8	15.8	2.6
Decatur, Ill	16,407	94.0	14.0	7,205	40.4	44.2	9,202	42.4	44.8	9.4	83.7	5.7	.1	4.5	29.0	53.3	17.7	50.9	17.5	1.8
Des Moines, Iowa [3]	44,858	94.7	15.4	20,173	46.5	48.9	24,685	28.2	45.1	25.7	77.3	4.2	.2	9.0	32.9	48.5	18.6	45.8	17.2	1.9
Erie, Pa. [3]	33,179	89.3	13.0	14,481	36.7	40.8	18,698	19.8	62.1	17.1	54.8	31.5	2.0	2.5	13.7	57.5	28.8	42.3	10.9	.8
Fargo, N. Dak	7,467	93.6	23.2	2,733	38.8	46.2	4,734	15.4	40.8	41.4	57.0	13.1	.2	15.0	43.4	39.9	16.7	41.9	12.4	3.0
Frederick, Md	3,785	97.6	12.7	1,609	22.9	10.3	2,176	38.9	45.6	13.9	44.6	34.4	5.6	1.8	21.9	54.7	23.4	45.5	9.1	.7
Greensboro, N. C	12,061	96.1	26.9	3,547	44.9	51.2	8,514	55.9	24.8	17.4	86.0	6.9	.4	2.4	38.2	38.1	23.7	52.6	17.0	2.6
Hagerstown, Md	8,149	94.7	13.6	2,687	34.8	30.4	5,462	32.8	51.3	14.3	34.8	42.0	5.7	7.3	18.9	60.2	20.9	40.1	9.0	1.0
Indianapolis, Ind. [3]	126,029	89.1	13.3	45,510	32.8	57.7	80,519	42.4	39.0	17.3	60.3	23.9	.9	9.0	31.8	52.7	15.5	47.8	16.5	3.0
Jackson, Miss	11,422	98.2	27.2	3,590	29.8	49.3	7,832	59.0	25.6	14.9	71.1	20.5	.3	1.8	54.9	34.4	10.7	54.3	21.9	1.9
Jackson, Fla. [3]	42,522	90.6	20.8	11,757	49.9	39.7	30,765	54.7	33.2	11.3	71.4	17.2	.1	3.7	41.8	45.3	12.9	45.6	19.3	3.1
Kenosha, Wis. [3]	13,843	95.6	15.2	6,787	25.4	53.6	7,056	29.9	58.2	10.8	61.0	29.0	0.0	1.8	24.0	57.4	18.6	47.2	15.0	1.2
Knoxville, Tenn. [3]	32,275	93.9	30.0	12,120	58.3	38.2	20,155	63.1	25.3	10.2	85.2	5.8	.6	3.5	48.6	37.3	14.0	48.2	20.4	3.5
Lansing, Mich	20,815	95.9	8.9	9,347	37.6	54.2	11,468	37.6	49.1	12.7	79.2	9.3	.5	4.3	17.9	53.1	28.9	50.0	18.0	1.4
Lincoln, Nebr	23,242	92.3	13.8	10,670	48.2	41.6	12,572	25.2	46.4	24.4	74.3	5.4	.2	12.3	29.8	45.7	24.5	38.3	14.0	1.2
Little Rock, Ark. [3]	27,792	93.0	22.8	10,273	51.1	42.4	17,519	55.8	31.2	8.4	84.7	6.5	.1	3.9	48.2	40.1	11.7	41.4	20.4	4.5
Minneapolis, Minn. [3]	140,317	91.5	14.9	59,226	32.9	47.2	81,091	16.5	46.7	35.7	53.2	21.0	.4	14.8	36.0	47.1	16.9	38.9	12.2	1.4
Nashua, N. H	7,969	94.9	15.5	2,906	30.9	31.9	5,063	28.1	54.6	14.0	34.0	30.3	2.6	10.3	24.9	47.4	27.7	43.1	11.4	1.9
Oklahoma City, Okla. [3]	49,714	96.2	25.4	18,270	34.0	58.5	31,444	34.4	42.2	19.5	70.5	12.6	.2	8.4	50.6	40.3	9.1	40.8	14.2	2.3
Paducah, Ky	9,029	94.3	28.4	3,029	44.2	16.9	6,000	70.4	17.2	7.2	74.6	14.5	.4	2.9	63.9	28.5	7.6	40.1	31.5	8.0
Peoria, Ill. [3]	25,802	96.4	15.1	18,108	41.6	51.0	17,754	26.4	48.9	23.9	78.5	8.5	.1	5.3	33.4	49.5	17.1	41.1	15.3	2.7

Little Rock, Ark.[3]	27,792	93.0	22.8	10,273	51.1	42.4	17,519	55.8	31.2	8.4	84.7	6.5	.1	6.9	61.2	31.8	7.0	39.2	53.8	1.0
Minneapolis, Minn.[3]	140,317	91.5	14.9	59,226	32.9	47.2	81,091	16.5	46.7	35.7	53.2	21.0	.4	14.8	36.0	47.1	16.9	38.9	12.2	1.4
Nashua, N. H.	7,969	94.9	15.5	2,906	30.9	31.9	5,063	28.1	54.6	14.0	34.0	30.3	2.6	10.3	24.9	47.4	27.7	43.1	11.4	1.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.[3]	49,714	96.2	25.4	18,270	34.0	58.5	31,444	34.4	42.2	19.5	70.5	12.6	.2	8.4	50.6	40.3	9.1	40.8	14.2	2.3
Paducah, Ky.	9,029	94.3	28.4	3,029	44.2	16.9	6,000	70.4	17.2	7.2	74.6	14.5	.4	2.9	63.9	28.5	7.6	40.1	31.5	8.0
Peoria, Ill.[3]	35,862	96.4	15.1	18,108	41.6	51.0	17,754	26.4	48.9	23.9	78.5	8.5	.1	5.3	33.4	49.5	17.1	41.1	15.3	2.7
Phoenix, Ariz.	14,392	92.9	18.8	4,090	35.4	50.7	10,302	43.0	37.5	17.5	60.2	16.6	5.1	8.3	62.3	30.1	7.6	49.0	17.7	4.2
Portland, Maine	19,689	88.2	12.6	5,915	36.4	23.6	13,774	13.4	50.3	33.5	28.9	28.6	.8	18.2	27.6	47.1	25.3	41.0	11.1	.9
Portland, Oreg.[3]	115,270	91.2	8.1	55,412	48.7	48.6	59,858	42.9	43.1	12.9	77.0	3.4	.5	14.9	39.0	42.6	18.4	45.5	16.0	1.6
Providence, R. I.[3]	170,175	92.3	16.9	62,048	22.4	40.3	108,127	23.5	57.2	18.4	31.7	31.1	.4	6.9	27.5	51.4	21.1	44.2	8.7	.6
Pueblo, Colo.	12,723	91.7	18.7	5,841	36.8	27.1	6,882	52.2	30.9	7.4	78.3	7.0	1.1	5.7	49.5	40.3	10.2	43.2	16.5	2.2
Racine, Wis.[3]	20,253	92.9	12.0	10,028	26.8	52.7	10,225	37.4	48.3	11.8	56.8	30.1	.2	3.4	20.8	56.1	23.1	44.1	17.8	1.2
Reno, Nev.	6,194	87.7	10.7	2,406	50.1	36.8	3,788	17.8	41.2	34.2	67.2	7.9	3.1	14.9	60.1	30.4	9.5	36.6	11.7	1.8
Richmond, Va.[3]	54,957	91.8	20.1	19,987	42.3	46.7	34,970	38.0	35.0	25.9	58.8	21.4	3.0	7.7	38.2	36.9	24.9	42.8	16.6	1.8
Sacramento, Calif.[3]	36,505	90.0	13.3	16,454	38.6	48.4	20,051	19.5	51.9	25.3	67.0	10.1	.3	9.8	45.9	45.8	8.3	44.4	15.2	3.4
St. Joseph, Mo.	19,932	92.4	16.9	7,778	56.4	35.6	12,154	44.8	40.2	14.1	71.8	16.4	.2	5.4	43.1	44.0	12.9	49.7	17.7	2.6
St. Paul, Minn.[3]	86,206	94.1	14.6	42,158	47.6	38.0	44,048	18.7	47.4	32.8	61.7	19.8	.3	10.0	33.4	46.9	19.7	43.3	15.4	1.7
Salt Lake City, Utah[3]	48,175	92.7	27.7	23,507	44.1	50.8	24,668	35.7	43.5	19.6	71.3	8.6	1.8	13.3	51.1	39.4	9.5	40.8	18.8	2.6
San Diego, Calif.[3]	63,695	91.0	8.9	24,799	49.5	43.9	38,896	19.6	57.8	21.3	76.1	5.8	1.0	10.7	48.4	41.9	9.7	39.1	11.6	1.5
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	2,720	91.6	35.5	1,219	57.5	27.2	1,501	40.0	28.9	27.2	66.8	10.7	4.4	2.0	68.6	23.3	8.0	35.5	14.1	1.3
Seattle, Wash.	135,609	89.8	10.3	60,331	47.8	48.0	75,278	31.9	46.3	20.7	70.2	3.7	.4	21.0	50.6	35.7	13.7	43.0	17.7	2.4
Shreveport, La.	21,872	92.4	23.9	7,032	41.7	51.9	14,840	58.5	27.1	13.2	83.3	9.9	.5	1.7	56.0	32.6	11.4	50.6	11.0	1.1
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	9,240	96.8	20.5	3,950	44.7	48.4	5,290	18.4	51.6	28.0	71.8	11.6	.2	6.6	37.0	44.6	18.4	43.6	14.3	1.0
Springfield, Mo.	16,200	95.2	19.6	7,414	49.0	44.7	8,786	56.2	28.7	9.8	86.9	4.5	.1	3.5	46.0	39.2	14.8	50.3	18.2	2.2
Syracuse, N. Y.[3]	65,184	93.2	9.5	27,429	19.6	54.9	37,755	15.0	52.1	31.8	44.5	32.8	.4	8.2	17.5	51.1	31.3	45.7	8.9	.8
Topeka, Kans.	19,092	95.3	14.1	9,148	51.2	42.2	9,944	38.5	39.7	20.5	77.8	7.8	.3	5.4	33.7	47.6	18.7	44.3	18.5	2.2
Trenton, N. J.[3]	42,801	94.3	13.4	21,365	17.6	41.7	21,436	16.9	52.3	29.7	36.4	34.2	18.3	2.7	13.9	53.3	32.8	50.0	10.0	1.2
Waterbury, Conn.[3]	30,304	93.1	19.6	10,882	13.6	47.3	19,422	19.3	60.9	19.3	29.4	19.1	.3	16.4	30.3	54.9	14.8	39.6	9.5	.8
Wheeling, W. Va.[3]	44,656	94.1	25.5	19,259	54.3	28.2	25,397	50.5	37.4	10.1	64.1	22.5	1.3	1.9	44.5	40.5	15.0	47.3	23.8	4.9
Wichita, Kans.[3]	34,056	92.7	15.6	13,870	40.7	47.3	20,186	46.5	37.0	14.5	74.5	7.3	.8	10.1	41.5	44.8	13.7	45.4	20.0	2.1
Wichita Falls, Tex.	10,722	91.7	21.5	3,433	58.5	35.9	7,279	64.3	25.2	4.5	82.5	9.7	.1	2.9	46.4	43.0	10.6	44.8	20.0	2.6
Williamsport, Pa.	12,141	92.4	9.7	5,226	41.1	28.7	6,915	28.8	53.8	15.0	46.8	33.3	3.4	6.9	19.1	57.9	23.0	41.3	19.5	1.1
Wilmington, Del.[3]	39,022	94.4	12.4	16,694	28.1	43.1	22,328	20.2	49.6	28.7	31.3	20.8	31.5	5.1	19.7	49.3	31.0	47.2	10.6	2.7
Worcester, Mass.[3]	69,371	92.4	14.5	25,654	16.6	49.1	43,717	19.7	58.6	20.8	31.3	20.0	1.3	9.8	20.8	58.4	20.8	53.2	11.0	.9
Zanesville, Ohio	10,678	91.9	13.6	5,019	54.0	36.7	5,659	57.6	35.8	5.9	71.8	16.7	.4	4.1	27.0	54.8	18.2	48.4	19.3	1.6

[1] Includes units classed as crowded (1.01 to 2 persons per room), overcrowded (2.01 to 3 persons per room), and greatly overcrowded (over 3 persons per room); bathrooms are not counted as rooms.

[2] The difference between the sum of the units given and 100 percent is accounted for by those unreported.

[3] Metropolitan area.

Proposed Housing Standards in Great Britain

SPECIFIC measures to establish housing standards and to control overcrowding in dwellings in Great Britain are the outstanding features of the new Government housing bill drawn up by the Minister of Health. As analyzed in the Manchester Guardian of January 17, 1935, the main features of the bill are as follows:

(1) It establishes a national standard of overcrowding;

(2) Subject to safeguards, it makes it a punishable offense to exceed that standard in any dwelling;

(3) It provides for a survey, by the local authority of every area, to identify all cases of overcrowding; and

(4) It provides for the production, subsidized when necessary, of the new accommodation necessary to abate overcrowding and prevent its recurrence.

Living arrangements must provide for the proper separation of the sexes, except husband and wife and children under 10 years of age. In enumerating the occupants, children from 1 to 10 years of age count as half persons, and babies under 1 year are not counted. Standards of acceptable accommodations are expressed in definite terms of number of persons per room of given size, and per house of a given number of rooms. These schedules are as follows:

	Permissible number of persons
Room with floor area of—	
(*a*) 110 square feet or more	2
(*b*) 90 but less than 110 square feet	1½
(*c*) 70 but less than 90 square feet	1
(*d*) 50 but less than 70 square feet	½
(*e*) Less than 50 square feet	None
House consisting of—	
(*a*) 1 room	2
(*b*) 2 rooms	3
(*c*) 3 rooms	5
(*d*) 4 rooms	7½
(*e*) 5 rooms or more	10

For each room in excess of 5, two additional persons are permitted.

The obligation of conforming to these standards rests upon the tenant, but the landlord is also liable if he has reason to know of actual or probable infraction and does not take reasonable steps to secure observance of the regulations. Penalties are provided, but actual proceedings against an offender can be taken only if and when standard accommodations are available. The penalty for willful violation provided in the bill is a fine not exceeding £5, with an additional fine not to exceed £2 for each day the offending condition is maintained after conviction.

"The core of the overcrowding problem", the Manchester Guardian points out, "is in the centers of the larger towns, where badly developed and congested areas are crowded with people who must be

near their work, who can afford only low rents, and who have not been helped by the post-war subsidized efforts to rehouse them farther afield in new housing estates."

Rehousing efforts would, under the bill, be directed to the redevelopment of congested urban areas and to the reconditioning of existing dwellings. A schedule of Government housing subsidies is incorporated in the bill. These are to be increased by subsidies from local authorities to the amount of half the Government subsidies. The bill makes it the duty of local authorities to provide, without delay, accommodations in conformity with the standards set by the bill, at rents which can be met by the poorly-paid workers in whose interest the projects are to be undertaken. Weekly rentals of 10s. inclusive, or 7s. 3d. exclusive, of taxes are contemplated.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wage-Rate Changes in American Industries

Manufacturing Industries

TABLE 1 presents information concerning wage-rate adjustments occurring between November 15 and December 15, 1934, as shown by reports received from 25,322 manufacturing establishments employing 3,637,978 workers in December.

Forty-four establishments in 15 industries reported wage-rate increases averaging 10 percent and affecting 3,872 employees. Five establishments in 2 industries reported decreases which averaged 9.7 percent and affected 387 workers.

Two dyeing and finishing textile establishments reported increases in wage rates averaging 13 percent and affecting 1,139 employees, 6 newspaper and periodical establishments reported increases averaging 6.5 percent and affecting 624 employees, and 4 woolen and worsted goods establishments reported increases averaging 10.4 percent and affecting 616 workers. The increases in each of the remaining industries affected 374 employees or less.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Dec. 15, 1934

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
All manufacturing industries	25,322	3,637,978	25,273	44	5	3,633,719	3,872	387
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2	(1)	99.9	.1	(1)
Iron and steel and their products not including machinery:								
Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills	240	252,017	240			252,017		
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	56	9,196	56			9,196		
Cast-iron pipe	49	8,001	49			8,001		
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools	170	13,468	170			13,468		
Forgings, iron and steel	90	9,574	90			9,574		
Hardware	112	27,554	111	1		27,468	86	
Plumbers' supplies	86	9,679	86			9,679		
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	92	20,414	92			20,414		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Dec. 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Iron and steel—Continued.								
Stoves	205	20,575	204	1	.....	20,549	26	.....
Structural and ornamental metalwork	308	21,066	308	.....	.....	21,066	.....	.....
Tin cans and other tinware	62	10,255	62	.....	.....	10,255	.....	.....
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	140	10,531	140	.....	.....	10,531	.....	.....
Wirework	114	11,624	114	.....	.....	11,624	.....	.....
Machinery, not including transportation equipment:								
Agricultural implements	88	23,008	88	.....	.....	23,008	.....	.....
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	30	14,577	30	.....	.....	14,577	.....	.....
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	406	122,208	405	1	.....	122,181	27	.....
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	108	38,698	108	.....	.....	38,698	.....	.....
Foundry and machine-shop products	1,653	143,657	1,648	5	.....	143,518	139	.....
Machine tools	218	23,088	218	.....	.....	23,088	.....	.....
Radios and phonographs	56	37,822	56	.....	.....	37,822	.....	.....
Textile machinery and parts	179	16,490	179	.....	.....	16,490	.....	.....
Typewriters and parts	12	11,285	12	.....	.....	11,285	.....	.....
Transportation equipment:								
Aircraft	33	4,822	33	.....	.....	4,822	.....	.....
Automobiles	320	260,399	320	.....	.....	260,399	.....	.....
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	66	12,776	66	.....	.....	12,776	.....	.....
Locomotives	11	4,636	11	.....	.....	4,636	.....	.....
Shipbuilding	115	31,269	115	.....	.....	31,269	.....	.....
Railroad repair shops:								
Electric railroad	364	18,713	362	2	.....	18,612	101	.....
Steam railroad	558	78,280	558	.....	.....	78,280	.....	.....
Nonferrous metals and their products:								
Aluminum manufactures	36	6,900	36	.....	.....	6,900	.....	.....
Brass, bronze, and copper products	316	40,710	316	.....	.....	40,710	.....	.....
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	28	11,739	28	.....	.....	11,739	.....	.....
Jewelry	182	10,608	182	.....	.....	10,608	.....	.....
Lighting equipment	73	4,399	73	.....	.....	4,399	.....	.....
Silverware and plated ware	68	8,616	68	.....	.....	8,616	.....	.....
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	44	17,411	44	.....	.....	17,411	.....	.....
Stamped and enameled ware	221	24,621	218	3	.....	24,247	374	.....
Lumber and allied products:								
Furniture	576	53,616	576	.....	.....	53,616	.....	.....
Lumber:								
Millwork	638	26,598	638	.....	.....	26,598	.....	.....
Sawmills	681	77,808	681	.....	.....	77,808	.....	.....
Turpentine and rosin	33	2,569	33	.....	.....	2,569	.....	.....
Stone, clay, and glass products:								
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	525	19,363	525	.....	.....	19,363	.....	.....
Cement	131	15,241	131	.....	.....	15,241	.....	.....
Glass	181	51,658	181	.....	.....	51,658	.....	.....
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	255	4,514	255	.....	.....	4,514	.....	.....
Pottery	129	20,360	128	1	.....	20,298	62	.....
Textiles and their products:								
Fabrics:								
Carpets and rugs	33	16,975	33	.....	.....	16,975	.....	.....
Cotton goods	692	285,084	692	.....	.....	285,084	.....	.....
Cotton small wares	117	10,018	117	.....	.....	10,018	.....	.....
Dyeing and finishing textiles	161	41,965	159	2	.....	40,826	1,139	.....
Hats, fur-felt	49	7,633	49	.....	.....	7,633	.....	.....
Knit goods	485	123,408	485	.....	.....	123,408	.....	.....
Silk and rayon goods	272	49,787	267	1	4	49,444	57	286
Woolen and worsted goods	528	132,110	524	4	.....	131,494	616	.....

Table 1.—Wage-Rate Changes in Manufacturing Industries During Month Ending Dec. 15, 1934—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage rate decreases
Textiles and their products—Con.								
Wearing apparel:								
Clothing, men's	1,566	109,780	1,565	1	.....	109,698	82	.....
Clothing, women's	684	39,560	684	.....	.....	39,560	.....	.....
Corsets and allied garments	38	6,567	38	.....	.....	6,567	.....	.....
Men's furnishings	89	9,651	89	.....	.....	9,651	.....	.....
Millinery	144	6,981	144	.....	.....	6,981	.....	.....
Shirts and collars	172	23,777	169	3	.....	23,617	160	.....
Leather and its manufactures:								
Boots and shoes	339	111,732	339	.....	.....	111,732	.....	.....
Leather	169	33,609	169	.....	.....	33,609	.....	.....
Food and kindred products:								
Baking	1,170	70,935	1,169	.....	1	70,834	.....	101
Beverages	575	27,346	575	.....	.....	27,346	.....	.....
Butter	348	4,877	348	.....	.....	4,877	.....	.....
Canning and preserving	762	44,737	762	.....	.....	44,737	.....	.....
Confectionery	327	44,459	327	.....	.....	44,459	.....	.....
Flour	429	17,054	424	5	.....	16,747	307	.....
Ice cream	383	8,991	383	.....	.....	8,991	.....	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	318	117,158	318	.....	.....	117,158	.....	.....
Sugar, beet	71	12,136	71	.....	.....	12,136	.....	.....
Sugar refining, cane	15	9,716	15	.....	.....	9,716	.....	.....
Tobacco manufactures:								
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	39	9,852	39	.....	.....	9,852	.....	.....
Cigars and cigarettes	241	50,620	241	.....	.....	50,620	.....	.....
Paper and printing:								
Boxes, paper	738	40,076	738	.....	.....	40,076	.....	.....
Paper and pulp	434	107,713	434	.....	.....	107,713	.....	.....
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	1,438	61,005	1,430	8	.....	60,933	72	.....
Newspapers and periodicals	555	50,337	549	6	.....	49,713	624	.....
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining:								
Other than petroleum refinings:								
Chemicals	132	25,754	132	.....	.....	25,754	.....	.....
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	102	5,616	102	.....	.....	5,616	.....	.....
Druggists' preparations	69	7,584	69	.....	.....	7,584	.....	.....
Explosives	31	4,402	31	.....	.....	4,402	.....	.....
Fertilizers	313	12,342	313	.....	.....	12,342	.....	.....
Paints and varnishes	693	19,875	693	.....	.....	19,875	.....	.....
Rayon and allied products	30	47,476	30	.....	.....	47,476	.....	.....
Soap	112	15,737	112	.....	.....	15,737	.....	.....
Petroleum refining	169	55,631	169	.....	.....	55,631	.....	.....
Rubber products:								
Rubber boots and shoes	12	18,307	12	.....	.....	18,307	.....	.....
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	179	27,785	179	.....	.....	27,785	.....	.....
Rubber tires and inner tubes	41	49,407	41	.....	.....	49,407	.....	.....

Nonmanufacturing Industries

DATA relating to changes in wage rates occurring between November 15 and December 15, 1934, in 17 nonmanufacturing industries are presented in table 2.

Increases affecting 1,587 workers were reported by 373 establishments in 7 industries. Twelve hundred and ninety-five of these

1,587 employees were in retail-trade establishments and received an average wage-rate increase of 19 percent.

The decreases reported affected only 142 employees in 33 establishments.

Table 2.—Wage-Rate Changes in Nonmanufacturing Industries During Month Ending Dec. 15, 1934

Industrial group	Establishments reporting	Total number of employees	Number of establishments reporting—			Number of employees having—		
			No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases	No wage-rate changes	Wage-rate increases	Wage-rate decreases
Anthracite mining	160	85,461	160			85,461		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Bituminous-coal mining	1,474	254,058	1,474			254,058		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Metalliferous mining	277	29,707	277			29,707		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1,156	29,252	1,156			29,252		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Crude petroleum producing	278	19,099	277	1		19,087	12	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.6	.4		99.9	.1	
Telephone and telegraph	8,168	257,386	8,168			257,386		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	2,692	243,641	2,669	2	21	243,475	129	37
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.1	.1	.8	99.9	.1	(1)
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	539	124,352	538	1		124,316	36	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2		100.0	(1)	
Wholesale trade	16,024	292,786	16,071	6	1	292,687	37	62
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)
Retail trade	58,478	1,041,488	58,129	358	11	1,040,150	1,295	43
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.4	.6	(1)	99.9	.1	(1)
Hotels	2,439	140,149	2,439			140,149		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Laundries	1,363	73,080	1,360	3		73,006	74	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.8	.2		99.9	.1	
Dyeing and cleaning	679	15,581	679			15,581		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Banks	2,900	93,584	2,898	2		93,580	4	
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	99.9	.1		100.0	(1)	
Brokerage	393	11,398	393			11,398		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Insurance	1,047	66,747	1,047			66,747		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		
Real estate	728	18,890	728			18,890		
Percentage of total	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Average Weekly Earnings in New York State Factories, June 1914 to December 1934

AVERAGE weekly earnings of office and shop employees in representative factories in New York State from June 1914 to December 1934 are shown, by months, in the following table reproduced from the January 1935 issue of the Industrial Bulletin of the State department of labor.

Average Weekly Earnings in Representative New York State Factories

[Includes all employees in both office and shop. The average weekly earnings are obtained by dividing the total weekly pay roll by the total number of employees on the pay roll for the given week. Reports cover the week including the 15th of the month.]

Year	Average for year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1914	------	------	------	------	------	------	$12.70	$12.54	$12.53	$12.48	$12.26	$12.32	$12.56
1915	$12.85	$12.44	$12.41	$12.65	$12.54	$12.74	12.81	12.66	12.89	12.86	13.30	13.45	13.49
1916	14.43	13.53	13.77	13.96	14.15	14.24	14.41	14.11	14.44	14.87	14.95	15.16	15.51
1917	16.37	15.28	15.31	15.79	15.50	16.08	16.20	16.17	16.44	16.97	17.33	17.69	17.71
1918	20.35	16.81	17.66	18.71	19.25	19.91	20.44	20.78	21.23	22.31	22.34	21.60	23.18
1919	23.50	23.03	22.07	22.20	22.11	22.23	22.51	23.10	23.85	24.83	24.41	25.37	26.32
1920	28.15	26.52	26.47	27.87	27.80	28.45	28.77	28.49	28.71	28.73	28.93	28.70	28.35
1921	25.72	27.61	26.77	26.97	26.20	25.86	25.71	25.26	25.43	25.07	24.53	24.32	24.91
1922	25.04	24.43	24.17	24.57	24.15	24.59	24.91	24.77	25.10	25.71	25.61	26.04	26.39
1923	27.24	26.21	25.87	26.92	27.00	27.63	27.87	27.54	27.12	27.41	27.72	27.64	27.98
1924	27.68	27.81	27.73	28.16	27.70	27.56	27.21	27.06	27.40	28.05	27.53	27.66	28.25
1925	28.26	28.30	27.96	28.45	27.67	28.07	27.94	27.98	28.16	28.33	28.57	28.67	29.05
1926	29.02	29.05	28.61	29.04	28.85	28.69	28.99	28.81	28.86	29.31	29.35	29.15	29.47
1927	29.30	29.52	29.39	29.78	29.17	29.18	29.17	28.95	29.29	29.57	29.28	28.75	29.57
1928	29.44	29.21	29.16	29.64	28.79	29.19	29.48	29.15	29.38	29.72	29.78	29.62	30.12
1929	29.99	29.71	29.99	30.35	30.07	30.03	30.02	29.80	30.09	30.47	30.08	29.54	29.75
1930	28.81	29.80	29.46	29.90	29.44	29.10	28.96	28.50	28.59	28.94	28.03	27.42	27.52
1931	26.42	27.01	27.44	27.96	27.35	26.96	26.34	26.39	26.33	26.16	25.34	24.99	24.74
1932	22.73	24.35	24.02	24.14	23.36	22.59	22.20	21.82	21.92	22.50	22.55	21.74	21.62
1933	21.83	20.96	20.95	20.73	21.02	21.49	21.95	22.34	22.48	22.87	22.52	22.25	22.43
1934	23.19	22.79	22.76	23.39	23.34	23.38	23.24	23.12	23.43	23.24	23.02	22.92	23.63

Results of Forty-Hour Work Week in Italy

ON NOVEMBER 8, 1934, an agreement was signed by the representatives of the Confederations of Industrial Employers and Workers in Italy providing for the adoption of the 40-hour work week as a means of reducing the number of unemployed in industry.[1] At the end of December 1934, official figures were published showing the effects of this measure. The agreement became effective on December 1. By December 22, 1934, i. e., after only 3 weeks of operation of the agreement, 106,602 workers had been employed, or slightly less than one-sixth of the total unemployed in industry (666,378 on November 30).

[1] Report of Alexander Kirk, chargé d'affaires ad interim at Rome, Dec. 28, 1934.

The application of the agreement has presented certain difficulties. Thus, in those industries requiring skilled labor it has not always been easy to obtain qualified workmen from the floating mass of unemployed, and in order to remedy the situation it was found necessary for the Fascist Party to establish vocational schools in certain industrial districts. Again, the opportunities for work offered as a result of the agreement in industrial centers are likely to promote an undue flow of labor from the country to the city. There is also the possibility not only that the increased costs which the employer must bear in the way of social insurance, overhead, etc., will react unfavorably on prices at a time when deflation is the concern of the Government, but also that an excess of zeal in the application of the 40-hour week by employers or workers may result in overproduction. Finally, it would appear that a mistake has been made in requiring the workers, whose wages have already been reduced by 16 percent as a result of the 40-hour week, to contribute 1 percent of their wages to the National Fund for Equalizing Family Incomes. Financial assistance for large families could have been made available by increasing the social insurance contributions that both employers and workmen are obliged to make.

The 40-hour agreement has been extended to other branches of production and activities. By December 22, 1934, work had been found for 11,325 agricultural workers seasonally unemployed, while 10,013 workers in commerce and 706 in banking were reemployed. Added to the 106,602 reemployed in industry, total reemployment reached 128,646, which means, when taking into consideration the members of families involved, that over 500,000 persons had regained a measure of economic stability as a result of the application of the 40-hour week.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Activities of United States Employment Service in December 1934

DESPITE the onset of adverse weather conditions, making travel difficult in large sections of the country, the United States Employment Service received applications for work from nearly three-quarters of a million persons in December and made 170,723 placements in gainful employment. During the month 233,713 persons registered with the Service for the first time, this being the smallest total of original registrations handled in any month of 1934. Re-registrations and renewals of applications by persons previously registered with the Service totaled 504,730.

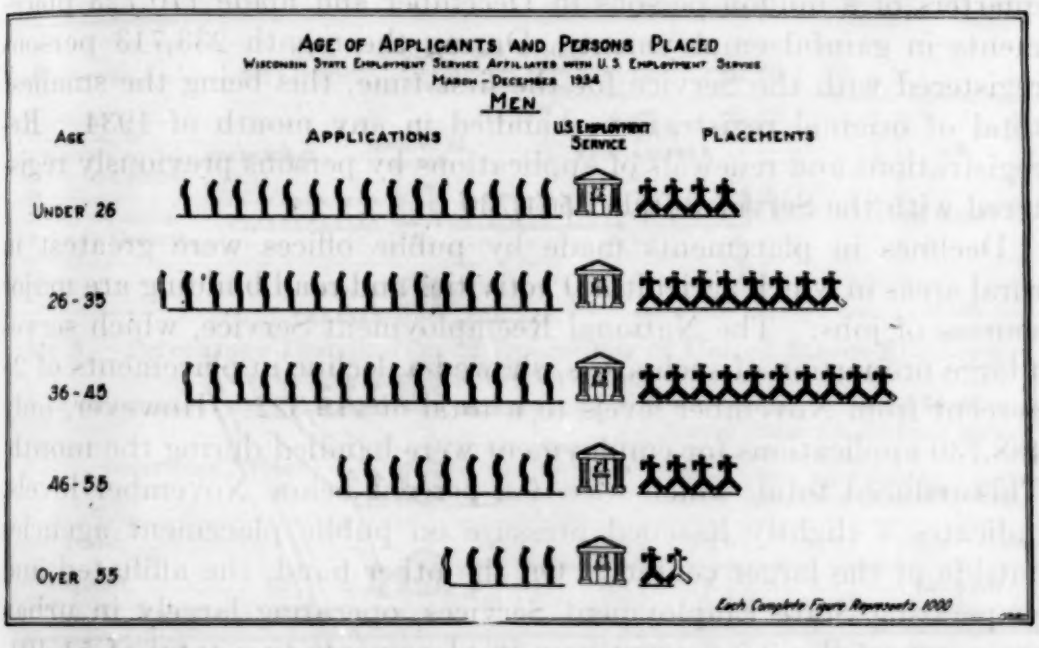
Declines in placements made by public offices were greatest in rural areas in which agricultural activities and road building are major sources of jobs. The National Reemployment Service, which serves a large proportion of such areas, showed a decline in placements of 25 percent from November levels to a total of 119,322. However, only 488,730 applications for employment were handled during the month. This reduced total, which was 10.6 percent below November levels, indicates a slightly lessened pressure on public placement agencies outside of the larger centers. On the other hand, the affiliated and cooperating State Employment Services, operating largely in urban areas, reported a 3.8 percent gain in placements to a total of 51,401. Total applications dropped to 249,713, a 23.8 percent decline.

The active file of persons seeking work through the Employment Service totaled 6,526,871 at the end of December. Of this number 447,252 were veterans. Nine months earlier, when C. W. A. activities were discontinued at the end of March, the active file contained over 8¼ million applications.

Employment opportunities in various age groups.—The relative disadvantage of the younger age groups (especially the men) in finding employment is illustrated by a study of registration and placement data recently completed by the Wisconsin State Employment Service affiliated with the United States Employment Service. In the 10-month period, March through December, 1934, the Wisconsin State Employment Service received 79,052 new applications for employment and made 39,119 placements, for which age data were

obtainable; 58,082 of the applications and 26,769 placements were those of men and 20,970 applications and 12,350 placements were those of women. Of the male applicants during this period, 25.58 percent were under 26 years of age, but only 14.95 percent of the male placements were in this age group. Among the women 57.98 percent of the applicants were under 26 years of age and 43.54 percent of the placements were made in this age group.

The average (median) age of applicants registering for the first time remained consistently below that of persons placed. Among male registrants the average age was 35.1 years. One-quarter of all male applicants were below the age of 25.8 years. By contrast, half of the men placed were above the age of 37.4 years and three-quarters of the total exceeded 29.7 years in age. For woman applicants the



average age was 24.2 years and one-quarter of them were below the age of 19.4 years. The average age of women placed was 28.7 years, but one-fourth of the women placed were less than 21 years old.

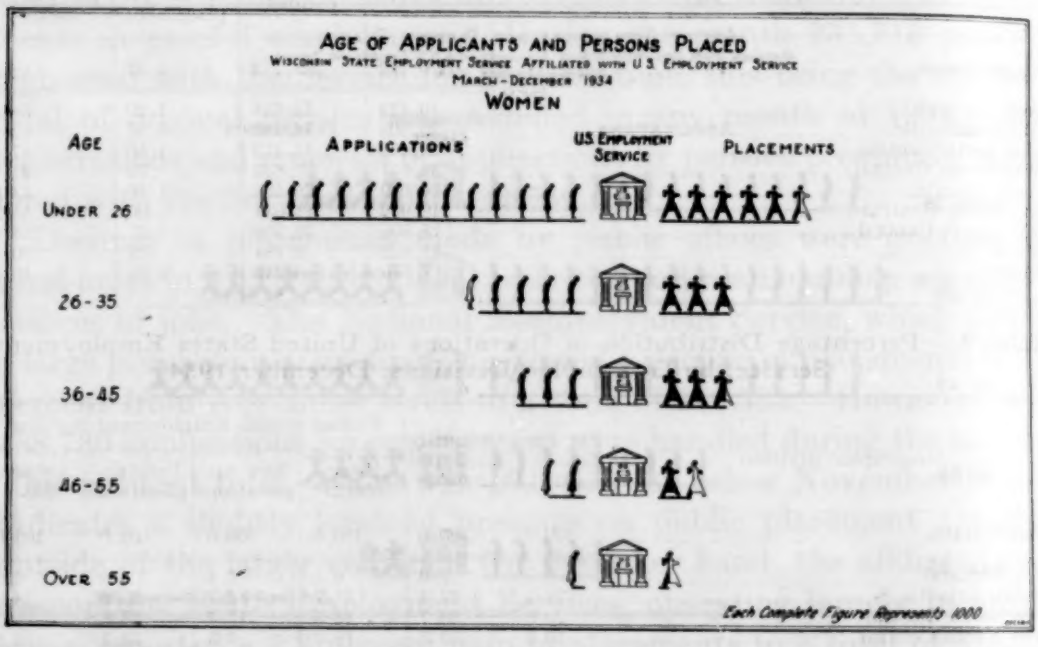
At the other end of the age range, 7.64 percent of the male applicants and 4.90 percent of the male placements were over 55 years of age. Among the women the numbers in this age class were negligible. Only 2.23 percent of new registrants and 2.64 percent of placements were women over 55 years of age.

Period of unemployment of new registrants in Wisconsin.—During the month of December, 22.9 percent of all new applicants registered by the State Employment and the National Reemployment Services in Wisconsin, not including the small number who did not report length of unemployment, stated that they had been continuously without work for 1 year or more since the termination of their last job. Among the men 23.4 percent of new applicants fell in this

group. Among the women the proportion was slightly smaller—21.7 percent.

More than a fifth (22.9 percent) of all the new woman applicants in December reported no previous employment while only a small group (6.5 percent) of the male applicants had never worked. Contrasted to this record, 8.1 percent of Wisconsin December applicants were gainfully employed when they registered.

Variation in placement opportunities, by geographic areas.—Operating records for December again revealed extensive variations in employment opportunities in various sections of the country. Despite an increase in placements in Pennsylvania over the previous month's total, the greatest pressure on public placing facilities was again felt in the Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsyl-



vania during December. In this geographic area, 252 new applicants registered for employment for every 100 persons placed, and at the end of the month the active file contained the applications of 62.2 persons for every placement made. The active file of persons seeking work through the employment service in these States represented 28.9 percent of the total active file for the country. The 1930 population of this group was only 21.4 percent of the United States total. In these States the active file represented 7.2 percent of the total population, as compared to a general average of 5.3 percent for the country as a whole.

The Mountain States group also showed a high percentage of the total population seeking employment but reported a better than average current rate of placements. Placements exceeded new applications during the month, only 79 applications being received for each 100 placements made. Likewise the rate of 20.4 active

registrations per placement was the lowest reported for any geographic group in the country.

The East South Central area, embracing Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee, also showed a high rate of active file registrations per current placements. Here there were 51.2 registrations per placement. The December level of placements in the region was relatively low. The 10,989 placements reported represented a drop of 28.6 percent from November levels and constituted only 6.4 percent of the country's total. In 1930 these 4 States contained 8.1 percent of the country's total population.

Table 1.—Geographic Analysis of Placement Ratios, United States Employment Service, December 1934

Geographic division	Placements	New applications	New applications per placement	Active file per placement
United States	170,723	233,713	1.37	38.2
New England	10,422	12,518	1.20	38.5
Middle Atlantic	30,303	76,343	2.52	62.2
East North Central	26,409	41,212	1.56	37.8
West North Central	31,011	21,635	.70	21.2
South Atlantic	24,089	26,593	1.10	33.6
East South Central	10,989	11,034	1.00	51.2
West South Central	18,308	26,959	1.47	36.8
Mountain	11,622	9,184	.79	20.4
Pacific	7,570	8,235	1.09	40.0

Table 2.—Percentage Distribution of Operations of United States Employment Service, by Geographic Divisions, December 1934

Geographic division	Population in 1930	Gainfully employed in 1930	United States Employment Service			
			Placements	New applications	Total applications	Active file
United States	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
New England	6.7	7.0	6.1	5.4	4.6	6.2
Middle Atlantic	21.4	22.4	17.7	32.7	25.0	28.9
East North Central	20.6	20.7	15.5	17.7	17.6	15.3
West North Central	10.8	10.3	18.2	9.3	13.1	10.1
South Atlantic	12.9	12.4	14.1	11.4	10.3	12.4
East South Central	8.1	7.7	6.4	4.7	5.8	8.6
West South Central	9.9	9.3	10.7	11.5	12.9	10.3
Mountain	3.0	2.9	6.8	3.9	6.8	3.6
Pacific	6.7	7.3	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.6

Table 3.—Percent of Population of Principal Geographic Divisions Registered With Offices of United States Employment Service, Dec. 31, 1934

Geographic division	Population in 1930	Gainfully employed in 1930	Registrations in active file of U. S. Employment Service, Dec. 31, 1934		
			Number	Percent of population	Percent of gainfully employed
United States	122,775,046	48,829,920	6,526,871	5.3	13.4
New England	8,166,341	3,431,167	401,646	4.9	11.7
Middle Atlantic	26,260,750	10,957,546	1,883,418	7.2	17.2
East North Central	25,297,185	10,108,321	999,424	4.0	9.9
West North Central	13,296,915	5,052,837	656,399	4.9	13.0
South Atlantic	15,793,589	6,055,304	810,292	5.1	13.4
East South Central	9,887,214	3,736,681	562,181	5.7	15.0
West South Central	12,176,830	4,518,232	673,334	5.5	14.9
Mountain	3,701,789	1,394,813	237,607	6.4	17.0
Pacific	8,194,433	3,575,019	302,570	3.7	8.5

Table 4.—Placements Made by Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, November and December 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	November	December
United States	[1] 208,665	170,723	−18.2	[1] 1.40	1.37	[1] 31.6	38.2
Alabama	3,355	2,145	−36.1	2.79	2.75	33.0	46.7
Arizona	1,508	1,399	−7.2	1.19	1.46	14.2	15.9
Arkansas	3,113	2,865	−8.0	3.55	2.96	29.4	39.3
California	3,704	3,046	−17.8	.93	1.36	14.5	18.3
Colorado	2,452	1,843	−24.8	1.26	1.28	24.7	32.7
Connecticut	2,804	2,185	−22.1	1.91	1.47	19.8	26.4
Delaware	1,105	1,016	−8.1	.78	.52	11.7	12.4
Florida	5,519	5,394	−2.3	.91	.74	16.7	16.0
Georgia	4,129	3,052	−26.1	1.77	1.74	51.1	70.6
Idaho	1,675	1,072	−36.0	.83	.90	16.6	26.5
Illinois	10,867	8,954	−17.6	1.62	1.37	18.6	21.4
Indiana	3,577	3,357	−6.2	1.42	1.32	46.4	47.6
Iowa	4,141	3,769	−9.0	.66	.56	14.5	15.9
Kansas	4,503	3,908	−13.2	.79	.53	29.8	34.5
Kentucky	2,626	2,785	+6.1	.99	.65	84.1	77.0
Louisiana	2,306	1,844	−20.0	.93	.90	61.8	76.3
Maine	1,670	750	−55.1	1.30	1.71	10.4	24.4
Maryland	2,447	1,654	−32.4	1.44	3.01	31.2	47.1
Massachusetts	4,660	3,620	−22.3	1.72	1.58	55.6	67.9
Michigan	2,834	2,736	−3.5	2.08	1.73	118.0	123.0
Minnesota	11,543	9,347	−19.0	.62	.56	8.2	8.7
Mississippi	6,504	3,965	−39.0	.33	.38	9.3	17.3
Missouri	9,740	6,115	−37.2	1.28	1.40	22.9	35.0
Montana	4,013	3,095	−22.9	.28	.27	10.5	12.5
Nebraska	6,510	3,524	−45.9	.45	.48	8.4	13.4
Nevada	788	489	−37.9	.77	.68	6.8	10.4
New Hampshire	2,621	2,036	−22.3	.55	.40	7.2	9.5
New Jersey	4,140	3,569	−13.8	3.01	2.88	25.2	33.2
New Mexico	1,859	1,261	−32.0	.66	.92	20.6	29.2
New York	[1] 12,062	9,553	−21.0	2.43	2.71	[1] 61.6	78.0
North Carolina	5,762	3,713	−35.6	1.02	1.04	14.1	20.9
North Dakota	2,926	2,287	−21.8	.52	.34	9.5	11.1
Ohio	8,780	7,721	−12.1	2.40	2.04	28.9	31.7
Oklahoma	3,181	5,123	+61.0	1.23	1.42	77.5	49.8
Oregon	2,912	2,098	−28.0	.62	.88	29.6	41.5
Pennsylvania	13,735	17,201	+25.2	[1] 3.40	2.34	[1] 75.3	59.4
Rhode Island	850	896	+5.4	1.58	1.08	60.4	53.9
South Carolina	4,548	3,251	−28.5	.75	.58	30.4	41.4
South Dakota	2,836	2,061	−27.3	.55	.57	32.9	45.3
Tennessee	2,898	2,094	−27.7	.76	.87	63.7	85.5
Texas	9,291	8,476	−8.8	1.08	1.13	19.8	19.5
Utah	3,295	1,850	−43.9	.39	.45	7.2	18.5
Vermont	893	935	+4.7	.96	.57	16.3	13.1
Virginia	4,464	3,401	−23.8	.71	.76	19.0	25.1
Washington	3,465	2,426	−30.0	.98	.93	44.4	65.8
West Virginia	2,806	1,476	−47.4	.65	.81	30.8	55.8
Wisconsin	4,788	3,641	−24.0	1.17	1.09	15.3	18.4
Wyoming	1,006	613	−39.1	.74	1.04	10.6	19.8
District of Columbia	1,454	1,132	−22.1	1.97	1.96	24.9	33.3

[1] Revised figures.

Table 5.—Registrations With Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, November and December 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change
United States	292,021	233,713	−20.0	[2] 874,513	738,443	−15.6	[2] 6,603,970	6,526,871	−1.2
Alabama	9,363	5,901	−37.0	29,905	15,409	−48.5	110,860	100,194	−9.6
Arizona	1,802	2,042	+13.3	3,413	3,549	+4.0	21,406	22,213	+3.8
Arkansas	11,064	8,482	−23.3	39,598	28,241	−28.7	91,596	112,453	+22.8
California	3,439	4,141	+20.4	12,122	14,440	+19.1	53,534	55,759	+4.2
Colorado	3,098	2,366	−23.6	8,567	9,220	+7.6	60,669	60,194	−.8
Connecticut	5,360	3,219	−39.9	10,010	6,843	−31.6	55,482	57,628	+3.9
Delaware	861	530	−38.4	1,931	1,816	−6.0	12,883	12,574	−2.4
Florida	5,024	4,010	−20.2	12,619	9,559	−24.2	92,118	86,446	−6.2
Georgia	7,312	5,300	−27.5	20,577	11,485	−44.2	210,854	215,500	+2.2
Idaho	1,398	965	−31.0	5,110	4,502	−11.9	27,855	28,418	+2.0
Illinois	17,558	12,310	−29.9	45,140	41,503	−8.1	202,392	191,442	−5.4
Indiana	5,094	4,443	−12.8	12,914	16,001	+23.9	165,945	159,646	−3.8
Iowa	2,733	2,129	−22.1	14,385	13,157	−8.5	60,039	59,989	−.1
Kansas	3,572	2,088	−41.5	17,177	11,708	−31.8	134,130	134,966	+.6
Kentucky	2,608	1,824	−30.1	7,603	6,440	−15.3	220,879	214,312	−3.0
Louisiana	2,148	1,657	−22.9	4,872	4,352	−10.7	142,440	140,777	−1.2
Maine	2,167	1,282	−40.8	9,831	6,910	−29.7	17,320	18,291	+5.6
Maryland	3,530	4,980	+41.1	10,321	12,250	+18.7	76,372	77,967	+2.1
Massachusetts	8,026	5,703	−28.9	49,645	12,631	−74.6	259,228	245,753	−5.2
Michigan	5,899	4,720	−20.0	14,088	11,165	−20.7	334,397	336,439	+.6
Minnesota	7,186	5,243	−27.0	31,038	26,173	−15.7	94,776	81,539	−14.0
Mississippi	2,122	1,496	−29.5	11,584	8,914	−23.0	60,218	68,615	+13.9
Missouri	12,442	8,552	−31.3	32,131	25,346	−21.1	222,996	213,879	−4.1
Montana	1,127	847	−24.8	6,571	4,748	−27.7	41,969	38,641	−7.9
Nebraska	2,927	1,683	−42.5	11,230	10,226	−8.9	54,391	47,197	−13.2
Nevada	604	334	−44.7	1,702	1,074	−36.9	5,383	5,065	−5.9
New Hampshire	1,450	812	−44.0	5,688	3,635	−36.1	18,769	19,378	+3.2
New Jersey	12,441	10,277	−17.4	29,032	25,406	−12.5	104,432	118,529	+13.5
New Mexico	1,224	1,163	−5.0	6,770	6,580	−2.8	38,215	36,783	−3.7
New York	29,355	25,847	−12.0	[2] 77,938	69,561	−10.7	[2] 742,677	743,339	+.1
North Carolina	5,894	3,879	−34.2	16,688	11,633	−30.3	81,129	77,677	−4.3
North Dakota	1,523	775	−49.1	8,392	5,882	−29.9	27,837	25,445	−8.6
Ohio	21,034	15,755	−25.1	55,219	43,706	−20.8	253,721	244,804	−3.5
Oklahoma	3,914	7,271	+85.8	17,805	22,079	+24.0	246,510	255,163	+3.5
Oregon	1,817	1,837	+1.1	6,168	4,444	−28.0	86,251	87,095	+1.0
Pennsylvania	46,638	40,219	−13.8	80,703	89,988	+11.5	1,034,489	1,021,550	−1.3
Rhode Island	1,345	970	−27.9	2,085	1,871	−10.3	51,335	48,308	−5.9
South Carolina	3,417	1,886	−44.8	9,950	6,135	−38.3	138,355	134,677	−2.7
South Dakota	1,548	1,165	−24.7	5,834	4,412	−24.4	93,222	93,384	+.2
Tennessee	2,198	1,813	−17.5	13,378	12,106	−9.5	184,633	179,060	−3.0
Texas	9,989	9,549	−4.4	38,843	40,244	+3.6	183,540	164,941	−10.1
Utah	1,297	829	−36.1	10,708	17,601	+64.4	23,831	34,178	+43.4
Vermont	858	532	−38.0	2,285	1,862	−18.5	14,514	12,288	−15.3
Virginia	3,182	2,598	−18.4	13,888	12,070	−13.1	84,618	85,469	+1.0
Washington	3,395	2,257	−33.5	10,289	9,329	−9.3	[2] 159,045	159,716	+.4
West Virginia	1,819	1,192	−34.5	8,895	7,646	−14.0	86,468	82,298	−4.8
Wisconsin	5,612	3,984	−29.0	21,285	17,655	−17.1	73,477	67,093	−8.7
Wyoming	748	638	−14.7	3,525	3,155	−10.5	10,633	12,115	+13.9
Dist. of Columbia	2,859	2,218	−22.4	5,061	3,781	−25.3	36,137	37,684	+4.3

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.

Table 6.—Veteran Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, November and December 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	November	December	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change
United States	[1] 28,590	23,612	−17.4	[1] 0.62	0.61	[1] 15.8	18.9	[1] 17,782	14,452	−18.7	[1] 451,744	447,252	−1.0
Alabama	453	325	−28.3	.98	1.01	15.0	19.1	445	327	−26.5	6,809	6,202	−8.9
Arizona	249	196	−21.3	.73	8.52	8.0	11.2	181	167	−7.7	1,980	2,193	+10.8
Arkansas	353	296	−16.1	1.41	1.40	18.2	26.2	497	413	−16.9	6,418	7,759	+20.9
California	663	641	−3.3	.55	.51	8.5	9.6	362	327	−9.7	5,668	6,135	+8.2
Colorado	377	326	−13.5	.58	.51	20.0	23.3	220	167	−24.1	7,527	7,594	+.9
Connecticut	232	190	−18.1	1.22	.99	20.2	25.6	282	189	−33.0	4,696	4,868	+3.7
Delaware	71	79	+11.3	.31	.13	11.4	10.0	22	10	−54.5	809	789	−2.5
Florida	440	440	0.0	.44	.48	18.2	16.6	193	212	+9.8	8,007	7,297	−8.9
Georgia	521	416	−20.2	.71	.63	21.1	27.3	368	264	−28.3	11,015	11,346	+3.0
Idaho	260	112	−56.9	.41	.89	7.5	18.4	106	100	−5.7	1,957	2,056	+5.1
Illinois	1,128	876	−22.3	1.29	1.16	17.7	22.3	1,457	1,016	−30.3	19,938	19,516	−2.1
Indiana	532	431	−19.0	.54	.58	25.2	29.5	288	251	−12.8	13,426	12,726	−5.2
Iowa	790	647	−18.1	.18	2.13	6.7	8.8	144	138	−4.2	5,293	5,718	+8.0
Kansas	892	740	−17.0	.23	.26	10.2	12.3	209	189	−9.6	9,140	9,083	−9.6
Kentucky	733	585	−20.2	.26	.23	21.0	25.6	194	137	−29.4	15,387	14,994	−2.6
Louisiana	315	293	−7.0	.48	.45	32.3	35.2	150	132	−12.0	10,177	10,320	+1.4
Maine	172	85	−50.6	.71	1.19	8.7	21.1	122	101	−17.2	1,504	1,793	+19.2
Maryland	368	289	−21.5	.50	.62	8.2	11.1	183	179	−2.2	3,011	3,219	+6.9
Massachusetts	800	584	−27.0	.72	.73	21.9	27.4	572	427	−25.3	17,482	15,996	−8.5
Michigan	323	330	+2.2	1.39	1.50	32.4	33.2	450	494	+9.8	10,479	10,962	+4.6
Minnesota	1,288	1,226	−4.8	.57	.26	6.7	6.3	732	318	−56.6	8,572	7,764	−9.4
Mississippi	362	337	−6.9	.34	.23	15.3	18.2	124	78	−37.1	5,540	6,136	+10.8
Missouri	1,674	973	−41.9	.43	.56	8.5	14.0	714	549	−23.1	14,206	13,591	−4.3
Montana	525	379	−27.8	.12	.15	5.3	6.7	65	56	−13.8	[1] 2,766	2,539	−8.2
Nebraska	867	467	−46.1	.18	.23	3.9	7.1	155	109	−29.7	3,342	3,304	−1.1
Nevada	168	104	−38.1	.58	.40	2.5	3.1	98	42	−57.1	417	324	−22.3
New Hampshire	204	242	+18.6	.34	.25	7.3	6.0	70	60	−14.3	1,487	1,446	−2.8
New Jersey	415	330	−20.5	1.98	2.39	22.8	33.6	820	789	−3.8	9,481	11,088	+16.9
New Mexico	586	339	−42.2	.17	.24	4.8	7.9	97	82	−15.5	2,813	2,672	−5.0
New York	[1] 1,280	981	−23.4	[1] 1.24	1.34	[1] 47.2	60.9	[1] 1,591	1,316	−17.3	[1] 60,391	59,727	−1.1
North Carolina	717	572	−20.2	.37	.31	6.9	8.9	268	180	−32.8	4,937	5,071	+2.7
North Dakota	240	190	−20.8	.28	.21	5.6	6.9	67	40	−40.3	1,352	1,306	−3.4
Ohio	1,648	1,145	−30.5	.69	.69	12.7	18.1	1,145	788	−31.2	21,006	20,707	−1.4
Oklahoma	533	876	+64.4	.57	.56	34.8	21.2	304	491	+61.5	18,543	18,533	−.1
Oregon	559	392	−29.9	.27	.42	12.3	17.4	149	163	+9.4	6,862	6,834	−.4
Pennsylvania	[2] 1,611	[2] 2,112	+31.0	[1] 1.61	1.11	[1] 30.1	21.8	2,596	2,336	−10.0	48,503	45,939	−5.3
Rhode Island	123	165	+34.1	.61	.36	18.0	11.9	75	59	−21.3	2,220	1,963	−11.6
South Carolina	422	333	−21.1	.41	.29	16.7	20.4	171	95	−44.4	7,045	6,780	−3.8
South Dakota	419	288	−31.3	.21	.29	15.9	23.8	89	84	−5.6	6,681	6,850	+2.5
Tennessee	496	368	−25.8	.36	.32	25.0	31.5	180	119	−33.9	12,412	11,605	−6.5
Texas	1,759	1,744	−.9	.35	.32	9.3	8.8	615	552	−10.2	16,293	15,361	−5.7
Utah	438	275	−37.2	.17	.17	4.7	10.3	75	46	−38.7	2,063	2,837	+37.5
Vermont	66	107	+62.1	.55	.21	10.7	5.8	36	22	−38.9	703	619	−11.9
Virginia	516	428	−17.1	.33	.35	9.9	12.3	172	149	−13.4	5,130	5,284	+3.0
Washington	614	485	−21.0	.34	.29	20.4	25.5	210	143	−31.9	[1] 11,994	12,352	+3.0
West Virginia	425	249	−41.4	.36	.37	13.6	23.2	153	92	−39.9	5,778	5,771	−.1
Wisconsin	601	397	−33.9	.48	.65	11.4	16.0	291	259	−11.0	6,881	6,361	−7.6
Wyoming	203	117	−42.4	.28	.44	4.9	9.9	57	52	−8.8	992	1,164	+17.3
Dist. of Columbia	159	110	−30.8	1.37	1.30	16.4	25.1	218	143	−34.4	2,611	2,758	+5.6

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Estimated S. E. S.; no separate figures for nonrelief placements submitted.

Table 7.—Placements Made by Offices of State Employment Services, November and December 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	November	December
All States	49,506	51,401	+3.8	[1] 2.67	1.99	44.0	41.3
Arizona	387	568	+46.8	2.77	1.82	14.9	10.7
Colorado	418	505	+20.8	3.21	1.82	85.2	70.7
Connecticut	1,957	1,466	−25.1	2.01	1.63	17.0	23.6
Illinois	5,782	5,801	+.3	2.39	1.53	15.3	13.7
Indiana	1,929	2,258	+17.1	1.90	1.29	34.6	29.1
Iowa	1,769	1,251	−29.3	.92	.82	10.9	15.3
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,059	724	−31.6	.66	.73	23.1	34.6
Louisiana	2,306	1,844	−20.0	.93	.90	61.8	76.3
Massachusetts	2,292	2,106	−8.1	2.24	1.52	47.4	45.3
Michigan	1,635	1,664	+1.8	2.58	2.16	155.2	153.7
Minnesota	3,382	3,578	+5.8	1.11	.68	10.7	7.1
Missouri	1,848	1,581	−14.4	3.34	3.03	20.9	24.5
Nevada	302	173	−42.7	1.26	1.14	9.5	14.7
New Hampshire	308	457	+48.4	1.97	.82	26.5	17.9
New Jersey	2,866	2,526	−11.9	2.84	2.44	22.9	28.2
New Mexico	155	146	−5.8	.71	.98	41.7	54.9
New York	[1] 7,459	6,327	−15.2	2.74	3.15	[1] 64.0	76.8
Ohio	4,708	4,849	+3.0	3.32	2.21	28.9	24.6
Oklahoma	1,014	1,556	+53.5	.86	.50	7.0	4.9
Pennsylvania	4,392	9,174	+108.9	[1] 7.67	3.02	[1] 129.3	60.1
Virginia	549	368	−33.0	.81	.63	19.8	25.3
West Virginia	758	309	−59.2	.46	.84	21.0	46.8
Wisconsin	2,231	2,170	−2.7	1.71	1.22	11.7	9.7

[1] Revised figures.

Table 8.—Registrations with Offices of State Employment Services, November and December 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change
All States	132,071	102,540	−22.4	327,558	249,713	−23.8	[2] 2,177,349	2,121,224	−2.6
Arizona	1,073	1,034	−3.6	1,329	1,304	−1.9	5,760	6,095	+5.8
Colorado	1,341	920	−31.4	2,484	2,143	−13.7	35,604	35,723	+.3
Connecticut	3,937	2,395	−39.2	7,477	5,112	−31.6	33,262	34,557	+3.9
Illinois	13,819	8,870	−35.8	28,405	21,588	−24.0	88,303	79,576	−9.9
Indiana	3,674	2,915	−20.7	7,546	9,090	+20.5	66,656	65,777	−1.3
Iowa	1,629	1,025	−37.1	6,967	4,923	−29.3	19,362	19,138	−1.2
Kansas (not affiliated)	700	528	−24.6	3,370	1,761	−47.7	24,456	25,062	+2.5
Louisiana	2,148	1,657	−22.9	4,872	4,352	−10.7	142,440	140,777	−1.2
Massachusetts	5,143	3,196	−37.9	42,419	5,951	−86.0	108,579	95,381	−12.2
Michigan	4,218	3,587	−15.0	6,909	6,339	−8.3	253,763	255,729	+.8
Minnesota	3,747	2,440	−34.9	9,361	8,214	−12.3	36,100	25,435	−29.5
Missouri	6,176	4,792	−22.4	15,864	13,726	−13.5	38,621	38,747	+.3
Nevada	381	197	−48.3	846	394	−53.4	2,872	2,545	−11.4
New Hampshire	607	376	−38.1	2,418	1,068	−55.8	8,157	8,159	+0.0
New Jersey	8,136	6,153	−24.4	16,780	14,403	−14.2	65,531	71,301	+8.8
New Mexico	110	143	+30.0	583	1,678	+187.8	6,470	8,012	+23.8
New York	20,404	19,930	−2.3	62,398	55,053	−11.8	[2] 477,656	486,154	+1.8
Ohio	15,640	10,722	−31.4	37,958	27,942	−26.4	135,998	119,141	−12.4
Oklahoma	872	785	−10.0	3,396	3,336	−1.8	7,122	7,547	+6.0
Pennsylvania	33,696	27,726	−17.7	52,284	50,108	−4.2	567,714	550,902	−3.0
Virginia	446	233	−47.8	969	666	−31.3	10,848	9,307	−14.2
West Virginia	351	261	−25.6	1,211	1,016	−16.1	15,926	14,492	−9.0
Wisconsin	3,823	2,655	−30.6	11,712	9,546	−18.5	26,149	21,667	−17.1

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.

Table 9.—Veteran Activities of Offices of State Employment Services, November and December 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	November	December	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change
All States	[1] 5,955	5,759	−3.3	[1] 1.38	1.15	[1] 25.1	24.9	8,244	6,611	−19.8	149,516	143,252	−4.2
Arizona	52	74	+42.3	2.29	1.36	15.5	12.5	119	101	−15.1	806	928	+15.1
Colorado	75	108	+44.0	1.39	.66	71.2	49.9	104	71	−31.7	5,337	5,385	+.9
Connecticut	139	98	−29.5	1.60	1.39	21.3	31.3	222	136	−38.7	2,966	3,065	+3.3
Illinois	491	514	+4.7	2.47	1.59	18.4	16.5	1,214	815	−32.9	9,024	8,458	−6.3
Indiana	296	318	+7.4	.60	.47	18.0	15.2	179	148	−17.3	5,339	4,821	−9.7
Iowa	353	215	−39.1	.21	.23	5.6	9.8	73	50	−31.5	1,984	2,106	+6.1
Kansas (not affiliated)	205	135	−34.1	.21	.36	10.4	16.2	44	49	+11.4	2,128	2,189	+2.9
Louisiana	315	293	−7.0	.48	.45	32.3	35.2	150	132	−12.0	10,177	10,320	+1.4
Massachusetts	492	324	−34.1	.72	.65	16.6	20.5	354	211	−40.4	8,175	6,646	−18.7
Michigan	145	141	−2.8	2.44	2.60	26.7	29.8	354	367	+3.7	3,875	4,201	+8.4
Minnesota	447	642	+43.6	.53	.28	8.1	4.3	236	180	−23.7	3,641	2,759	−24.2
Missouri	280	139	−50.4	1.18	2.16	15.9	30.2	330	300	−9.1	4,451	4,203	−5.6
Nevada	94	48	−48.9	.88	.56	2.5	3.0	83	27	−67.5	235	142	−39.6
New Hampshire	42	93	+121.4	.55	.37	13.9	6.6	23	34	+47.8	582	616	+5.8
New Jersey	190	187	−1.6	2.67	2.56	27.8	32.4	508	478	−5.9	5,286	6,053	+14.5
New Mexico	34	19	−44.1	.26	.53	16.6	30.9	9	10	+11.1	566	588	+3.9
New York	721	501	−30.5	1.44	2.04	53.7	78.6	1,035	1,023	−1.2	38,742	39,386	+1.7
Ohio	498	476	−4.4	1.62	1.01	24.6	22.8	809	481	−40.5	12,235	10,862	−11.2
Oklahoma	212	204	−3.8	.38	.29	6.4	6.3	81	59	−27.2	1,358	1,287	−5.2
Pennsylvania	[2] 479	[2] 997	+107.9	[1] 4.32	1.73	[1] 59.1	25.5	2,070	1,727	−16.6	28,291	25,360	−10.4
Virginia	36	7	−80.6	.36	2.00	23.8	116.3	13	14	+7.7	856	814	−4.9
West Virginia	96	29	−69.8	.38	.72	8.7	29.3	36	21	−41.7	831	851	+2.4
Wisconsin	263	197	−25.1	.75	.90	10.0	11.2	198	177	−10.6	2,631	2,212	−15.9

[1] Revised figures.
[2] Estimated; no separate figures for nonrelief placements submitted.

Table 10.—Placements Made by Offices of National Reemployment Service, November and December 1934

State	Placements			New applications per placement		Active file per placement	
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	November	December
All States	[1] 159,159	119,322	−25.0	1.00	1.10	27.8	36.9
Alabama	3,355	2,145	−36.1	2.79	2.75	33.0	46.7
Arizona	1,121	831	−25.9	.65	1.21	14.0	19.4
Arkansas	3,113	2,865	−8.0	3.55	2.96	29.4	39.3
California	3,704	3,046	−17.8	.93	1.36	14.5	18.3
Colorado	2,034	1,338	−34.2	.86	1.08	12.3	18.3
Connecticut	847	719	−15.1	1.68	1.15	26.2	32.1
Delaware	1,105	1,016	−8.1	.78	.52	11.7	12.4
Florida	5,519	5,394	−2.3	.91	.74	16.7	16.0
Georgia	4,129	3,052	−26.1	1.77	1.74	51.1	70.6
Idaho	1,675	1,072	−36.0	.83	.90	16.6	26.5
Illinois	5,085	3,153	−38.0	.74	1.09	22.4	35.5
Indiana	1,648	1,099	−33.3	.86	1.39	60.2	85.4
Iowa	2,372	2,518	+6.2	.47	.44	17.1	16.2
Kansas	3,444	3,184	−7.5	.83	.49	31.8	34.5
Kentucky	2,626	2,785	+6.1	.99	.65	84.1	77.0
Maine	1,670	750	−55.1	1.30	1.71	10.4	24.4
Maryland	2,447	1,654	−32.4	1.44	3.01	31.2	47.1
Massachusetts	2,368	1,514	−36.1	1.22	1.66	63.6	99.3
Michigan	1,199	1,072	−10.6	1.40	1.06	67.3	75.3
Minnesota	8,161	5,769	−29.3	.42	.49	7.2	9.7
Mississippi	6,504	3,965	−39.0	.33	.38	9.3	17.3
Missouri	7,892	4,534	−42.5	.79	.83	23.4	38.6
Montana	4,013	3,095	−22.9	.28	.27	10.5	12.5
Nebraska	6,510	3,524	−45.9	.45	.48	8.4	13.4
Nevada	486	316	−35.0	.46	.43	5.2	8.0
New Hampshire	2,313	1,579	−31.7	.36	.28	4.6	7.1
New Jersey	1,274	1,043	−18.1	3.38	3.95	30.5	45.3
New Mexico	1,704	1,115	−34.6	.65	.91	18.6	25.8
New York	[1] 4,603	3,206	−30.3	1.94	1.85	[1] 57.6	80.2
North Carolina	5,762	3,713	−35.6	1.02	1.04	14.1	20.9
North Dakota	2,926	2,287	−21.8	.52	.34	9.5	11.1
Ohio	4,072	2,872	−29.5	1.32	1.75	28.9	43.8
Oklahoma	2,167	3,567	+64.6	1.40	1.82	110.5	69.4
Oregon	2,912	2,098	−28.0	.62	.88	29.6	41.5
Pennsylvania	9,343	8,027	−14.1	1.39	1.56	50.0	58.6
Rhode Island	850	896	+5.4	1.58	1.08	60.4	53.9
South Carolina	4,548	3,251	−28.5	.75	.58	30.4	41.4
South Dakota	2,836	2,061	−27.3	.55	.57	32.9	45.3
Tennessee	2,898	2,094	−27.7	.76	.87	63.7	85.5
Texas	9,291	8,476	−8.8	1.08	1.13	19.8	19.5
Utah	3,295	1,850	−43.9	.39	.45	7.2	18.5
Vermont	893	935	+4.7	.96	.57	16.3	13.1
Virginia	3,915	3,033	−22.5	.70	.78	18.8	25.1
Washington	3,465	2,426	−30.0	.98	.93	44.4	65.8
West Virginia	2,048	1,167	−43.0	.72	.80	34.4	58.1
Wisconsin	2,557	1,471	−42.5	.70	.90	18.5	30.9
Wyoming	1,006	613	−39.1	.74	1.04	10.6	19.8
District of Columbia	1,454	1,132	−22.1	1.97	1.96	24.9	33.3

[1] Revised figures.

Table 11.—Registrations With Offices of National Reemployment Service, November and December 1934

State	New applications			Total applications [1]			Active file		
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change
All States	159,950	131,173	−18.0	[2] 546,955	488,730	−10.6	[2] 4,426,621	4,405,647	−0.5
Alabama	9,363	5,901	−37.0	29,905	15,409	−48.5	110,860	100,194	−9.6
Arizona	729	1,008	+38.3	2,084	2,245	+7.7	15,646	16,118	+3.0
Arkansas	11,064	8,482	−23.3	39,598	28,241	−28.7	91,596	112,453	+22.8
California	3,439	4,141	+20.4	12,122	14,440	+19.1	53,534	55,759	+4.2
Colorado	1,757	1,446	−17.7	6,083	7,077	+16.3	25,065	24,471	−2.4
Connecticut	1,423	824	−42.1	2,533	1,731	−31.7	22,220	23,071	+3.8
Delaware	861	530	−38.4	1,931	1,816	−6.0	12,883	12,574	−2.4
Florida	5,024	4,010	−20.2	12,619	9,559	−24.2	92,118	86,446	−6.2
Georgia	7,312	5,300	−27.5	20,577	11,485	−44.2	210,854	215,500	+2.2
Idaho	1,398	965	−31.0	5,110	4,502	−11.9	27,855	28,418	+2.0
Illinois	3,739	3,440	−8.0	16,735	19,915	+19.0	114,089	111,866	−1.9
Indiana	1,420	1,528	+7.6	5,368	6,911	+28.7	99,289	93,869	−5.5
Iowa	1,104	1,104	0.0	7,418	8,234	+11.0	40,677	40,851	+.4
Kansas	2,872	1,560	−45.7	13,807	9,947	−28.0	109,674	109,904	+.2
Kentucky	2,608	1,824	−30.1	7,603	6,440	−15.3	220,879	214,312	−3.0
Maine	2,167	1,282	−40.8	9,831	6,910	−29.7	17,320	18,291	+5.6
Maryland	3,530	4,980	+41.1	10,321	12,250	+18.7	76,372	77,967	+2.1
Massachusetts	2,883	2,507	−13.0	7,226	6,680	−7.6	150,649	150,372	−.2
Michigan	1,681	1,133	−32.6	7,179	4,826	−32.8	80,634	80,710	+.1
Minnesota	3,439	2,803	−18.5	21,677	17,959	−17.2	58,676	56,104	−4.4
Mississippi	2,122	1,496	−29.5	11,584	8,914	−23.0	60,218	68,615	+13.9
Missouri	6,266	3,760	−40.0	16,267	11,620	−28.6	184,375	175,132	−5.0
Montana	1,127	847	−24.8	6,571	4,748	−27.7	41,969	38,641	−7.9
Nebraska	2,927	1,683	−42.5	11,230	10,226	−8.9	54,391	47,197	−13.2
Nevada	223	137	−38.6	856	680	−20.6	2,511	2,520	+.4
New Hampshire	843	436	−48.3	3,270	2,567	−21.5	10,612	11,219	+5.7
New Jersey	4,305	4,124	−4.2	12,252	11,003	−10.2	38,901	47,228	+21.4
New Mexico	1,114	1,020	−8.4	6,187	4,902	−20.8	31,745	28,771	−9.4
New York	8,951	5,917	−33.9	[2] 15,540	14,508	−6.6	[2] 265,021	257,185	−3.0
North Carolina	5,894	3,879	−34.2	16,688	11,633	−30.3	81,129	77,677	−4.3
North Dakota	1,523	775	−49.1	8,392	5,882	−29.9	27,837	25,445	−8.6
Ohio	5,394	5,033	−6.7	17,261	15,764	−8.7	117,723	125,663	+6.7
Oklahoma	3,042	6,486	+113.2	14,409	18,743	+30.1	239,388	247,616	+3.4
Oregon	1,817	1,837	+1.1	6,168	4,444	−28.0	86,251	87,095	+1.0
Pennsylvania	12,942	12,493	−3.5	28,419	39,880	+40.3	466,775	470,648	+.8
Rhode Island	1,345	970	−27.9	2,085	1,871	−10.3	51,335	48,308	−5.9
South Carolina	3,417	1,886	−44.8	9,950	6,135	−38.3	138,355	134,677	−2.7
South Dakota	1,548	1,165	−24.7	5,834	4,412	−24.4	93,222	93,384	+.2
Tennessee	2,198	1,813	−17.5	13,378	12,106	−9.5	184,633	179,060	−3.0
Texas	9,989	9,549	−4.4	38,843	40,244	+3.6	183,540	164,941	−10.1
Utah	1,297	829	−36.1	10,708	17,601	+64.4	23,831	34,178	+43.4
Vermont	858	532	−38.0	2,285	1,862	−18.5	14,514	12,288	−15.3
Virginia	2,736	2,365	−13.6	12,919	11,404	−11.7	73,770	76,162	+3.2
Washington	3,395	2,257	−33.5	10,289	9,329	−9.3	[2] 159,045	159,716	+.4
West Virginia	1,468	931	−36.6	7,684	6,630	−13.7	70,542	67,806	−3.9
Wisconsin	1,789	1,329	−25.7	9,573	8,109	−15.3	47,328	45,426	−4.0
Wyoming	748	638	−14.7	3,525	3,155	−10.5	10,633	12,115	+13.9
Dist. of Columbia	2,859	2,218	−22.4	5,061	3,781	−25.3	36,137	37,684	+4.3

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Revised figures.

Table 12.—Veteran Activities of Offices of National Reemployment Service, November and December 1934

State	Veteran placements			Veteran new applications per placement		Veteran active file per placement		Veteran new applications			Veteran active file		
	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	November	December	November	December	Percent of change	November	December	Percent of change
All States	[1] 22,635	17,853	−21.1	0.42	0.44	13.4	17.0	[1] 9,538	7,841	−17.8	[1] 302,228	304,000	+0.6
Alabama	453	325	−28.3	.98	1.01	15.0	19.1	445	327	−26.5	6,809	6,202	−8.9
Arizona	197	122	−38.1	.31	.54	6.0	10.4	62	66	+6.5	1,174	1,265	+7.8
Arkansas	353	296	−16.1	1.41	1.40	18.2	26.2	497	413	−16.9	6,418	7,759	+20.9
California	663	641	−3.3	.55	.51	8.5	9.6	362	327	−9.7	5,668	6,135	+8.2
Colorado	302	218	−27.8	.38	.44	7.3	10.1	116	96	−17.2	2,190	2,209	+.9
Connecticut	93	92	−1.1	.65	.58	18.6	19.6	60	53	−11.7	1,730	1,803	+4.2
Delaware	71	79	+11.3	.31	.13	11.4	10.0	22	10	−54.5	809	789	−2.5
Florida	440	440	0.0	.44	.48	18.2	16.6	193	212	+9.8	8,007	7,297	−8.9
Georgia	521	416	−20.2	.71	.63	21.2	27.3	368	264	−28.3	11,015	11,346	+3.0
Idaho	260	112	−56.9	.41	.89	7.5	18.4	106	100	−5.7	1,957	2,056	+5.1
Illinois	637	362	−43.2	.38	.56	17.1	30.5	243	201	−17.3	10,914	11,058	+1.3
Indiana	236	113	−52.1	.46	.91	34.3	70.0	109	103	−5.5	8,087	7,905	−2.3
Iowa	437	432	−1.1	.16	.20	7.6	8.4	71	88	+23.9	3,309	3,612	+9.2
Kansas	687	605	−11.9	.24	.23	10.2	11.4	165	140	−15.2	7,012	6,894	−1.7
Kentucky	733	585	−20.2	.26	.23	21.0	25.6	194	137	−29.4	15,387	14,994	−2.6
Maine	172	85	−50.6	.71	1.19	8.7	21.1	122	101	−17.2	1,504	1,793	+19.2
Maryland	368	289	−21.5	.50	.62	8.2	11.1	183	179	−2.2	3,011	3,219	+6.9
Massachusetts	308	260	−15.6	.71	.83	30.2	36.0	218	216	−.9	9,307	9,350	+.5
Michigan	178	189	+6.2	.54	.67	37.1	35.8	96	127	+32.3	6,604	6,761	+2.4
Minnesota	841	584	−30.6	.59	.24	5.9	8.6	496	138	−72.2	4,931	5,005	+1.5
Mississippi	362	337	−6.9	.34	.23	15.3	18.2	124	78	−37.1	5,540	6,136	+10.8
Missouri	1,394	834	−40.2	.28	.30	7.0	11.3	384	249	−35.2	9,755	9,388	−3.8
Montana	525	379	−27.8	.12	.15	5.3	6.7	65	56	−13.8	[1] 2,766	2,539	−8.2
Nebraska	867	467	−46.1	.18	.23	3.9	7.1	155	109	−29.7	3,342	3,304	−1.1
Nevada	74	56	−24.3	.20	.27	2.5	3.3	15	15	0.0	182	182	0.0
New Hampshire	162	149	−8.0	.29	.17	5.6	5.6	47	26	−44.7	905	830	−8.3
New Jersey	225	143	−36.4	1.39	2.17	18.6	35.2	312	311	−.3	4,195	5,035	+20.0
New Mexico	552	320	−42.0	.16	.23	4.1	6.5	88	72	−18.2	2,247	2,084	−7.3
New York	[1] 559	480	−14.1	1.01	.61	39.0	42.4	[1] 556	293	−47.3	[1] 21,649	20,341	−6.0
North Carolina	717	572	−20.2	.37	.31	6.9	8.9	268	180	−32.8	4,937	5,071	+2.7
North Dakota	240	190	−20.8	.28	.21	5.6	6.9	67	40	−40.3	1,352	1,306	−3.4
Ohio	1,150	669	−41.8	.29	.46	7.6	14.7	336	307	−8.6	8,771	9,845	+12.2
Oklahoma	321	672	+109.3	.69	.64	53.5	25.7	223	432	+93.7	17,185	17,246	+.4
Oregon	559	392	−29.9	.27	.42	12.3	17.4	149	163	+9.4	6,862	6,834	−.4
Pennsylvania	1,132	1,115	−1.5	.46	.55	17.9	18.5	526	609	+15.8	20,212	20,579	+1.8
Rhode Island	123	165	+34.1	.61	.36	18.0	11.9	75	59	−21.3	2,220	1,963	−11.6
South Carolina	422	333	−21.1	.41	.29	16.7	20.4	171	95	−44.4	7,045	6,780	−3.8
South Dakota	419	288	−31.3	.21	.29	15.9	23.8	89	84	−5.6	6,681	6,850	+2.5
Tennessee	496	368	−25.8	.36	.32	25.0	31.5	180	119	−33.9	12,412	11,605	−6.5
Texas	1,759	1,744	−.9	.35	.32	9.3	8.8	615	552	−10.2	16,293	15,361	−5.7
Utah	438	275	−37.2	.17	.17	4.7	10.3	75	46	−38.7	2,063	2,837	+37.5
Vermont	66	107	+62.1	.55	.21	10.7	5.8	36	22	−38.9	703	619	−11.9
Virginia	480	421	−12.3	.33	.32	8.9	10.6	159	135	−15.1	4,274	4,470	+4.6
Washington	614	485	−21.0	.34	.29	20.4	25.5	210	143	−31.9	[1] 11,994	12,352	+3.0
West Virginia	329	220	−33.1	.36	.32	15.0	22.4	117	71	−39.3	4,947	4,920	−.5
Wisconsin	338	200	−40.8	.28	.41	12.6	20.7	93	82	−11.8	4,250	4,149	−2.4
Wyoming	203	117	−42.4	.28	.44	4.9	9.9	57	52	−8.8	992	1,164	+17.3
Dist. of Columbia	159	110	−30.8	1.37	1.30	16.4	25.1	218	143	−34.4	2,611	2,758	+5.6

[1] Revised figures.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Summary of Employment Reports For January 1935

Comparison of January 1935 with December and January 1934

THE four tables presented below summarize the reported data regarding trend of employment in January 1935. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from December and January 1934, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows:

Factory employment and pay rolls increased 0.9 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively, from December to January. These increases are significant as employment has declined in January in 12 of the preceding 15 years for which data are available, while pay rolls have declined in January of each year except one (1920).

Thirty-eight of the ninety manufacturing industries surveyed reported gains in employment over the month interval, and a like number reported increased pay rolls.

Among the industries of major importance in which gains were reported in January were automobiles; blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; foundries and machine shops; machine tools; men's clothing; women's clothing; boots and shoes; silk and rayon goods; and woolen and worsted goods.

The durable-goods group of industries showed gains of 2.8 percent in employment and 4.2 percent in pay rolls. The nondurable-goods group showed decreases of 0.4 percent in employment and 0.6 percent in pay rolls. The January indexes of employment and pay rolls for the former group were 66.1 and 52.5, respectively. The employment index for the nondurable-goods group was 92.3 and the pay-roll index was 79.0.

In nonmanufacturing 9 of the 18 industries covered showed increases in employment, and 11 showed gains in pay rolls.

Comparing January with December, there was an estimated decrease in employment of 376,000 workers in the reporting groups, other than class 1 steam railroads, shown in table 1. The estimated decrease in weekly pay rolls in these groups was $4,000,000. Comparing January 1935 with January 1934 there was an estimated gain in the number of workers of 601,000 and in weekly pay rolls of $26,400,000.

There was a decrease of 5.9 percent in the number of employees in the various services of the United States Government, and a

decrease of 5.0 percent in the amount of pay rolls, comparing January with December. This falling off in employment was caused by decreases in the number of workers on construction projects.

There were increases in the executive, legislative, and military services of the Federal Government. The number of people on relief work increased 5.6 percent and disbursements for pay rolls 5.7 percent comparing these 2 months.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows the January 1935 employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries and for class I steam railroads with percentage changes over the month and year, except in the few cases, referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, as far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Various Industries in January 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index January 1935	Percentage change from—		Index January 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from—	
		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934
	(*1923–25 = 100*)			(*1923–25 = 100*)					
All manufacturing industries combined	78.7	+0.9	+7.4	64.1	+1.4	+18.7	$20.00	+0.5	+10.4
Class I steam railroads [1]	53.7	−.2	−.7	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
	(*1929 = 100*)			(*1929 = 100*)					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	62.9	+2.1	−1.9	57.5	+9.9	−21.4	26.68	+7.7	−20.0
Bituminous	80.0	+.4	+5.5	59.6	+4.5	+16.2	19.30	+4.0	+10.0
Metalliferous mining	44.3	−.3	+11.9	30.1	+2.3	+18.5	22.03	+2.6	+5.9
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	36.9	−12.2	−7.1	20.8	−11.5	−2.3	14.38	+.8	+5.0
Crude-petroleum producing	74.9	−4.8	+2.3	55.5	−6.7	+4.7	28.16	−2.1	+2.3
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.5	+1.1	+.4	73.9	+1.0	+7.1	27.77	−.1	+6.6
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	82.7	−1.0	+.6	78.0	−.4	+5.7	29.92	+.6	+5.0
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.2	+.2	+1.0	62.9	+.9	+6.3	28.17	+.7	+5.1
Trade:									
Wholesale	[3] 84.2	−1.0	+4.5	[3] 63.9	−1.3	+6.0	26.11	−.3	+1.5
Retail	[3] 80.7	−11.1	+1.1	[3] 60.0	−9.1	+1.7	20.01	+4.4	+.5
General merchandising	93.2	−26.8	+7.6	75.1	−23.2	+5.6	16.75	+4.9	−1.8
Other than general merchandising	77.4	−4.7	−.8	56.9	−4.2	+.7	22.66	+.5	+1.5
Hotels (cash payments only)	85.4	+2.5	+4.8	66.0	+1.7	+8.6	13.41	−.7	+3.6
Laundries	79.6	+.1	+1.4	63.9	+1.0	+3.6	15.12	+.9	+2.2
Dyeing and cleaning	70.3	−2.8	+3.2	50.4	−1.5	+7.7	17.55	+1.3	+4.4
Banks	[2]	+[4]	+.4	[2]	+.4	+1.0	31.47	+.4	+.5
Brokerage	[2]	+.2	−23.4	[2]	+1.2	−26.2	34.77	+1.0	−3.6
Insurance [1]	[2]	+.1	+.6	[2]	+.4	−.3	35.49	+.3	−.9
Real estate	[2]	−.3	+3.6	[2]	+1.0	+5.1	21.69	+1.3	+1.5
Building construction	[2]	−12.0	+6.4	[2]	−12.9	+7.3	22.77	−1.1	+1.4

[1] Preliminary—Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Revised. Complete series of indexes appear elsewhere in this issue.
[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in January 1935 in Various Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in January 1935	Percentage change from [1]—		Average in January 1935	Percentage change from [1]—	
		December 1934	January 1934		December 1934	January 1934
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	35.2	[2]	+4.3	56.4	+0.4	+5.8
Class I steam railroads						
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	33.0	+8.2	−19.3	82.1	+.6	−2.2
Bituminous	27.6	+4.5	−6.4	70.7	−.3	+18.7
Metalliferous mining	36.0	−1.1	−5.5	60.6	+4.5	+12.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	30.5	+1.3	+.8	46.9	−.8	+5.0
Crude-petroleum producing	34.6	−4.2	−7.1	79.8	+1.5	+8.6
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	38.1	−.3	+2.6	74.7	+.1	+6.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	38.3	−.3	+.3	77.7	+.9	+5.9
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	45.5	−.2	+.8	61.5	+.8	+9.0
Trade:						
Wholesale	40.4	−.5	+1.9	64.3	+.3	−1.0
Retail	40.8	−2.4	+.4	52.2	+8.1	+2.7
General merchandising	38.6	−5.4	−1.8	47.6	+14.1	+4.3
Other than general merchandising	42.5	−.7	+2.4	55.1	+1.3	+2.0
Hotels	46.9	−.6	−3.4	[3] 27.9	−.4	+4.2
Laundries	39.9	+1.8	+3.5	37.0	−.3	−.9
Dyeing and cleaning	40.1	+.5	+1.9	43.5	+.5	+1.7
Banks	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Brokerage	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Insurance	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Real estate	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Building construction	27.4	−1.4	+.1	83.7	+.5	+4.7

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] No change.
[3] Cash payments only. The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[4] Not available.

Public employment.—Employment created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military service, and employment on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; (2) employment on relief work, where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. These two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Services of the United States Government, January 1935, and December 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	January 1935	December 1934		January 1935	December 1934	
Total service	1,271,105	1,351,941	−6.0	$139,666,274	$147,054,889	−5.0
Executive service	674,997	672,273	+0.4	97,614,242	100,736,351	−3.1
Judicial service	1,830	1,861	−1.7	462,895	446,130	+3.8
Legislative service	4,722	4,648	+1.6	1,077,401	1,057,996	+1.8
Military service	261,254	259,968	+.5	20,362,067	20,125,003	+1.2
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	304,338	382,594	−20.5	18,425,762	22,491,692	−18.1
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	11,180	14,321	−21.9	1,054,708	1,337,719	−21.2
Construction projects financed by direct governmental appropriations	12,784	16,276	−21.5	669,199	859,998	−22.2

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, January 1935 and December 1934 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Percentage change	Payroll		Percentage change
	January 1935	December 1934		January 1935	December 1934	
Total service	2,871,440	2,649,361	+8.4	$88,448,425	$77,337,148	+14.4
Emergency Work Program	2,472,751	[1] 2,299,333	+7.5	71,687,596	[1] 61,922,514	+15.8
Emergency Conservation Work	398,689	350,028	+13.9	16,760,829	15,414,634	+8.7

[1] Revised.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on trend of employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 18 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four main groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, no such complete information is available as yet for certain other large employment groups—notably, agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Trend of Employment in December 1934: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of December 1934. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Trend of Employment pamphlet for December except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Employment in Manufacturing Industries in December 1934

FACTORY employment increased 1.6 percent from November to December and pay rolls increased 6.2 percent. The employment increase is contrary to the movement shown in December in 12 of the 15 preceding years. Declines in pay rolls have been shown in 8 of the 15 preceding years. Forty-two of the 90 manufacturing industries

surveyed reported gains in employment over the month interval and 62 industries reported increased pay rolls.

The general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls for December 1934 are 78.0 and 63.2, respectively. A comparison of these indexes with those of December 1933 shows increases over the year interval of 4.8 percent in employment and 16 percent in pay rolls. A similar comparison for the separate industries shows more employees in December 1934 in 63 industries and larger pay rolls in 76.

The average of the 12 monthly employment indexes of 1934 for all manufacturing industries combined was 14.2 percent higher than the average for 1933, and 22.9 percent above the average for 1932. A similar comparison for pay rolls shows that the 1934 average was 27.6 percent higher than the 1933 average and 34.3 percent higher than the 1932 average.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from data supplied by representative establishments in 90 important manufacturing industries of the country. Reports were received in December from 25,325 establishments employing 3,642,799 workers, whose weekly earnings were $71,883,117 during the pay period ending nearest December 15. The employment reports received from these cooperating establishments cover more than 50 percent of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries of the country.

Increased activity in automobile plants, due to production of new models, was reflected in gains in that industry from November to December of 32.5 percent in employment and 48.9 percent in pay rolls, while the resulting demand for automobile hardware was a primary cause for the gains in the hardware industry of 11.1 percent in employment and 20 per cent in pay rolls. The gains of 25.7 percent in employment and 36.1 percent in pay rolls in the dyeing and finishing textiles industry were due primarily to the settlement of labor difficulties in this industry and more than offset the sharp declines reported in the preceding month.

Other important industries which showed gains in both employment and pay rolls were: Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills, foundries and machine shops, machine tools, woolen and worsted goods, cotton goods, silk and rayon goods, and boots and shoes.

The gains in factory employment and pay rolls were in both the durable and nondurable goods groups of industries, although the increases were much more pronounced in the durable goods group, in which gains of 3.4 percent in employment and 9.3 percent in pay rolls were shown. Employment increased 0.3 percent in the nondurable goods group and pay rolls increased 3.8 percent. The index numbers of employment and pay rolls for the durable and nondurable goods groups are presented in table 4.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined rose 4.4 percent from November 1934 to December 1934 and 10.4 percent from December 1933 to December 1934. Gains from November to December were shown in 71 of the 90 individual manufacturing industries surveyed and ranged from 0.2 percent to 15.4 percent.

The per capita earnings shown in the following table must not be confused with full-time weekly rates of wages. They are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of pay roll for the week by the total number of employees (part-time as well as full-time workers).

Man-hour data supplied by identical establishments in November and December 1934 showed an increase over the month interval of 3.5 percent in average hours worked per week for all manufacturing industries combined and an increase of 0.9 percent in average hourly earnings. Seventy of the industries covered showed increases in average hours worked and 53 reported increased hourly earnings. As all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hour information, the Bureau's figures on average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are necessarily computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments than are covered in the monthly survey of manufacturing industries. Average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings are presented for only those manufacturing industries for which available information covers at least 20 percent of all the employees in the industry.

In table 1 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls in December 1934 for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these industries are classified, and for manufacturing as a whole, together with percentage changes from November 1934 and December 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in December 1934, together with percentage changes from the previous month and from December of the previous year for each of the 90 manufacturing industries and for manufacturing as a whole are also presented in this table. Average hours worked per week in December 1934 and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes from November 1934 and December 1933 are likewise presented for manufacturing as a whole and for each industry for which man-hour data covering at least 20 percent of the total employees in the industry were received.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, December 1934

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index December 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index December 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—	
		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933
							Dollars						*Cents*		
All industries	78.0	+1.6	+4.8	63.2	+6.2	+16.0	19.73	+4.5	+10.5	[2] 35.2	+3.2	+3.4	[2] 56.0	+1.1	+6.2
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**66.6**	**+0.6**	(3)	**47.6**	**+7.7**	**+8.9**									
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	66.9	+1.6	−0.1	46.5	+11.4	+8.1	19.12	+9.6	+8.2	29.1	+9.0	−3.3	66.2	+0.8	+11.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	74.7	+3.5	−4.7	53.7	+19.5	+5.7	18.12	+15.4	+11.2	33.0	+15.8	+4.7	55.3	(3)	+6.6
Cast-iron pipe	48.5	−1.7	+3.2	27.4	+3.7	−.4	15.57	+5.6	−3.5	31.2	+4.7	−8.3	49.9	+1.0	+4.5
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	76.6	−2.9	+.4	57.6	+.3	+4.9	20.69	+3.3	+4.3	37.5	+1.1	−1.1	55.1	+1.8	+6.5
Forgings, iron and steel	54.9	+7.8	+5.6	43.5	+21.4	+20.2	22.60	+12.6	+13.7	37.4	+10.7	+5.5	61.3	+2.3	+9.9
Hardware	50.4	+11.1	−17.4	41.1	+20.0	−8.9	19.42	+8.1	+10.3	35.7	+8.5	+9.7	54.4	(3)	−2.5
Plumbers' supplies	64.2	+2.3	+15.1	39.9	+6.0	+46.2	19.66	+3.6	+27.2	35.6	+4.4	+20.2	55.2	−.7	+6.7
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	48.6	−1.5	−10.7	31.4	−1.8	+1.9	20.81	−.3	+14.1	34.9	−.9	+4.1	59.1	+.2	+9.0
Stoves	86.1	−8.3	+8.8	61.1	−8.8	+26.5	18.75	−.6	+16.4	34.7	+.6	+8.3	54.5	(3)	+6.9
Structural and ornamental metal work	57.6	−.5	+9.3	39.2	−4.7	+14.6	19.05	−4.3	+4.6	32.3	−4.2	−1.3	59.0	−.3	+6.3
Tin cans and other tinware	85.5	−4.6	−1.0	79.6	+.3	−2.3	19.36	+5.1	−1.5	36.3	+3.4	−4.0	53.1	+1.5	+3.7
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	59.3	+2.2	+.7	52.1	+7.7	+14.5	20.11	+5.3	+13.4	35.0	+.6	+.8	57.6	+5.1	+15.1
Wirework	126.1	+4.1	+6.1	107.2	+13.5	+17.0	19.47	+9.0	+10.1	34.7	+7.4	+13.7	55.9	+1.5	+10.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**78.5**	**+.8**	**+9.3**	**60.2**	**+5.2**	**+22.6**									
Agricultural implements	83.8	+5.3	+36.9	91.2	+6.4	+52.5	23.10	+1.0	+11.1	38.5	+1.0	+1.8	60.4	+.3	+12.3
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	99.9	−6.4	+5.8	81.7	−1.9	+11.5	26.83	+4.8	+5.4	40.5	+6.0	−.2	66.4	−1.0	+4.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	65.6	+.4	+10.4	52.2	+4.5	+31.2	22.06	+4.1	+19.0	35.4	+3.5	+9.9	61.1	−.8	+7.9
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	76.7	+4.3	+29.3	52.7	+5.3	+42.0	24.57	+.9	+9.8	37.8	+.3	+4.0	65.0	+.6	+5.6
Foundry and machine-shop products	66.8	+1.3	+8.8	49.7	+6.5	+20.3	20.89	+5.1	+10.8	34.7	+4.8	+5.0	60.2	+.7	+6.0
Machine tools	72.2	+2.9	+22.6	56.4	+7.2	+25.3	23.45	+4.1	+2.2	38.2	+4.1	−2.7	61.3	−.2	+4.7
Radios and phonographs	207.9	−3.1	−5.2	132.0	+.4	+2.8	19.86	+3.6	+8.7	35.2	+2.9	+11.9	56.5	+.5	+9.6
Textile machinery and parts	62.5	+2.8	−16.6	50.9	+17.2	−16.0	22.17	+14.0	+1.5	36.8	+13.2	−.6	60.3	+.7	+1.1
Typewriters and parts	104.4	−1.6	+21.8	97.3	−.5	+39.4	23.39	+1.1	+14.1	40.8	+1.0	+1.2	56.9	(3)	+12.9
Transportation equipment	**78.4**	**+26.0**	**+28.3**	**67.6**	**+39.7**	**54.7**									
Aircraft	269.4	+7.6	−19.9	233.4	+8.8	−19.1	25.02	+1.1	+.8	36.7	−1.6	−7.2	71.9	+4.4	+10.3
Automobiles	88.9	+32.5	+34.5	76.4	+48.9	+66.1	25.00	+12.4	+23.4	35.3	+14.6	+10.6	70.9	−1.9	+12.0
Cars, electric and steam railroad	34.0	+4.9	+6.9	31.5	+5.0	+15.8	19.77	+.2	+8.6	32.7	−1.2	+.7	60.7	+1.2	+5.4

[1] Data relate to wage earners only.
[2] Average for 11 months.
[3] Less than 0.1 percent.

Radios and phonographs	207.9	−3.1	−5.2	132.0	+.4	+2.8	19.86	+3.6	+8.7	35.2	+2.9	+11.9	56.5	+.5	+9.6
Textile machinery and parts	62.5	+2.8	−16.6	50.9	+17.2	−16.0	22.17	+14.0	+1.5	36.8	+13.2	−.6	60.3	+.7	+1.1
Typewriters and parts	104.4	−1.6	+21.8	97.3	−.5	+39.4	23.39	+1.1	+14.1	40.8	+1.0	+1.2	56.9	(3)	+12.9
Transportation equipment	78.4	+26.6	+28.3	67.6	+39.7	54.7									
Aircraft	269.4	+7.6	−19.9	233.4	+8.8	−19.1	25.02	+1.1	+.8	36.7	−1.6	−7.2	71.9	+4.4	+10.3
Automobiles	88.9	+32.5	+34.5	76.4	+48.9	+66.1	25.00	+12.4	+23.4	35.3	+14.6	+10.6	70.9	−1.9	+12.0
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	34.0	+4.9	+6.9	31.5	+5.0	+15.8	19.77	+.2	+8.6	32.7	−1.2	+.7	60.7	+1.2	+5.4
Locomotives	36.5	−2.6	+76.3	16.6	−.2	+112.8	22.28	+2.5	+20.1	35.1	+2.0	+14.0	63.5	+.5	+6.3
Shipbuilding	68.5	−1.1	+1.8	55.3	+2.5	+11.9	23.33	+3.6	+10.3	30.5	−.3	−4.7	75.6	+1.7	+20.1
Railroad repair shops	52.0	+.8	−2.8	44.4	(3)	−.7									
Electric railroad	65.5	−.3	−1.8	58.4	+1.7	+2.8	26.77	+2.0	+4.8	44.7	+3.0	+.1	60.0	+.2	+5.2
Steam railroad	51.0	+1.1	−2.9	43.5	(4)	−.7	23.82	−1.1	+2.3	37.7	−1.8	+.2	63.0	+.6	+3.1
Nonferrous metals and their products	76.9	+1.2	+10.2	61.5	+4.6	+22.5									
Aluminum manufactures	62.2	−.4	−23.1	56.2	+4.4	−3.9	20.84	+4.8	+25.1	38.5	+4.1	+45.8	54.1	+.7	+10.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products	74.0	+2.8	+2.6	55.6	+8.4	+13.5	21.01	+5.4	+10.4	36.8	+5.4	+4.2	57.3	(3)	+8.3
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	79.0	+1.8	+35.5	65.8	+1.7	+43.0	19.24	−.1	+5.8	39.7	−2.2	+1.3	48.5	+2.3	+5.1
Jewelry	74.4	−3.2	+25.3	63.4	+.5	+34.0	20.87	+3.8	+7.1	37.9	−1.0	−1.7	54.3	+4.2	+6.3
Lighting equipment	69.8	+1.2	+11.9	60.1	+3.6	+19.7	20.35	+2.4	+7.1	39.5	+5.6	+4.7	52.4	−2.8	+1.2
Silverware and plated ware	70.7	−1.4	+5.2	55.6	−1.9	+14.4	21.54	−.6	+8.5	38.3	+1.3	+2.6	55.7	−1.8	+5.8
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	74.7	+.2	+19.9	46.6	+.5	+35.9	20.54	+.3	+13.5	37.9	+1.3	+9.8	54.2	−.9	+5.5
Stamped and enameled ware	87.5	+4.2	+11.9	79.1	+10.0	+29.9	19.02	+5.5	+15.8	37.0	+3.1	+9.3	51.4	+2.4	+7.5
Lumber and allied products	47.8	−1.6	−4.0	35.3	−.9	+7.4									
Furniture	65.0	−.2	−1.4	45.9	+3.2	+14.5	16.56	+3.4	+15.5	36.3	+3.1	+7.6	45.2	+.4	+3.0
Lumber:															
Millwork	36.7	+1.0	+1.1	24.6	+2.5	+11.8	15.78	+1.5	+10.9	35.6	+2.3	+6.7	44.5	−.4	+4.4
Sawmills	31.6	−3.6	−5.1	20.0	−6.4	(3)	14.36	−3.0	+5.2	32.9	−.9	−.6	44.3	−1.8	+5.9
Turpentine and rosin	92.9	+.6	−13.7	50.2	+4.7	+2.7	13.02	+4.1	+19.0						
Stone, clay, and glass products	50.1	−4.0	+2.2	34.4	−3.4	+11.0									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	28.0	−6.5	+3.3	15.3	−7.2	+20.5	14.14	−.8	+15.8	31.4	−1.6	+2.7	44.9	+1.1	+11.3
Cement	41.6	−13.7	+13.7	24.1	−18.1	+26.2	17.07	−5.1	+11.1	30.3	−5.0	+13.8	56.3	−.2	+3.0
Glass	87.4	−1.2	+5.4	71.9	−.1	+11.6	19.42	+1.1	+6.0	34.4	+.6	+.1	56.6	+.5	+5.2
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	25.2	−11.8	−26.5	15.1	−12.3	−25.2	19.69	−.6	+1.9	29.1	−3.0	−3.1	68.4	+2.4	+12.6
Pottery	70.6	+1.3	+2.2	50.0	+4.8	+13.9	18.38	+3.5	+12.9	35.5	+4.1	−5.0	51.3	−.2	+14.0
Textiles and their products	92.8	+2.1	+5.5	75.3	+5.9	+17.7									
Fabrics	94.0	+4.8	+4.8	80.2	+10.6	+16.9									
Carpets and rugs	63.8	+6.3	−6.7	51.0	+16.9	+5.6	18.50	+10.1	+12.9	32.5	+9.4	(3)	56.9	+.7	+14.5
Cotton goods	96.0	+2.0	+2.0	81.2	+7.4	+12.5	13.41	+5.3	+10.4	35.5	+5.0	+7.7	37.7	+.3	+2.0
Cotton small wares	83.0	+3.2	+10.5	70.8	+9.3	+21.0	16.41	+5.9	+9.6	37.2	+7.8	+11.1	44.1	−1.6	−.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	114.8	+25.7	+8.7	99.6	+36.1	+19.6	19.55	+8.2	+9.8	36.9	+2.2	+2.3	53.1	+6.4	+5.4
Hats, fur-felt	77.0	+4.8	+1.9	71.3	+15.0	+8.2	20.99	+9.8	+6.1	29.0	+9.4	+9.4	73.7	+1.9	+18.6
Knit goods	110.4	−.1	+7.6	109.2	+1.2	+23.0	16.79	+1.3	+14.4	35.2	+.9	+7.2	48.4	+.6	+8.2
Silk and rayon goods	76.3	+1.8	+1.9	64.9	+4.1	+17.4	15.55	+2.4	+15.1	34.5	+1.5	+13.0	45.2	+.2	+4.4
Woolen and worsted goods	85.6	+14.1	+10.7	66.6	+24.3	+19.6	17.74	+9.0	+8.2	36.9	+10.8	+8.6	48.1	−1.6	−.1
Wearing apparel	86.0	−4.0	+7.0	61.3	−4.4	+19.7									
Clothing, men's	79.1	−1.6	+3.4	52.6	+.9	+18.5	15.46	+2.5	+14.7	25.1	+.8	+.4	61.7	+2.0	+16.1
Clothing, women's	111.6	−3.4	+19.1	77.6	−4.6	+29.5	17.06	−1.3	+8.8						
Corsets and allied garments	89.3	−(4)	+3.4	85.1	+5.5	+25.9	15.44	+5.6	+22.3	33.3	+7.4	+29.0	45.8	−.4	−.8
Men's furnishings	108.4	−7.3	+25.8	77.7	−11.3	+39.2	14.20	−4.3	+10.7	31.6	−8.7	+8.7	42.4	+3.7	+14.8
Millinery	55.9	−5.7	−15.9	44.1	−2.3	−6.8	17.94	+3.6	+11.1						
Shirts and collars	90.5	−10.6	−6.6	79.7	−18.9	+3.5	12.02	−9.3	+11.2	29.8	−12.4	+7.4	40.3	+4.1	+6.4
Leather and its manufactures	84.8	+3.9	+7.8	69.1	+13.3	+13.1									
Boots and shoes	82.9	+3.9	+9.4	63.7	+16.7	+14.4	16.43	+12.4	+4.5	33.0	+11.9	−3.7	50.7	−.8	+5.2
Leather	92.7	+3.9	+2.1	86.5	+5.6	+9.8	20.88	+1.6	+7.6	37.3	+1.9	−1.9	56.1	−.4	+5.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, December 1934—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index December 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index December 1934 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—	
		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933
							Dollars						*Cents*		
Food and kindred products	**103.8**	**−4.8**	**+4.6**	**92.9**	**−3.3**	**+10.1**									
Baking	115.4	−(4)	+7.1	98.7	+.1	+10.2	21.43	+.2	+2.9	39.7	+.5	−2.9	54.0	(3)	+7.8
Beverages	148.7	−2.1	+5.8	135.0	−5.1	+3.2	27.33	−3.1	−2.5	35.8	−2.5	−6.4	75.5	−.3	+3.0
Butter	72.3	−4.9	−7.7	53.0	−6.0	−10.0	19.40	−1.2	−2.7						
Canning and preserving	69.0	−22.0	+11.3	72.5	−17.2	+22.1	13.24	+6.2	+26.9	33.0	+4.8	+3.3	39.3	+2.3	+2.7
Confectionery	91.3	−.2	+7.0	82.8	+8.1	+15.6	16.29	+8.3	+7.7	37.9	+7.4	+5.2	42.9	+1.4	+4.4
Flour	77.2	−.7	+5.8	63.6	+.5	+7.3	20.57	+1.1	+1.4	38.0	+1.3	+1.3	54.3	−.5	+1.1
Ice cream	61.0	−4.0	+4.1	49.1	−2.2	+7.9	25.34	+1.8	+4.2	43.3	+.9	+.1	54.8	+1.5	+2.7
Slaughtering and meat packing	105.5	−3.5	+7.7	98.4	−2.3	+20.0	23.32	+1.2	+11.5	40.1	−2.0	+2.6	57.3	+3.8	+9.6
Sugar, beet	113.0	−40.2	−52.7	68.3	−53.6	−58.6	15.27	−22.3	−12.3	33.3	−32.5	−31.7	45.7	+11.5	+14.0
Sugar refining, cane	87.7	−6.3	+9.8	72.5	−.4	+15.3	21.56	+6.3	+5.0	40.4	+7.4	+10.6	52.0	−2.3	−6.4
Tobacco manufactures	**61.9**	**−3.3**	**−.3**	**49.9**	**+2.3**	**+7.3**									
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	71.5	−3.1	−4.9	67.4	+8.4	+2.0	14.36	+11.8	+7.3	34.8	+7.7	+1.1	41.4	+3.8	+7.3
Cigars and cigarettes	60.6	−3.3	+.3	47.7	+1.3	+8.2	14.10	+4.8	+7.9	36.5	+5.2	−2.1	39.0	+.5	+8.0
Paper and printing [5]	**97.5**	**+.7**	**+3.2**	**86.3**	**+4.4**	**+11.8**									
Boxes, paper	88.5	−2.0	+6.9	82.7	+1.7	+19.9	19.12	+3.7	+12.4	37.9	+3.6	+4.9	50.6	+.2	+6.9
Paper and pulp [5]	107.4	+.5	+6.2	83.5	+1.9	+16.1	19.56	+1.5	+9.8	37.1	+1.4	+4.5	52.7	(3)	+6.1
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	89.3	+2.4	+2.5	80.1	+7.7	+12.5	27.41	+5.1	+9.8	37.3	+4.2	+4.3	73.5	+.5	+5.8
Newspapers and periodicals	100.4	+.6	−.5	94.2	+4.2	+6.8	34.30	+3.6	+7.4	37.7	+2.4	+1.2	88.2	+1.6	+7.0
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**108.8**	**+.2**	**+1.1**	**91.7**	**+.9**	**+8.9**									
Other than petroleum refining	108.3	+.4	+1.5	89.9	+.9	+7.7									
Chemicals	103.9	−.4	+.4	90.0	−.8	+3.9	24.15	−.4	+3.6	38.7	+.3	−1.7	62.3	+.2	+4.5
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	91.4	+1.0	−18.5	86.9	+6.7	−7.8	10.80	+5.7	+13.4	45.0	+.7	+15.9	24.2	+5.2	−3.3
Druggists' preparations	102.8	−2.6	−.2	94.8	−2.1	+2.0	18.60	+.5	+2.4	38.8	+1.8	+4.6	48.1	−1.0	+2.4
Explosives	90.6	−1.1	+.3	70.7	−.7	+12.8	22.29	+.5	+12.7	34.4	−.3	+1.3	64.8	+.8	+3.7
Fertilizers	99.5	+9.1	+5.0	75.5	+8.4	+10.2	12.04	−.7	+4.9	34.3	+.9	−4.6	35.0	−1.7	+13.2
Paints and varnishes	99.5	−.3	+10.4	78.1	−.5	+13.5	21.87	−.2	+2.9	37.9	−.3	−4.4	57.6	(3)	+6.5
Rayon and allied products	329.5	+2.7	+2.3	240.1	+3.7	+8.7	19.35	+1.0	+6.1	38.1	+1.1	(3)	50.8	−.2	+6.9
Soap	99.6	−4.8	+7.0	90.7	−2.0	+17.5	22.36	+2.9	+9.5	38.4	+1.6	−3.5	58.3	+1.4	+13.6
Petroleum refining	110.8	−1.0	−.4	97.8	+1.1	+9.4	26.92	+2.2	+10.0	34.6	+1.5	−.5	78.1	+.6	+11.3
Rubber products	**79.0**	**+3.1**	**−5.8**	**66.0**	**+13.6**	**+11.9**	19.30	+6.7	+10.9	36.7	+6.4	+5.0	52.6	+.2	+2.0
Rubber boots and shoes	52.8	−2.1	−19.5	52.1	+4.5	−13.5									
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires,	115.1	+2.7	−8.1	92.5	+8.6	+1.8	18.81	+5.7	+11.0	36.9	+7.0	+2.8	51.1	−1.4	+6.0
and tubes															
Tires and tubes	93.4	+4.2	−3.1	77.4	+19.2	+15.2	20.08	+7.2	+10.8	37.1	+6.1	+5.1	54.1	+1.0	+5.5
Leather and its manufactures	**84.2**	**−.1**	**+3.4**	**73.2**	**+.3**	**+8.2**									
Boots and shoes	84.2	−.1	+3.4	73.2	+.3	+8.2	16.61	+.4	+4.9	36.8	+.4	+1.4	45.1	(3)	+3.5
Leather	84.2	−.1	+3.4	73.2	+.3	+8.2	16.61	+.4	+4.9	36.8	+.4	+1.4	45.1	(3)	+3.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	57.2	−.2	+5.2	39.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Cement	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Glass	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Pottery	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Textile products	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Carpets and rugs	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Clothing, men's	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Cotton goods	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Hats, fur-felt	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Knit goods	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Silk goods	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Woolen goods	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Iron and steel and their products	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Agricultural implements	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Cast-iron pipe	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Foundry and machine-shop products	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Hardware	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Machine tools	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Steam fittings and steam and hot water heating apparatus	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Stoves	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Structural and ornamental metalwork	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Tin cans and other tinware	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Tools (not including machine tools)	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Wirework	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Lumber and allied products	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Furniture	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Lumber, sawmills	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Lumber, millwork	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Planing and plaster mill products	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Turpentine and rosin	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Wooden boxes, other than cigar boxes	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Nonferrous metals and their products	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Aluminum manufactures	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Clocks and watches and time recording devices	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Jewelry	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Lead and zinc products	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Silverware and plated ware	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Smelting and refining, copper, lead, and zinc	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Automobiles	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Automobiles	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Automobile bodies and parts	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Transportation equipment, other than automobiles	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Aircraft	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Cars, electric and steam railroad	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Locomotives	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Shipbuilding	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Miscellaneous	**85.2**	**−.2**	**+5.2**	**70.2**	**+.1**	**+11.2**									
Fire extinguishers	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Musical instruments	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Optical goods	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Scientific and precision instruments	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Sporting goods	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8
Typewriters and supplies	85.2	−.2	+5.2	70.2	+.1	+11.2	17.03	+.1	+6.1	36.2	+.1	+2.3	47.0	(3)	+3.8

[1] Per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings are computed from identical reports.
[2] Not available.
[3] Not computed.
[4] Less than 0.05 percent.
[5] Revised.

Soap	99.6	−4.8	+7.0	90.7	−2.0	+17.5	22.36	+2.9	+9.5	38.4	+1.6	−3.5	58.3	+1.4	+13.6
Petroleum refining	110.8	−1.0	−.4	97.8	+1.1	+9.4	26.92	+2.2	+10.0	34.6	+1.5	−.5	78.1	+.6	+11.3
Rubber products	79.6	+3.1	−5.8	66.6	+13.6	+11.9									
Rubber boots and shoes	52.8	−2.1	−19.5	52.1	+4.5	−13.5	19.30	+6.7	+10.9	36.7	+6.4	+5.0	52.6	+.2	+2.0
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	115.1	+2.7	−8.1	92.5	+8.6	+1.8	18.81	+5.7	+11.0	36.9	+7.0	+2.8	51.1	−1.4	+6.0
Rubber tires and inner tubes	71.9	+4.6	+.1	60.0	+19.1	+26.8	26.62	+13.9	+26.9	33.4	+13.6	+13.2	80.7	+.5	+12.1

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Figures for groups not computed. Percentages of change over year on per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings computed from indexes. Percentage change over month on per capita weekly earnings in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

[2] Weighted.

[3] No change.

[4] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

[5] November data revised as follows: Paper and printing group employment index, 96.8; percentage change from October, +0.4; from November 1933, +2.8; pay-roll index, 82.7; percentage change from October, none; from November 1933, +9.4; paper and pulp employment index, 106.9; percentage change from October, +0.3; from November 1933, +4.6; pay-roll index, 82.0; percentage change from October, −1.5; from November 1933, +13.3; per capita weekly earnings, $19.33; percentage change from October, −1.7; from November 1933, +8.5; average hourly earnings, 53.0 cents; percentage change from October, +0.8; from November 1933, +9.6.

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Correction—January 1935 Monthly Labor Review

In the January 1935 Monthly Labor Review (p. 185) the black-face figures representing the group totals for the four industries listed below were printed in the last six columns of table 1 instead of the first six columns of the table. The lines should read as follows:

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings			Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Index, October 1934 (3-year average, 1923–25 −100)	Percentage change from—		Index, October 1934 (3-year average, 1923–25)	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in October 1934	Percentage change from—	
		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933		September 1934	October 1933
Lumber and allied products	49.5	+0.4	−10.3	35.2	+3.8	−7.6									
Stone, clay, and glass products	51.9	−1.9	+.6	35.5	+2.3	+5.7									
Leather and its manufactures	83.4	−2.7	−6.2	64.3	−7.1	−11.1									
Food and kindred products	119.5	−6.0	+3.1	103.4	−5.4	+13.5									

Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

IN TABLE 2 are presented the estimated number of wage earners and weekly pay rolls in all manufacturing industries combined and in the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which these manufacturing industries have been classified, for the years 1919 to 1934, inclusive, and for the 12 months of 1934. These estimates have been computed by multiplying the weighting factors of the several groups of industries (number employed or weekly pay roll in the index base period 1923–25) by the Bureau's index numbers of employment or pay rolls (which have been adjusted to conform with census trends over the period 1919–31) and dividing by 100. Data are not available for all groups over the entire period shown. The totals for all manufacturing industries combined, however, have been adjusted to include all groups. The estimated total employment and weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined do not include the manufactured-gas industry (which is included in the Bureau's electric light and power and manufactured-gas industry) or the motion-picture industry.

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups

Year and month	Total manufacturing	Iron and steel, and their products	Machinery, not including transportation equipment	Transportation equipment	Railroad repair shops	Nonferrous metals and their products
	Employment					
1919 average	8,983,900	858,600	1,026,800	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	9,065,600	926,300	1,131,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	6,899,700	572,400	680,700	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	7,592,700	721,500	717,400	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	8,724,900	892,400	928,600	606,200	523,700	(1)
1924	8,083,700	833,700	835,400	524,500	464,900	(1)
1925	8,328,200	851,200	870,500	559,600	458,100	(1)
1926	8,484,400	880,200	946,700	558,600	460,700	(1)
1927	8,288,400	834,900	897,800	495,100	428,900	(1)
1928	8,285,800	829,800	922,500	541,900	404,000	(1)
1929	8,785,600	881,000	1,105,700	583,200	398,200	(1)
1930	7,668,400	766,200	918,700	451,800	353,800	(1)
1931	6,484,300	598,400	687,000	373,800	309,000	209,000
1932	5,374,200	458,100	494,600	315,700	257,400	164,200
1933	5,778,400	503,400	517,100	305,600	250,600	175,200
1934: January	6,146,000	545,500	614,700	401,200	254,500	190,200
February	6,514,200	572,200	640,100	476,700	257,400	200,400
March	6,770,100	601,400	674,400	526,300	267,600	212,200
April	6,906,100	623,700	705,100	560,100	278,700	217,300
May	6,912,600	646,000	713,900	561,800	287,300	219,900
June	6,799,900	656,400	709,500	538,700	288,300	214,500
July	6,593,500	603,900	693,700	498,100	281,100	206,600
August	6,666,200	589,300	692,800	471,700	266,100	207,400
September	6,351,900	567,000	684,900	418,100	268,500	206,900
October	6,569,500	567,000	684,000	361,800	259,900	212,200
November	6,435,000	568,700	684,000	350,500	248,800	214,800
December	6,536,100	572,200	689,300	441,800	250,700	217,300
	Weekly pay rolls					
1919 average	$198,145,000	$23,937,000	$24,534,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920	238,300,000	30,531,000	31,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	155,008,000	14,049,000	16,450,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922	165,406,000	17,400,000	16,982,000	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	210,065,000	25,442,000	24,618,000	$18,532,000	$14,856,000	(1)
1924	195,376,000	23,834,000	22,531,000	15,636,000	12,972,000	(1)
1925	204,665,000	24,680,000	23,843,000	17,478,000	12,847,000	(1)
1926	211,061,000	25,875,000	26,310,000	17,126,000	13,025,000	(1)
1927	206,980,000	24,289,000	25,095,000	15,450,000	12,475,000	(1)
1928	208,334,000	24,740,000	26,334,000	17,494,000	11,817,000	(1)
1929	221,937,000	26,568,000	31,761,000	18,136,000	12,255,000	(1)
1930	180,507,000	21,126,000	24,197,000	12,076,000	10,316,000	(1)
1931	137,256,000	13,562,000	15,135,000	9,008,000	8,366,000	$4,622,000
1932	93,757,000	7,164,000	8,546,000	7,012,000	5,793,000	2,865,000
1933	98,623,000	8,925,000	8,975,000	6,799,000	5,652,000	3,039,000
1934: January	109,806,000	10,134,000	11,260,000	9,072,000	5,710,000	3,452,000
February	123,395,000	11,269,000	12,253,000	12,377,000	6,185,000	3,826,000
March	131,852,000	12,650,000	13,199,000	14,529,000	6,578,000	4,163,000
April	136,962,000	14,006,000	14,311,000	15,906,000	7,188,000	4,317,000
May	136,575,000	15,115,000	14,713,000	15,200,000	7,297,000	4,441,000
June	132,040,000	15,436,000	14,571,000	13,513,000	7,297,000	4,243,000
July	123,011,000	11,737,000	13,838,000	11,361,000	6,931,000	3,928,000
August	126,603,000	11,219,000	13,744,000	12,119,000	6,578,000	3,899,000
September	118,089,000	10,134,000	13,152,000	9,003,000	6,185,000	3,958,000
October	124,138,000	10,554,000	13,483,000	8,555,000	6,347,000	4,214,000
November	121,085,000	10,899,000	13,531,000	8,332,000	6,022,000	4,309,000
December	128,593,000	11,737,000	14,240,000	11,637,000	6,022,000	4,507,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Lumber and allied products	Stone, clay, and glass products	Textiles and their products			Leather and its manufactures
			Fabrics	Wearing apparel	Group	
	Employment					
1919 average	863,800	302,700	1,052,600	507,800	1,609,400	349,600
1920	821,200	314,500	1,045,300	519,400	1,612,400	318,600
1921	703,000	253,000	994,300	473,900	1,509,400	280,100
1922	894,300	299,600	1,054,900	487,800	1,585,500	314,600
1923	932,100	351,400	1,164,400	499,300	1,714,300	344,800
1924	901,300	346,400	1,041,900	455,800	1,545,500	311,700
1925	921,600	352,700	1,109,500	466,500	1,627,400	314,200
1926	922,300	363,500	1,095,700	472,800	1,628,000	312,700
1927	864,100	349,800	1,119,200	501,400	1,694,400	316,000
1928	848,100	334,900	1,062,400	513,100	1,651,300	309,400
1929	876,500	328,500	1,095,900	536,700	1,706,900	318,600
1930	699,400	280,800	950,400	497,700	1,513,000	295,100
1931	516,900	222,800	886,700	472,000	1,421,000	272,800
1932	377,800	156,000	794,100	401,800	1,250,300	255,500
1933	406,100	157,500	952,600	418,100	1,432,700	269,400
1934: January	418,800	165,700	988,400	385,900	1,437,100	268,200
February	432,600	174,400	1,065,800	442,800	1,577,300	292,100
March	445,400	182,500	1,087,900	471,300	1,629,400	299,900
April	453,700	193,700	1,070,200	474,100	1,614,700	298,600
May	468,400	202,100	1,049,200	449,000	1,565,900	295,700
June	459,200	200,000	993,900	423,400	1,481,100	283,700
July	448,200	189,900	961,900	378,300	1,399,700	289,200
August	450,000	186,000	946,400	427,200	1,437,100	294,700
September	452,800	185,300	685,500	452,800	1,191,100	277,200
October	454,600	181,800	991,700	447,600	1,503,900	269,800
November	446,300	182,900	991,700	424,800	1,481,100	264,000
December	439,000	175,500	1,039,300	407,700	1,512,100	274,300
	Weekly pay rolls					
1919 average	$16,549,000	$6,397,000	$17,494,000	$10,121,000	$28,440,000	$6,978,000
1920	20,358,000	8,239,000	21,005,000	12,124,000	34,115,000	7,437,000
1921	13,161,000	5,907,000	17,235,000	10,266,000	28,284,000	6,040,000
1922	15,234,000	6,442,000	17,747,000	10,438,000	28,962,000	6,711,000
1923	18,526,000	8,726,000	21,590,000	10,919,000	33,511,000	7,472,000
1924	18,228,000	8,926,000	19,014,000	9,804,000	29,712,000	6,654,000
1925	18,824,000	8,985,000	20,497,000	10,284,000	31,795,000	6,831,000
1926	18,997,000	9,257,000	20,241,000	10,297,000	31,731,000	6,909,000
1927	17,916,000	8,929,000	21,135,000	11,123,000	33,817,000	7,009,000
1928	17,454,000	8,541,000	19,510,000	11,114,000	32,199,000	6,696,000
1929	18,062,000	8,323,000	20,251,000	11,476,000	33,321,000	6,915,000
1930	13,464,000	6,828,000	16,167,000	9,680,000	27,115,000	5,748,000
1931	8,641,000	4,786,000	14,308,000	8,338,000	23,799,000	5,035,000
1932	4,656,000	2,588,000	10,367,000	5,733,000	16,947,000	4,060,000
1933	4,900,000	2,455,000	12,664,000	5,757,000	19,394,000	4,394,000
1934: January	5,075,000	2,655,000	13,647,000	5,850,000	20,526,000	4,716,000
February	5,650,000	2,956,000	15,948,000	7,473,000	24,676,000	5,708,000
March	5,909,000	3,081,000	16,457,000	8,414,000	26,164,000	5,896,000
April	6,168,000	3,445,000	16,152,000	7,866,000	25,277,000	5,736,000
May	6,409,000	3,507,000	15,256,000	7,039,000	23,472,000	5,512,000
June	6,279,000	3,445,000	13,626,000	6,377,000	21,033,000	5,093,000
July	5,853,000	3,205,000	13,117,000	5,716,000	19,798,000	5,393,000
August	6,205,000	3,098,000	13,178,000	7,297,000	21,571,000	5,498,000
September	6,279,000	3,081,000	10,001,000	7,328,000	18,214,000	4,834,000
October	6,520,000	3,152,000	14,889,000	7,587,000	23,662,000	4,492,000
November	6,224,000	3,161,000	14,767,000	6,625,000	22,522,000	4,261,000
December	6,168,000	3,054,000	16,335,000	6,336,000	23,852,000	4,827,000

Table 2.—Estimated Number of Wage Earners and Weekly Wages in all Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Industry Groups—Continued

Year and month	Foods and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Paper and printing	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber products
	Employment				
1919 average	733,600	157,000	510,100	(1)	(1)
1920	713,000	154,000	549,100	(1)	(1)
1921	626,400	149,900	467,100	(1)	(1)
1922	651,400	146,400	489,400	(1)	(1)
1923	681,900	146,300	527,400	342,700	137,800
1924	657,800	136,700	529,200	322,200	123,200
1925	664,400	132,100	537,100	334,200	141,800
1926	664,400	125,700	553,600	355,100	141,200
1927	679,400	129,300	553,500	346,700	142,000
1928	707,100	125,600	558,300	342,500	149,200
1929	753,500	116,100	591,500	384,800	149,100
1930	731,100	108,300	574,100	364,700	115,500
1931	650,500	99,700	511,800	316,800	99,200
1932	577,100	88,600	451,700	279,700	87,800
1933	631,000	82,700	458,400	315,400	99,300
1934: January	628,700	75,400	490,700	359,200	110,100
February	627,800	85,900	494,500	368,300	113,600
March	643,100	89,100	497,600	375,600	117,000
April	649,500	89,500	505,100	377,400	120,900
May	665,400	84,800	509,300	353,500	119,700
June	702,600	86,400	503,000	348,100	115,000
July	735,800	84,600	496,000	350,800	112,700
August	816,100	90,100	498,200	356,000	108,400
September	849,700	89,500	506,100	361,800	105,300
October	798,900	90,400	512,000	364,300	103,900
November	728,800	88,600	514,100	361,800	102,900
December	693,800	85,700	517,800	362,300	106,100
	Weekly pay rolls				
1919	$14,879,000	$2,386,000	$10,873,000	(1)	(1)
1920	16,698,000	2,772,000	14,729,000	(1)	(1)
1921	14,333,000	2,325,000	12,259,000	(1)	(1)
1922	14,142,000	2,206,000	12,762,000	(1)	(1)
1923	15,296,000	2,317,000	14,304,000	$8,499,000	$3,500,000
1924	15,155,000	2,213,000	14,797,000	8,013,000	3,223,000
1925	15,268,000	2,147,000	15,506,000	8,444,000	3,676,000
1926	15,503,000	2,049,000	16,478,000	9,055,000	3,707,000
1927	15,838,000	2,025,000	16,501,000	8,978,000	3,810,000
1928	16,388,000	1,916,000	16,691,000	8,997,000	4,069,000
1929	17,344,000	1,819,000	17,771,000	10,068,000	3,986,000
1930	16,593,000	1,617,000	17,036,000	9,334,000	2,934,000
1931	14,173,000	1,336,000	14,461,000	7,643,000	2,165,000
1932	11,308,000	1,052,000	11,126,000	5,861,000	1,555,000
1933	11,604,000	944,000	10,299,000	6,179,000	1,740,000
1934: January	12,301,000	886,000	11,045,000	7,035,000	2,036,000
February	12,352,000	1,012,000	11,297,000	7,257,000	2,261,000
March	12,522,000	1,019,000	11,550,000	7,417,000	2,445,000
April	12,663,000	1,028,000	11,847,000	7,683,000	2,546,000
May	13,296,000	1,030,000	11,981,000	7,352,000	2,438,000
June	14,008,000	1,057,000	11,728,000	7,333,000	2,306,000
July	14,571,000	1,052,000	11,491,000	7,381,000	2,147,000
August	16,022,000	1,097,000	11,654,000	7,487,000	2,039,000
September	16,661,000	1,119,000	11,937,000	7,479,000	1,946,000
October	15,752,000	1,090,000	12,293,000	7,621,000	2,022,000
November	14,651,000	1,086,000	12,293,000	7,565,000	2,015,000
December	14,156,000	1,110,000	12,828,000	7,633,000	2,289,000

[1] Comparable data not available.

Index Numbers of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

GENERAL index numbers of factory employment and pay rolls by months, from January 1919 to December 1934, inclusive, together with average indexes for each of these years, based on the 3-year average, 1923–25 as 100, are shown in table 3. A chart of these indexes also follows.

Table 3.—General Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—January 1919 to December 1934

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Employment																
January	105.3	114.9	81.0	82.5	100.7	100.2	96.3	100.5	98.2	95.0	100.8	97.3	79.6	68.7	60.2	73.3
February	102.0	113.7	82.6	84.6	102.5	101.5	98.1	101.5	99.7	96.5	102.9	97.4	80.3	69.5	61.1	77.7
March	102.4	116.0	83.2	85.9	104.6	101.7	98.8	102.1	100.2	97.6	104.1	96.9	80.7	68.4	58.8	80.8
April	102.5	114.5	82.1	85.8	105.0	99.9	98.7	101.4	99.6	97.1	105.3	96.3	80.7	66.1	59.9	82.4
May	103.1	112.0	81.9	87.9	105.3	96.8	98.1	100.4	99.1	97.0	105.3	94.8	80.1	63.4	62.6	82.5
June	104.3	111.1	81.0	89.8	106.0	93.8	98.0	100.3	99.1	97.8	105.6	92.9	78.4	61.2	66.9	81.1
July	106.9	108.5	79.8	88.2	104.9	91.0	97.8	99.4	98.1	97.7	106.1	89.5	77.0	58.9	71.5	78.7
August	109.7	108.8	81.2	91.4	105.2	92.1	99.5	101.4	99.3	100.1	107.9	88.8	77.1	60.1	76.4	79.5
September	111.7	107.5	83.4	94.5	105.7	94.4	101.5	103.4	100.5	102.2	109.0	89.6	77.4	63.3	80.0	75.8
October	111.3	103.7	84.1	97.0	104.5	95.3	102.2	103.1	99.6	102.6	107.7	87.7	74.4	64.4	79.6	78.4
November	112.6	97.4	84.2	99.0	103.2	94.8	101.8	101.4	97.4	101.7	103.6	84.6	71.8	63.4	76.2	76.8
December	114.4	89.7	83.3	100.5	101.4	96.1	101.5	100.0	96.1	101.2	99.8	82.3	71.0	62.1	74.4	78.0
Average	**107.2**	**108.2**	**82.3**	**90.6**	**104.1**	**96.5**	**99.4**	**101.2**	**98.9**	**98.9**	**104.8**	**91.5**	**77.4**	**64.1**	**69.0**	**78.8**
Pay rolls																
January	95.3	117.2	82.8	69.6	94.6	98.8	95.4	100.9	98.4	96.0	102.3	95.9	70.0	53.5	39.5	54.0
February	89.6	115.5	81.3	72.4	97.9	104.1	100.8	105.0	104.4	101.2	109.3	98.8	74.3	54.6	40.2	60.6
March	90.0	123.7	81.7	74.9	102.5	104.1	102.4	106.5	105.7	102.5	111.6	98.8	75.6	53.1	37.1	64.8
April	89.2	120.9	79.0	73.8	103.8	101.8	100.0	104.4	104.5	100.5	112.6	97.7	74.4	49.5	38.8	67.3
May	90.0	122.4	77.3	77.2	107.3	97.5	100.7	103.1	104.0	101.3	112.9	95.4	73.4	46.8	42.7	67.1
June	92.0	124.2	75.4	80.5	107.5	92.4	98.7	103.3	102.4	101.7	111.2	92.3	69.7	43.4	47.2	64.9
July	94.8	119.3	71.7	78.5	103.3	85.7	96.8	99.0	98.5	99.0	107.2	84.3	66.2	39.8	50.8	60.5
August	99.9	121.6	73.9	83.0	103.8	89.3	99.3	103.4	101.9	103.3	112.0	83.3	65.9	40.6	56.8	62.2
September	104.7	119.8	73.4	87.0	104.3	92.5	98.8	104.4	101.4	104.7	112.9	84.1	63.4	42.9	59.1	58.0
October	102.2	115.8	72.6	89.5	106.6	95.1	104.6	107.6	102.1	108.2	112.4	82.2	61.3	44.7	59.4	61.0
November	106.7	107.0	71.7	93.4	104.5	93.7	104.6	104.1	98.5	105.0	104.1	76.8	58.1	42.9	55.5	59.5
December	114.0	98.0	73.3	95.7	102.9	97.6	105.2	103.5	99.5	105.6	100.7	75.2	57.6	41.5	54.5	63.2
Average	**97.4**	**117.1**	**76.2**	**81.3**	**103.3**	**96.1**	**100.6**	**103.8**	**101.8**	**102.4**	**109.1**	**88.7**	**67.5**	**46.1**	**48.5**	**61.9**

EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3-year average 1923-1925=100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Employment
Pay Rolls
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Durable and Nondurable Groups 1923 to 1934

In table 4 are presented employment and pay-roll indexes for the durable and nondurable groups by months, January 1923 to December 1934. The indexes are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100.

Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1923 to December 1934

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Durable group [1]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Employment											
January	99.2	100.6	95.3	100.9	95.6	89.8	99.1	93.1	71.9	57.3	45.4	59.8
February	101.5	102.0	97.0	102.3	97.3	91.8	101.7	93.3	72.1	57.8	45.8	63.5
March	104.0	103.1	98.3	103.3	98.2	93.7	103.5	93.1	72.2	56.5	43.9	67.1
April	105.6	102.7	99.3	103.5	98.1	94.7	105.3	92.8	72.2	54.6	44.4	70.0
May	106.6	98.8	99.1	102.8	98.0	96.1	106.5	91.8	71.4	52.9	47.0	71.5
June	107.7	94.7	98.4	102.3	97.1	96.6	106.4	89.1	69.5	50.9	50.7	70.8
July	106.6	91.1	97.3	101.1	94.9	95.8	106.3	84.7	66.8	48.5	55.3	67.4
August	106.4	91.0	98.2	102.1	95.3	98.1	107.3	82.2	65.3	46.9	60.1	66.1
September	106.0	91.8	99.7	102.7	94.9	99.4	106.8	81.0	64.5	47.3	63.4	64.2
October	105.4	93.4	101.4	102.2	94.3	99.8	105.0	79.6	61.8	47.7	63.2	62.8
November	104.3	93.1	101.8	100.3	92.1	99.3	100.3	77.1	60.3	48.1	61.2	62.2
December	102.0	94.7	101.9	98.3	90.9	98.8	95.8	74.9	59.7	47.3	60.7	64.3
Average	104.6	96.4	99.0	101.8	95.6	96.2	103.7	86.1	67.3	51.3	53.4	65.8
	Pay rolls											
January	91.6	97.9	92.5	99.0	93.3	89.5	100.0	90.1	59.8	41.3	27.6	41.6
February	95.8	105.5	99.7	105.2	101.1	96.8	109.0	94.6	64.4	42.0	27.7	47.9
March	101.4	106.6	101.7	107.3	103.4	99.5	112.0	95.1	65.7	40.4	25.3	52.8
April	104.6	105.7	100.8	106.5	103.2	99.8	114.7	95.3	65.1	38.0	26.6	57.4
May	109.1	100.3	101.9	105.2	103.2	101.8	115.8	93.3	64.1	37.0	30.8	58.6
June	110.0	93.0	99.2	104.9	99.8	101.2	112.9	89.1	59.4	33.3	34.7	56.9
July	104.5	84.0	95.4	99.1	93.9	97.1	107.1	78.1	54.3	29.8	38.0	49.9
August	106.0	87.3	97.5	103.7	97.5	102.0	112.6	75.6	52.9	28.2	43.9	50.0
September	105.2	89.0	97.1	103.1	95.1	102.3	111.7	74.7	49.6	27.9	44.7	45.5
October	108.9	93.0	104.6	107.0	96.8	107.0	111.1	73.7	48.5	29.8	45.4	46.4
November	107.4	91.8	105.3	103.2	93.3	104.2	101.7	68.4	46.4	30.0	42.5	46.1
December	104.0	95.9	105.7	100.9	94.1	103.9	96.7	66.4	45.8	29.4	42.3	50.4
Average	104.0	95.8	100.1	103.8	97.9	100.4	108.8	82.9	56.3	33.9	35.8	50.3

[1] Includes the following groups of manufacturing industries: Iron and steel; machinery; transportation equipment; railroad repair shops; nonferrous metals; lumber and allied products; and stone, clay, and glass products.

Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable and Nondurable Groups, January 1923 to December 1934—Continued

Nondurable group [2]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Employment												
January	102.5	99.8	97.5	100.2	101.0	100.6	102.7	101.8	87.8	80.9	76.0	87.9
February	103.8	100.8	99.3	100.6	102.3	101.8	104.3	101.7	89.0	82.2	77.6	93.0
March	105.3	100.1	99.5	100.9	102.5	101.8	104.9	100.9	90.0	81.2	74.7	95.4
April	104.4	97.0	98.3	99.1	101.3	99.6	105.4	100.1	89.8	78.5	76.5	95.8
May	104.1	94.6	97.0	97.8	100.3	98.0	104.1	98.0	89.3	74.8	79.3	94.3
June	104.2	93.0	97.5	98.3	101.2	99.0	104.7	96.9	88.0	72.4	84.3	92.3
July	103.3	90.9	98.5	97.5	101.6	99.7	105.8	94.7	88.2	70.1	88.9	90.8
August	104.0	93.4	101.0	100.6	103.5	102.3	108.6	95.9	89.8	74.2	93.9	94.0
September	105.2	97.3	103.5	104.1	106.5	105.3	111.4	98.9	91.1	80.4	97.8	88.2
October	103.6	97.3	103.2	104.2	105.2	105.6	110.6	96.5	88.0	82.3	97.2	95.1
November	102.2	96.7	101.9	102.5	103.1	104.3	107.1	92.7	84.2	79.9	92.2	92.4
December	100.8	97.7	101.1	101.9	101.7	103.7	104.0	90.1	83.0	77.8	89.1	92.7
Average	103.6	96.6	99.8	100.6	102.5	101.8	106.1	97.4	88.2	77.9	85.6	92.7
Pay rolls												
January	98.5	99.8	99.3	103.5	104.7	104.1	105.3	103.2	83.0	69.1	54.5	69.7
February	100.8	102.2	102.1	104.9	108.6	106.8	109.8	104.1	86.9	70.7	56.2	76.9
March	104.1	101.0	103.4	105.5	108.7	106.4	111.0	103.5	88.3	69.2	52.1	80.1
April	103.1	96.8	99.0	101.8	106.1	101.5	110.2	100.8	86.3	64.0	54.4	80.0
May	105.0	94.1	99.2	100.4	105.1	100.8	109.3	98.3	85.2	59.3	57.9	78.1
June	104.5	91.6	98.2	101.3	105.8	102.5	109.1	96.5	82.7	56.2	63.1	75.1
July	101.9	88.0	98.6	98.9	104.3	101.6	107.3	92.3	81.3	52.6	67.0	73.9
August	101.1	91.9	101.7	103.0	107.4	104.9	111.3	93.2	82.5	56.3	73.3	77.8
September	103.2	96.9	101.0	105.9	109.6	107.6	114.4	96.0	80.8	61.8	77.6	74.0
October	103.6	97.8	104.7	108.5	108.8	109.8	114.2	93.0	77.6	63.6	77.3	79.6
November	100.8	96.1	103.7	105.3	105.1	106.1	107.4	87.4	73.0	59.2	72.1	76.6
December	101.6	100.0	104.6	106.8	106.3	107.8	105.8	86.5	72.5	56.9	70.1	79.5
Average	102.4	96.4	101.3	103.8	106.7	105.0	109.6	96.2	81.7	61.6	64.6	76.8

[2] Includes remaining groups of manufacturing industries not shown under footnote 1.

Major Industry Groups and Subgroups, 1919 to 1934

In table 5 are presented general indexes of factory employment and pay rolls by yearly averages, 1919 to 1934, and by months, January to December 1934. Indexes for the same periods are also presented for each of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed and for the 14 major groups and 2 subgroups into which they are classified.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

[3-year average, 1923-25=100]

Month and year	General index		Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery							
			Group index		Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets		Cast-iron pipe	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	107.2	97.4	99.9	97.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	108.2	117.1	107.8	123.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	82.3	76.2	66.6	57.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	90.6	81.3	84.1	70.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	104.1	103.3	103.9	103.2	104.5	104.5	112.5	111.5	96.0	94.6
1924 average	96.5	96.1	97.0	96.7	97.1	96.5	89.5	89.5	101.6	101.7
1925 average	99.4	100.6	99.1	100.1	98.4	99.0	98.0	99.0	102.4	103.7
1926 average	101.2	103.8	102.5	105.0	101.0	103.0	(1)	(1)	110.1	110.5
1927 average	98.9	101.8	97.2	98.6	95.7	96.7	96.0	95.6	101.8	98.2
1928 average	98.9	102.4	96.6	100.4	96.2	100.6	(1)	(1)	92.4	85.3
1929 average	104.8	109.1	102.6	107.8	103.2	109.6	114.0	122.0	87.8	85.2
1930 average	91.5	88.7	89.2	85.7	90.3	87.7	(1)	(1)	80.4	75.3
1931 average	77.4	67.5	69.7	55.0	68.4	53.6	74.2	56.2	71.5	55.1
1932 average	64.1	46.1	53.3	29.1	51.5	24.8	60.8	33.8	45.5	24.2
1933 average	69.0	48.5	58.6	36.2	58.5	35.4	71.0	42.1	39.2	19.7
1934 average	78.8	61.9	69.0	49.0	69.7	49.2	78.1	54.3	51.1	27.8
1934										
January	73.3	54.9	63.5	41.1	65.0	41.2	74.6	48.7	50.6	28.0
February	77.7	60.6	66.6	45.7	67.3	46.1	78.4	55.0	49.6	27.0
March	80.8	64.8	70.0	51.3	70.1	52.2	80.1	59.4	50.3	26.1
April	82.4	67.3	72.6	56.8	72.9	59.4	83.8	64.7	51.5	28.0
May	82.5	67.1	75.2	61.3	76.8	66.1	87.1	68.1	51.1	29.9
June	81.1	64.9	76.4	62.6	79.1	68.9	84.8	64.5	53.6	28.9
July	78.7	60.5	70.3	47.6	72.4	47.9	79.8	55.4	51.9	27.4
August	79.5	62.2	68.6	45.5	69.7	44.0	77.7	53.3	53.8	29.2
September	75.8	58.0	66.0	41.1	65.3	37.3	71.7	39.6	52.1	28.2
October	78.4	61.0	66.0	42.8	65.4	39.2	72.5	43.9	50.8	27.5
November	76.8	59.5	66.2	44.2	65.9	41.7	72.2	44.9	49.3	26.4
December	78.0	63.2	66.6	47.6	66.9	46.5	74.7	53.7	48.5	27.4

Month and year	Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Continued									
	Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools		Forgings—iron and steel		Hardware		Plumbers' supplies		Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	103.5	93.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	102.5	99.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	69.0	58.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	88.9	72.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	99.6	97.9	116.5	113.9	101.6	100.1	89.9	89.5	102.2	101.7
1924 average	102.4	101.8	97.4	97.4	96.6	96.3	100.1	100.0	97.7	98.0
1925 average	98.0	100.3	86.1	88.7	101.8	103.6	110.0	110.5	100.1	100.3
1926 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.8	106.3	(1)	(1)	102.6	105.5
1927 average	94.6	93.7	65.5	66.7	93.0	96.1	96.7	94.6	99.3	101.6
1928 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	92.8	96.0	(1)	(1)	92.4	94.4
1929 average	89.5	87.5	87.8	97.8	101.7	106.9	92.5	87.2	91.6	92.4
1930 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	88.6	81.6	(1)	(1)	78.3	69.0
1931 average	74.2	60.4	41.9	32.5	70.3	58.9	65.1	48.0	67.1	46.3
1932 average	67.6	46.8	35.8	19.9	55.1	35.5	51.1	27.6	46.5	24.7
1933 average	65.1	42.8	40.8	25.0	55.8	36.1	58.2	31.1	49.5	26.4
1934 average	77.6	55.4	54.6	39.4	62.7	47.0	58.4	32.6	47.6	29.0
1934										
January	70.6	48.8	53.1	37.2	69.0	49.7	42.3	19.5	43.9	25.8
February	74.2	53.0	55.8	42.8	73.7	55.7	54.6	27.7	45.4	26.5
March	79.9	57.2	61.8	48.1	80.6	64.6	57.2	30.1	45.8	27.7
April	81.9	59.4	59.2	47.0	85.3	70.3	54.7	30.3	45.8	28.3
May	81.3	59.3	60.7	45.7	82.0	61.8	54.1	30.4	47.7	30.6
June	79.7	56.5	59.0	42.9	73.0	52.5	64.3	38.3	49.2	31.5
July	75.4	53.4	51.5	34.3	51.8	34.8	64.0	36.4	48.3	31.2
August	77.7	53.0	51.9	34.7	51.3	37.9	60.5	34.0	48.6	30.3
September	76.7	53.2	47.5	29.1	45.8	29.2	59.7	31.0	48.8	30.7
October	78.3	55.9	49.2	31.5	44.2	31.8	61.9	36.3	49.6	32.4
November	78.9	57.4	51.0	35.8	45.4	34.2	62.7	37.6	49.3	32.0
December	76.6	57.6	54.9	43.5	50.4	41.1	64.2	39.9	48.6	31.4

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries Continued

Month and year	Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery—Continued									
	Stoves		Structural and ornamental metal work		Tin cans and other tinware		Tools, not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws		Wirework	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	106.0	103.5	104.4	104.0	101.0	97.7	105.7	103.1	93.1	89.6
1924 average	95.0	96.0	97.7	96.6	100.0	100.0	102.2	101.8	100.0	100.0
1925 average	99.0	100.5	97.9	99.4	99.0	102.3	92.1	95.1	106.9	110.4
1926 average	104.2	105.8	107.5	109.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1927 average	96.2	97.5	106.1	108.8	98.4	104.2	91.7	95.6	120.4	122.5
1928 average	94.0	93.5	106.5	111.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1929 average	99.3	98.8	111.2	112.8	104.3	113.6	107.6	117.8	124.2	129.3
1930 average	83.1	74.3	98.9	94.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1931 average	69.4	53.4	76.0	61.5	83.7	83.3	60.4	51.1	95.6	80.6
1932 average	57.3	35.0	50.8	31.1	73.8	67.3	46.5	32.2	90.3	61.9
1933 average	68.7	43.9	46.1	26.3	78.7	70.6	48.9	34.7	103.3	75.7
1934 average	87.2	60.1	56.8	38.9	90.7	84.4	59.8	49.9	124.4	101.0
1934										
January	65.0	37.5	51.6	31.9	79.1	71.1	59.1	45.6	119.6	91.7
February	75.4	48.3	52.8	33.5	79.6	70.5	61.0	48.6	120.7	92.5
March	83.7	57.0	53.9	35.1	85.4	79.7	62.4	52.5	125.5	99.5
April	90.9	63.8	56.0	37.6	88.2	84.2	63.0	52.9	131.4	110.6
May	95.5	68.5	58.5	41.5	91.2	86.9	61.8	54.0	134.8	123.1
June	94.2	66.2	59.7	42.7	96.7	94.1	61.1	52.7	131.4	119.3
July	86.6	56.5	59.0	40.6	99.6	94.5	59.3	49.0	123.6	96.0
August	87.7	57.7	59.0	41.8	99.1	93.6	57.4	49.0	116.3	90.1
September	91.6	65.8	58.6	40.5	101.0	96.2	57.2	47.0	120.2	92.0
October	95.3	71.9	57.1	40.8	93.9	82.5	57.7	47.4	121.4	95.9
November	93.9	67.0	57.9	41.2	89.6	79.4	58.1	48.4	121.2	94.5
December	86.1	61.1	57.6	39.2	85.5	79.6	59.3	52.1	126.1	107.2

Month and year	Machinery, not including transportation equipment									
	Group index		Agricultural implements		Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines		Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies		Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	116.9	103.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	128.9	135.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	77.5	69.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	81.7	71.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	105.8	104.0	110.0	109.9	107.4	105.1	103.0	100.1	99.1	99.5
1924 average	95.1	95.3	88.1	88.7	97.2	97.3	97.9	99.2	96.0	96.7
1925 average	99.1	100.7	101.9	101.4	95.4	97.6	99.1	100.7	104.9	103.8
1926 average	107.8	111.2	115.3	119.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	115.4	119.2
1927 average	102.3	106.0	118.5	125.9	103.1	100.4	(1)	(1)	111.3	119.3
1928 average	105.1	111.3	137.9	152.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	113.2	125.5
1929 average	125.9	134.2	147.9	160.0	120.8	137.3	127.3	134.4	125.3	138.9
1930 average	104.6	102.2	110.7	106.9	(1)	(1)	107.1	109.3	106.1	107.2
1931 average	78.3	63.9	62.3	51.9	87.3	69.1	80.9	68.7	68.1	54.0
1932 average	56.3	36.1	39.2	32.4	75.4	50.6	56.8	37.1	42.4	24.0
1933 average	58.9	37.9	44.5	37.7	79.5	56.4	51.3	33.6	44.8	25.7
1934 average	77.7	57.2	75.1	77.7	102.0	79.4	63.9	47.7	69.7	45.7
1934										
January	70.0	47.6	65.8	65.2	96.0	74.0	57.8	38.2	59.7	36.8
February	72.9	51.8	75.6	75.7	98.2	71.8	59.2	40.9	62.8	39.6
March	76.8	55.8	75.9	78.2	99.5	72.8	61.8	43.8	65.8	41.3
April	80.3	60.5	87.2	93.6	102.0	76.7	63.7	47.8	69.3	44.8
May	81.3	62.2	83.0	87.2	103.9	82.3	65.4	49.9	68.9	45.2
June	80.8	61.6	73.3	76.1	94.5	75.6	66.2	51.8	72.6	49.6
July	79.0	58.5	69.3	70.2	104.6	86.3	65.1	49.8	71.4	45.6
August	78.9	58.1	66.8	68.3	105.7	84.0	65.3	50.2	71.8	47.9
September	78.0	55.6	67.8	66.7	106.0	85.1	65.9	48.0	71.1	46.1
October	77.9	57.0	72.9	74.4	106.7	78.7	65.0	49.3	72.3	48.4
November	77.9	57.2	79.6	85.7	106.7	83.3	65.4	50.0	73.5	50.0
December	78.5	60.2	83.8	91.2	99.9	81.7	65.6	52.2	76.7	52.7

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued									
	Foundry and machine-shop products		Machine tools		Radios and phonographs		Textile machinery and parts		Typewriters and parts	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	108.4	106.7	108.1	105.3	89.5	88.1	116.4	117.5	100.0	98.4
1924 average	93.9	93.6	92.0	90.8	105.9	107.5	92.7	86.8	100.0	100.0
1925 average	97.7	99.7	99.9	103.9	104.6	104.4	90.9	95.7	100.0	101.6
1926 average	103.3	107.4	119.3	125.3	(1)	(1)	90.1	95.7	(1)	(1)
1927 average	97.7	99.9	114.3	116.3	(1)	(1)	85.3	93.2	111.5	113.0
1928 average	98.8	102.6	127.9	139.8	(1)	(1)	78.5	84.2	(1)	(1)
1929 average	111.3	117.9	167.2	187.6	204.5	202.9	88.1	96.7	121.1	130.1
1930 average	94.2	89.0	126.0	121.9	141.0	139.8	71.2	66.0	(1)	(1)
1931 average	69.7	55.4	74.7	61.5	124.4	96.5	61.3	54.3	77.8	60.0
1932 average	50.4	31.1	40.5	27.5	100.0	62.7	48.7	35.4	58.7	35.2
1933 average	52.6	32.8	41.7	28.7	151.4	85.4	61.1	47.0	62.7	42.4
1934 average	68.0	49.6	69.0	53.4	203.5	116.5	69.1	54.4	94.4	81.1
1934										
January	61.2	41.3	58.9	44.5	181.7	95.1	71.1	57.5	85.7	66.0
February	64.1	45.4	67.8	54.2	177.5	96.5	74.1	60.6	90.9	74.2
March	68.3	49.9	70.9	57.4	187.6	101.5	75.8	61.6	97.8	81.3
April	71.6	54.4	70.8	57.7	200.2	108.9	75.0	60.9	102.6	84.1
May	73.6	56.8	71.9	59.3	201.2	112.4	75.9	62.9	78.8	62.3
June	73.1	55.5	70.9	57.0	206.0	117.4	73.2	59.5	64.5	53.4
July	69.5	51.1	69.1	51.5	205.0	114.4	71.3	56.1	96.8	84.8
August	69.0	50.3	66.1	49.0	217.5	123.1	66.5	49.3	99.7	86.6
September	66.8	46.7	69.7	50.8	219.9	127.0	62.2	45.4	101.3	92.5
October	66.4	47.6	69.1	50.3	222.8	137.8	60.8	44.8	104.1	92.5
November	66.0	46.6	70.2	52.6	214.5	131.5	60.8	43.4	106.1	97.8
December	66.8	49.7	72.2	56.4	207.9	132.0	62.5	50.9	104.4	97.3

Month and year	Transportation equipment									
	Group index		Aircraft		Automobiles		Cars, electric and steam railroad		Locomotives		Shipbuilding	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	85.1	74.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	88.1	90.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	52.9	48.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	71.9	65.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	107.6	107.7	103.6	103.4	100.6	100.6	126.9	128.7	157.7	168.1	114.5	112.8
1924 average	93.1	90.8	100.0	100.0	93.6	90.6	93.8	94.3	76.4	72.9	93.2	94.9
1925 average	99.3	101.5	96.4	96.6	105.8	108.8	79.3	77.0	65.9	59.0	92.3	92.3
1926 average	99.1	99.5	(1)	(1)	104.8	104.8	75.0	70.9	86.2	80.6	97.4	100.9
1927 average	87.9	89.8	157.9	156.8	91.9	93.3	59.9	60.4	66.7	57.2	101.3	108.3
1928 average	96.2	101.6	(1)	(1)	108.1	113.9	48.4	48.2	45.4	39.6	79.5	85.0
1929 average	103.5	105.4	525.2	501.5	111.3	111.6	63.1	63.1	56.8	58.3	101.3	109.7
1930 average	80.2	70.2	(1)	(1)	80.3	65.7	54.7	53.2	52.3	51.5	107.3	113.5
1931 average	66.3	52.3	353.1	354.8	71.0	53.4	29.6	25.4	28.0	18.1	83.0	76.8
1932 average	56.0	40.7	253.7	251.0	60.8	42.3	26.3	23.5	19.4	8.9	66.0	52.5
1933 average	54.2	39.5	298.5	269.5	59.8	42.8	25.4	20.5	15.6	5.8	55.4	38.9
1934 average	82.9	68.6	332.5	288.2	93.2	76.1	43.4	40.8	31.1	13.7	70.2	54.9
1934												
January	71.2	52.7	336.3	287.0	80.3	58.3	31.5	26.2	19.8	7.5	64.4	48.2
February	84.6	71.9	347.1	304.5	97.4	82.3	37.7	35.4	19.5	7.7	66.0	49.0
March	93.4	84.4	334.6	288.1	108.4	98.1	41.1	38.9	22.7	9.1	69.3	52.4
April	99.4	92.4	395.8	331.9	114.9	107.4	46.2	44.8	25.3	10.9	71.7	53.9
May	99.7	88.3	371.3	314.9	114.4	100.4	50.6	49.2	29.2	12.7	73.1	60.0
June	95.6	78.5	418.1	366.3	106.8	85.8	57.8	56.7	32.5	14.6	76.6	60.2
July	88.4	66.0	372.5	324.9	98.4	70.7	55.8	50.7	35.5	16.4	69.2	55.6
August	83.7	70.4	333.4	301.8	92.5	76.5	51.7	51.2	38.5	17.7	71.2	56.4
September	74.2	52.3	296.0	255.6	80.9	54.3	44.8	40.0	37.7	17.4	71.3	57.0
October	64.2	49.7	265.0	234.9	68.7	52.0	36.6	34.4	38.0	17.0	71.2	56.2
November	62.2	48.4	250.4	214.5	67.1	51.3	32.4	30.0	37.5	16.6	69.3	54.0
December	78.4	67.6	269.4	233.4	88.9	76.4	34.0	31.5	36.5	16.6	68.5	55.3

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Railroad repair shops						Nonferrous metals and their products					
	Group index		Electric railroad		Steam railroad		Group index		Aluminum manufactures		Brass, bronze, and copper products	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	108.6	109.6	104.0	101.5	108.9	110.2	105.4	103.7	106.3	100.2	103.4	101.3
1924 average	96.4	95.6	99.1	98.8	96.3	95.5	96.7	95.9	100.0	100.0	96.6	95.6
1925 average	95.0	94.8	96.9	99.7	94.8	94.3	97.9	100.4	93.7	99.8	100.0	103.1
1926 average	95.5	96.1	96.5	100.4	95.4	95.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	102.7	107.4
1927 average	89.0	92.0	94.1	99.8	88.6	91.4	96.5	100.5	96.6	105.5	101.2	104.7
1928 average	83.8	87.2	89.6	97.9	83.3	86.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	107.3	115.6
1929 average	82.6	90.4	87.8	97.2	82.2	89.8	111.4	116.4	138.4	150.0	121.5	128.3
1930 average	73.4	76.1	85.8	93.0	72.4	74.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	96.6	88.7
1931 average	64.1	61.7	79.3	80.2	62.9	60.4	74.0	63.1	90.2	81.3	74.9	60.3
1932 average	53.4	42.7	71.7	64.3	52.0	41.2	58.1	39.1	64.3	42.1	57.8	35.8
1933 average	52.0	41.7	66.3	55.1	50.9	40.8	62.0	41.5	71.8	50.9	64.1	41.3
1934 average	55.5	48.1	66.0	58.0	54.7	47.5	74.3	56.0	71.2	54.4	74.6	53.9
1934												
January	52.8	42.1	65.9	55.4	51.8	41.2	67.3	47.1	78.0	50.9	70.9	48.3
February	53.4	45.6	65.8	56.4	52.5	44.9	70.9	52.2	79.6	61.1	72.7	51.4
March	55.5	48.5	66.3	58.6	54.7	47.9	75.1	56.8	81.5	64.2	78.1	56.3
April	57.8	53.0	66.3	59.2	57.2	52.7	76.9	58.9	82.2	67.0	79.1	59.8
May	59.6	53.8	66.7	59.4	59.1	53.5	77.8	60.6	78.1	63.5	81.2	62.1
June	59.8	53.8	66.7	59.6	59.3	53.5	75.9	57.9	76.0	59.1	78.2	58.4
July	58.3	51.1	66.3	58.8	57.7	50.6	73.1	53.6	67.5	43.8	75.0	54.4
August	55.2	48.5	66.0	58.5	54.4	47.9	73.4	53.2	67.7	40.8	72.7	51.2
September	53.7	45.6	65.7	56.9	55.0	44.9	73.2	54.0	57.5	41.4	70.8	48.7
October	53.9	46.8	65.1	57.1	53.1	46.2	75.1	57.5	61.8	51.1	71.0	49.5
November	51.6	44.4	65.7	57.4	50.5	43.5	76.0	58.8	62.5	53.8	72.0	51.3
December	52.0	44.4	65.5	58.4	51.0	43.5	76.9	61.5	62.2	56.2	74.0	55.6

Month and year	Nonferrous metals and their products—Continued											
	Clocks, watches, and time-recording devices		Jewelry		Lighting equipment		Silverware and plated ware		Smelting and refining copper, lead and zinc		Stamped and enamelled ware	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	97.6	95.7	105.1	105.9	101.3	96.7	100.6	98.1	102.8	103.2	110.1	111.2
1924 average	100.0	100.0	99.8	91.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	92.8
1925 average	102.4	104.3	95.1	102.3	98.7	103.3	99.4	101.9	97.2	96.8	94.2	96.0
1926 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	96.9	98.3
1927 average	102.9	108.1	96.2	106.9	92.9	97.3	98.4	102.3	89.9	90.4	93.0	95.7
1928 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	104.1	108.0
1929 average	98.2	102.2	111.4	113.3	104.2	110.6	92.6	96.5	91.3	99.4	120.5	125.6
1930 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	106.3	104.9
1931 average	74.3	62.2	74.1	65.6	65.3	60.4	65.3	54.3	54.4	45.9	85.4	76.8
1932 average	54.5	35.4	57.6	43.5	49.5	38.8	54.3	37.2	45.3	27.3	69.8	49.0
1933 average	51.7	34.4	55.5	39.6	51.4	38.7	55.6	36.2	50.7	29.2	76.5	52.3
1934 average	70.1	55.7	67.5	52.2	64.4	51.9	68.9	50.3	68.1	42.1	86.6	72.9
1934												
January	57.1	41.3	55.3	40.6	59.6	44.9	64.1	43.2	61.6	35.7	72.7	56.8
February	62.8	49.9	60.7	45.7	62.0	48.3	66.7	46.6	64.1	37.7	79.8	66.2
March	67.7	53.0	65.1	48.9	64.4	51.3	69.4	50.3	64.2	39.9	87.5	75.8
April	70.4	56.1	66.4	49.6	65.4	52.3	72.7	51.2	62.8	38.7	94.0	80.8
May	72.1	58.7	65.9	49.0	65.6	52.7	71.1	52.0	65.3	42.0	95.6	83.6
June	69.4	52.9	64.6	48.3	61.9	49.8	69.3	49.8	67.4	43.5	93.0	80.1
July	68.2	50.3	61.8	45.2	61.7	49.2	61.3	43.6	68.6	43.2	90.3	72.9
August	68.9	54.3	65.7	49.7	61.9	48.2	69.3	48.3	70.5	42.8	87.1	70.8
September	72.4	59.2	73.7	57.7	64.5	52.0	69.5	52.1	69.9	42.7	84.4	66.7
October	75.1	61.8	79.6	65.4	67.1	56.3	70.6	53.8	73.1	45.9	82.9	70.4
November	77.6	64.7	76.9	63.1	68.9	58.0	71.7	56.7	74.5	46.4	83.9	71.9
December	79.0	65.8	74.4	63.4	69.8	60.1	70.7	55.6	74.7	46.6	87.5	79.1

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Lumber and allied products									
	Group index		Furniture		Lumber, millwork		Lumber, sawmills		Turpentine and rosin	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	94.1	89.3	82.3	69.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	89.4	109.9	90.7	90.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	76.6	69.7	73.0	69.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	97.4	82.2	86.5	82.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	101.5	100.0	98.1	96.9	96.7	95.6	103.6	102.5	107.7	100.8
1924 average	98.1	98.4	96.2	96.4	98.8	99.3	98.8	99.2	100.0	100.0
1925 average	100.4	101.6	105.7	106.7	104.5	105.1	97.6	98.3	92.3	99.2
1926 average	100.4	102.5	110.3	113.4	102.7	103.3	95.5	96.6	(1)	(1)
1927 average	94.1	96.7	108.8	111.8	90.7	90.5	86.6	89.0	119.0	110.7
1928 average	92.4	94.2	106.7	107.5	86.7	86.1	84.4	87.2	(1)	(1)
1929 average	95.4	97.4	111.9	114.0	84.6	83.5	87.7	90.7	126.0	98.2
1930 average	76.1	72.6	89.0	80.7	64.4	61.1	67.6	67.6	(1)	(1)
1931 average	56.3	46.6	73.7	59.2	51.1	42.0	41.1	33.6	88.6	47.5
1932 average	41.1	25.1	57.8	34.8	35.6	21.7	26.1	14.2	71.9	32.7
1933 average	44.2	26.4	61.7	36.3	34.5	19.5	28.7	16.0	83.6	36.3
1934 average	48.7	32.7	63.0	41.9	36.8	23.3	33.4	21.4	97.2	50.1
1934										
January	45.6	27.4	60.0	35.3	33.3	19.7	30.7	17.4	97.8	50.4
February	47.1	30.5	62.4	40.5	36.1	21.7	31.3	19.1	98.6	51.7
March	48.5	31.9	63.0	41.1	37.6	23.2	32.6	20.7	101.4	46.2
April	49.4	33.3	60.8	40.3	39.4	24.6	34.3	22.5	101.2	53.7
May	51.0	34.6	61.3	40.5	40.4	25.3	36.1	24.2	102.4	51.4
June	50.0	33.9	62.4	41.2	37.9	24.1	35.1	23.2	98.6	51.0
July	48.8	31.6	62.0	39.3	37.0	23.1	33.8	20.9	97.3	50.3
August	49.0	33.5	62.9	42.7	36.2	23.1	33.9	22.1	98.3	51.3
September	49.3	33.9	65.0	44.6	34.6	21.8	34.1	22.3	96.2	52.2
October	49.5	35.2	66.5	47.2	36.3	24.1	33.9	22.6	89.3	45.1
November	48.6	33.6	65.2	44.5	36.3	24.0	32.8	21.3	92.4	47.9
December	47.8	33.3	65.0	45.9	36.7	24.6	31.6	20.0	92.9	50.2

Month and year	Stone, clay, and glass products											
	Group index		Brick, tile, and terra cotta		Cement		Glass		Marble, granite, slate, and other products		Pottery	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	86.4	72.1	(1)	(1)	69.0	62.5	112.7	100.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	89.8	92.8	(1)	(1)	83.3	91.7	119.6	128.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	72.2	66.5	(1)	(1)	69.6	65.2	82.7	78.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	85.5	72.6	(1)	(1)	89.9	83.9	97.4	84.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	100.4	98.3	100.6	98.1	95.0	94.6	105.1	103.4	104.5	101.7	98.5	97.8
1924 average	98.9	100.5	98.7	101.1	101.0	102.9	95.5	96.9	100.0	100.0	103.8	104.3
1925 average	100.7	101.2	100.7	100.8	104.0	102.5	99.4	99.7	95.5	98.3	97.7	97.9
1926 average	103.8	104.2	102.9	101.8	102.1	100.9	103.8	103.9	(1)	(1)	99.7	99.3
1927 average	99.9	100.5	99.0	96.7	98.3	101.1	94.3	93.6	105.6	113.0	98.0	94.5
1928 average	95.7	96.2	92.3	87.5	92.6	96.9	92.6	94.5	(1)	(1)	98.8	93.9
1929 average	93.8	93.7	91.5	84.7	90.3	92.9	96.7	100.9	98.7	104.0	94.7	91.4
1930 average	80.2	76.9	72.2	62.2	84.6	83.4	83.8	82.9	(1)	(1)	82.9	74.1
1931 average	63.7	53.9	50.2	35.2	65.8	56.9	71.5	66.5	72.2	68.8	72.3	56.4
1932 average	44.6	29.1	29.6	14.0	44.9	27.7	58.9	45.9	43.2	31.8	57.0	35.1
1933 average	45.0	27.6	27.0	12.0	41.1	22.2	69.8	52.9	33.7	20.7	60.2	35.8
1934 average	52.8	35.5	29.7	16.0	49.3	30.6	89.8	71.8	30.7	19.4	69.0	44.7
1934												
January	47.3	29.9	24.7	12.2	35.6	19.4	83.8	65.3	30.6	15.6	66.5	40.5
February	49.8	33.3	25.6	13.1	41.0	22.5	89.5	73.5	27.7	16.5	69.3	44.1
March	52.1	34.7	26.9	13.7	42.4	24.1	93.9	74.6	29.6	18.9	71.7	47.2
April	55.3	38.8	30.5	16.4	48.0	30.6	95.9	80.8	32.3	21.5	73.9	50.0
May	57.7	39.5	33.1	18.1	57.6	35.8	95.1	75.8	34.6	24.9	74.9	50.2
June	57.1	38.8	34.4	19.3	59.1	39.9	93.6	73.4	33.8	22.8	69.4	43.7
July	54.2	36.1	31.7	17.0	58.4	39.1	89.1	69.5	33.1	21.5	64.1	38.4
August	53.1	34.9	31.8	16.8	55.0	35.4	87.6	68.2	31.3	20.1	63.4	37.8
September	52.9	34.7	30.4	16.1	54.0	33.9	87.3	67.4	32.2	20.2	66.2	41.1
October	51.9	35.5	29.9	16.9	50.7	32.4	86.1	69.4	29.7	18.6	68.4	45.7
November	52.2	35.6	29.9	16.5	48.2	29.4	88.5	72.0	28.6	17.3	69.7	47.7
December	50.1	34.4	28.0	15.3	41.6	24.1	87.4	71.9	25.2	15.1	70.6	50.0

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Textiles and their products									
	Group index		Fabrics (subgroup)		Carpets and rugs		Cotton goods		Cotton small wares	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	98.8	89.8	95.2	85.9	(1)	(1)	97.4	96.4	(1)	(1)
1920 average	99.0	107.7	94.6	103.1	(1)	(1)	97.7	122.7	(1)	(1)
1921 average	92.6	89.3	89.9	84.6	(1)	(1)	93.1	89.0	(1)	(1)
1922 average	97.3	91.4	95.4	87.1	(1)	(1)	93.8	86.6	(1)	(1)
1923 average	105.2	105.8	105.4	106.0	103.8	109.2	106.7	110.1	104.4	105.5
1924 average	94.9	93.8	94.2	93.4	96.2	93.3	92.5	91.6	92.6	91.8
1925 average	99.9	100.4	100.4	100.6	100.0	97.5	100.8	98.3	103.0	102.7
1926 average	99.9	100.2	99.2	99.4	97.8	93.8	101.9	98.5	(1)	(1)
1927 average	104.0	106.8	101.3	103.8	96.9	94.5	105.8	105.7	95.3	101.3
1928 average	101.3	101.7	96.2	95.8	92.8	85.7	95.5	88.4	(1)	(1)
1929 average	104.8	105.2	99.2	99.4	96.2	90.1	96.1	90.1	97.4	102.1
1930 average	92.9	85.6	86.0	79.4	74.2	59.7	80.7	69.4	(1)	(1)
1931 average	87.2	75.1	80.3	70.2	67.5	54.3	74.5	61.0	81.7	76.8
1932 average	76.7	53.5	71.9	50.9	52.0	32.2	67.8	44.6	68.7	52.4
1933 average	87.9	61.2	86.2	62.2	60.6	42.6	87.5	62.1	77.4	58.8
1934 average	91.2	71.2	89.5	70.9	66.7	50.1	92.9	73.0	82.1	67.2
1934										
January	88.2	64.8	89.4	67.0	66.9	49.7	95.0	74.5	73.9	59.2
February	96.8	77.9	96.4	78.3	69.7	48.0	99.8	80.6	86.7	73.6
March	100.0	82.6	98.4	80.8	72.6	55.0	103.1	84.9	93.8	80.3
April	99.1	79.8	96.8	79.3	70.2	54.7	103.3	85.9	93.1	78.7
May	96.1	74.1	94.9	74.9	68.0	53.3	101.4	79.5	87.0	70.8
June	90.9	66.4	89.9	66.9	68.5	56.6	94.2	65.3	80.5	63.3
July	85.9	62.5	87.0	64.4	67.4	48.4	92.2	66.1	76.2	59.2
August	88.2	68.1	85.6	64.7	65.5	47.9	88.7	63.3	77.4	60.8
September	73.1	57.5	62.0	49.1	64.6	46.5	52.0	40.4	71.2	55.8
October	92.3	74.7	89.7	73.1	63.4	46.3	94.5	78.6	82.2	69.2
November	90.9	71.1	89.7	72.5	60.1	43.6	94.2	75.7	80.4	64.7
December	92.8	75.3	94.0	80.2	63.8	51.0	96.0	81.2	83.0	70.8

Month and year	Textiles and their products—Continued									
	Dyeing and finishing textiles		Hats, fur-felt		Knit goods		Silk and rayon goods		Woolen and worsted goods	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	85.4	75.6	(1)	(1)	92.8	77.2	101.9	82.9	(1)	(1)
1920 average	80.8	88.5	(1)	(1)	96.7	98.6	104.5	97.3	(1)	(1)
1921 average	78.2	76.6	(1)	(1)	87.4	81.4	97.8	87.1	(1)	(1)
1922 average	83.8	77.6	(1)	(1)	104.4	94.1	95.2	79.2	(1)	(1)
1923 average	97.4	96.1	106.4	107.4	104.8	103.7	99.7	97.4	109.3	109.1
1924 average	93.9	92.7	97.1	90.4	94.5	92.3	94.8	93.0	97.9	97.6
1925 average	108.7	111.2	96.5	102.1	100.7	104.0	105.5	109.6	92.8	93.3
1926 average	110.8	114.2	(1)	(1)	101.3	109.1	102.9	107.8	84.1	84.0
1927 average	113.5	121.5	101.2	114.1	102.6	116.0	101.5	107.6	86.7	84.7
1928 average	114.9	121.8	(1)	(1)	102.6	115.4	101.0	107.5	83.1	79.2
1929 average	121.8	124.8	105.3	112.3	112.5	129.8	103.8	105.6	82.6	80.1
1930 average	112.0	108.7	(1)	(1)	102.9	108.6	95.1	87.2	67.2	60.5
1931 average	103.3	101.2	89.6	82.5	96.0	92.2	86.9	74.8	67.1	57.3
1932 average	89.3	72.3	71.7	57.6	94.1	75.5	68.7	46.4	59.5	41.3
1933 average	94.8	73.6	77.5	65.8	102.2	81.4	75.5	51.8	78.2	54.5
1934 average	106.2	84.2	80.1	74.3	107.6	98.6	75.4	60.0	72.4	52.5
1934										
January	104.9	81.3	79.1	67.8	97.3	71.3	74.9	55.8	79.1	56.9
February	113.1	96.5	83.2	78.4	107.1	98.9	85.5	69.6	85.9	64.4
March	117.2	98.2	84.9	79.7	112.3	107.0	84.7	68.3	82.3	60.8
April	116.4	94.8	85.2	70.7	114.5	108.9	78.4	63.3	74.9	55.4
May	113.0	87.8	84.7	79.2	113.9	106.4	72.8	56.3	75.3	54.1
June	105.6	72.9	74.8	68.8	110.6	100.0	75.4	59.0	68.8	49.1
July	99.4	70.6	76.9	83.2	101.9	86.0	73.4	55.9	70.1	50.1
August	100.6	76.9	82.8	90.8	102.6	89.4	73.9	59.7	68.4	48.0
September	91.1	75.6	83.9	79.0	100.6	91.0	58.2	41.1	35.8	24.3
October	106.7	83.0	75.6	60.5	109.5	107.1	75.9	63.7	68.1	46.9
November	91.4	73.2	73.5	62.0	110.6	107.9	75.0	62.3	75.0	53.6
December	114.8	99.6	77.0	71.3	110.4	109.2	76.3	64.9	85.6	66.6

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Textiles and their products—Continued									
	Wearing apparel (subgroup)		Clothing, men's		Clothing, women's		Corsets and allied garments		Men's furnishings	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	107.1	97.9	96.5	91.8	128.9	114.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	109.6	117.3	101.6	117.1	122.3	124.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	100.0	99.3	90.7	93.6	112.6	108.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	102.6	100.6	100.2	99.4	103.8	103.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	105.4	105.6	107.0	109.3	104.3	103.2	105.2	103.4	94.6	93.6
1924 average	96.1	94.9	97.3	96.1	96.6	94.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	96.1
1925 average	98.5	99.5	95.7	94.6	99.1	102.5	94.8	96.6	105.3	110.3
1926 average	99.8	99.6	97.4	94.8	104.2	104.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1927 average	105.8	107.6	102.5	99.5	121.0	123.6	90.0	96.7	125.7	139.5
1928 average	108.3	107.5	101.3	95.5	133.7	132.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1929 average	113.3	111.0	103.2	95.8	146.8	142.6	89.2	97.0	132.7	145.5
1930 average	105.0	93.6	91.4	74.7	142.2	127.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1931 average	99.6	80.7	84.9	62.8	135.8	110.5	91.3	89.6	120.1	109.5
1932 average	84.8	55.5	74.4	42.3	110.4	73.9	88.0	74.0	99.2	67.0
1933 average	88.2	55.7	80.3	47.3	110.0	68.0	88.9	71.0	101.5	62.7
1934 average	91.1	67.7	84.0	57.9	116.1	84.9	90.1	81.4	101.6	70.6
1934										
January	81.4	56.6	76.7	48.8	102.3	71.2	85.1	73.1	77.7	47.2
February	93.4	72.3	85.5	60.6	119.0	94.1	91.4	85.7	101.0	70.9
March	99.4	81.4	88.7	65.9	130.5	108.3	95.1	91.1	110.1	80.0
April	100.0	76.1	88.0	61.4	132.2	98.6	96.7	93.8	112.9	80.1
May	94.7	68.1	81.5	53.3	126.5	88.6	94.8	85.2	104.0	71.9
June	89.3	61.7	81.6	54.6	113.4	72.6	87.5	76.4	96.2	66.7
July	79.8	55.3	81.4	54.5	89.6	60.9	86.8	69.4	89.5	56.7
August	90.1	70.6	88.4	65.6	110.0	85.2	87.8	75.6	94.3	62.9
September	95.5	70.9	89.5	62.2	121.0	85.2	88.6	81.0	101.4	67.5
October	94.4	73.4	86.8	62.6	121.7	94.8	89.2	79.4	107.0	78.6
November	89.6	64.1	80.3	52.1	115.5	81.3	89.3	80.7	116.9	87.5
December	86.0	61.3	79.1	52.6	111.6	77.6	89.3	85.1	108.4	77.7

Month and year	Textiles and their products—Continued				Leather and its manufactures					
	Millinery		Shirts and collars		Group index		Boots and shoes		Leather	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	96.9	88.6	92.3	79.5	108.1	99.9	101.8	92.3	133.2	127.3
1920 average	100.1	99.8	107.1	114.1	98.5	106.5	94.0	100.0	119.3	131.7
1921 average	102.5	95.0	98.1	96.3	86.6	86.5	87.1	88.7	92.4	84.6
1922 average	101.7	94.5	109.3	105.3	97.3	96.1	95.9	97.7	106.8	95.4
1923 average	103.2	100.8	107.9	109.7	106.6	106.9	106.0	107.6	109.1	107.9
1924 average	94.8	94.5	93.0	91.9	96.3	95.3	96.7	95.3	95.4	95.8
1925 average	102.0	104.7	99.1	98.4	97.1	97.8	97.3	97.1	95.5	96.3
1926 average	98.0	103.6	101.7	101.9	96.6	98.9	95.6	96.1	96.7	99.5
1927 average	104.8	113.9	105.1	109.9	97.7	100.3	95.6	96.8	96.6	99.3
1928 average	105.7	112.3	106.3	107.1	95.6	95.8	92.7	91.3	94.3	95.5
1929 average	101.3	104.0	109.1	109.2	98.5	98.0	96.7	95.6	91.1	92.8
1930 average	91.3	88.6	102.7	90.3	91.2	82.3	90.2	78.3	84.6	83.0
1931 average	83.7	79.2	104.0	82.7	84.3	72.1	85.3	70.2	76.9	72.5
1932 average	76.3	65.2	90.5	61.0	79.0	58.1	81.7	58.5	69.1	56.0
1933 average	75.9	57.9	99.0	72.1	83.3	62.9	83.9	61.5	81.3	66.8
1934 average	70.4	60.6	99.8	89.7	87.8	73.9	87.0	71.7	91.1	80.2
1934										
January	73.5	58.1	84.3	67.4	82.9	67.5	80.8	64.2	91.4	77.9
February	83.9	71.3	98.6	84.0	90.3	81.7	89.6	81.0	93.6	82.6
March	86.3	84.4	105.0	95.2	92.7	84.4	92.2	84.1	95.1	83.9
April	83.3	76.9	108.3	97.9	92.3	82.1	92.2	81.8	93.2	81.9
May	78.0	67.9	106.7	94.1	91.4	78.9	91.3	77.6	92.1	82.0
June	64.6	51.5	104.6	94.1	87.7	72.9	86.8	70.5	91.5	79.8
July	50.1	37.7	93.7	82.2	89.4	77.2	89.0	76.2	91.5	79.2
August	65.4	59.4	97.3	90.7	91.1	78.7	91.9	79.1	88.4	76.1
September	76.0	75.5	103.5	93.2	85.7	69.2	85.5	67.7	86.8	73.6
October	68.8	54.8	103.4	99.8	83.4	64.3	82.3	60.4	88.2	76.9
November	59.3	45.1	101.3	98.3	81.6	61.0	79.8	54.6	89.2	82.0
December	55.9	44.1	90.5	79.7	84.8	69.1	82.9	63.7	92.7	86.5

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Food and kindred products									
	Group index		Baking		Beverages		Butter		Canning and preserving	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	109.8	97.6	87.3	73.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	106.7	109.6	95.7	96.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	93.7	94.1	92.4	92.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	97.5	92.8	92.3	87.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	102.1	100.4	100.1	98.0	104.9	104.4	106.7	105.7	97.7	97.8
1924 average	98.4	99.4	101.1	101.7	97.0	95.8	100.0	100.0	86.9	86.9
1925 average	99.5	100.2	98.8	100.3	98.1	99.8	93.3	94.3	115.4	115.3
1926 average	99.5	101.8	101.4	104.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1927 average	101.7	104.0	105.9	107.8	96.6	100.0	105.6	108.2	112.0	108.7
1928 average	105.8	107.6	112.2	113.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1929 average	112.8	113.9	123.6	125.3	101.3	106.1	100.3	102.5	134.6	129.4
1930 average	109.4	108.9	121.5	123.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	138.8	126.7
1931 average	97.4	93.0	112.6	109.0	85.5	83.1	82.0	79.1	106.1	91.5
1932 average	86.4	74.2	101.2	88.6	74.0	64.3	75.3	65.7	74.8	64.9
1933 average	94.4	76.2	101.2	82.7	127.9	118.0	76.1	58.7	90.3	75.5
1934 average	106.5	92.4	113.2	95.5	163.2	156.2	80.0	60.3	101.7	99.4
1934										
January	94.1	80.7	106.4	88.5	140.5	127.7	76.5	56.7	54.0	53.9
February	93.9	81.1	108.4	91.4	141.5	128.5	74.2	56.5	54.3	56.9
March	96.2	82.2	110.3	91.8	147.7	138.3	76.8	58.4	67.7	67.2
April	97.2	83.1	111.2	91.3	156.6	150.9	79.2	61.9	71.9	69.5
May	99.6	87.2	113.2	95.3	169.1	167.0	84.4	64.7	67.9	68.6
June	105.1	91.9	114.6	96.5	183.0	182.5	88.8	68.0	90.7	84.2
July	110.1	95.6	116.3	98.2	188.9	193.5	86.9	66.6	120.6	103.6
August	122.1	105.1	115.8	97.8	185.8	185.0	85.5	62.7	194.3	195.4
September	127.1	109.3	115.7	99.6	176.7	167.0	81.1	60.4	204.4	199.5
October	119.5	103.4	116.1	98.3	168.2	157.2	77.7	58.3	137.3	134.4
November	109.0	96.1	115.4	98.6	151.9	142.2	76.0	56.4	88.4	87.5
December	103.8	92.9	115.4	98.7	148.7	135.0	72.3	53.0	69.0	72.5

Month and year	Food and kindred products—Continued											
	Confectionery		Flour		Ice cream		Slaughtering and meat packing		Sugar, beet		Sugar refining, cane	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	135.0	124.0	(1)	(1)	127.2	128.3	(1)	(1)	123.8	116.2
1920 average	(1)	(1)	121.7	130.1	(1)	(1)	111.8	124.6	(1)	(1)	117.0	132.2
1921 average	(1)	(1)	105.3	104.6	(1)	(1)	94.4	93.5	(1)	(1)	105.5	99.3
1922 average	(1)	(1)	106.9	98.2	(1)	(1)	91.7	87.1	(1)	(1)	122.6	110.4
1923 average	101.7	100.9	104.9	101.9	99.2	98.7	104.7	102.6	92.1	91.1	103.4	102.6
1924 average	96.5	97.7	99.7	101.0	102.0	99.7	100.3	99.9	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.4
1925 average	101.8	101.4	95.4	97.1	98.8	101.6	95.0	97.5	107.9	108.9	98.4	97.0
1926 average	105.8	106.8	91.8	94.4	96.3	103.2	93.2	97.8	(1)	(1)	94.8	91.5
1927 average	101.1	104.7	89.4	91.8	94.0	100.6	94.0	98.9	90.0	87.5	94.9	90.6
1928 average	98.9	101.0	85.5	89.7	95.5	103.2	94.8	100.1	(1)	(1)	89.4	87.5
1929 average	101.7	103.7	80.6	85.7	96.0	102.7	96.7	101.5	91.2	90.3	94.3	91.4
1930 average	92.1	93.3	73.9	78.7	89.0	93.0	92.1	96.3	(1)	(1)	92.3	89.7
1931 average	82.0	77.5	68.1	66.7	76.0	76.9	84.1	82.2	75.8	68.1	80.3	79.6
1932 average	74.2	59.9	65.1	55.9	64.5	56.4	79.8	65.2	76.7	56.2	74.2	68.7
1933 average	79.7	59.5	67.7	53.9	62.9	48.6	87.6	67.7	102.6	73.7	78.6	67.0
1934 average	80.0	68.5	76.5	63.4	71.4	56.4	103.7	90.5	84.7	61.0	86.4	70.1
1934												
January	74.6	64.1	73.2	60.3	57.9	45.3	96.5	81.8	117.4	67.9	76.8	58.5
February	79.2	67.2	75.4	61.6	57.1	44.3	95.5	78.6	31.1	29.4	83.2	66.4
March	80.3	68.0	74.6	60.2	59.2	46.5	92.8	75.9	31.8	29.1	86.2	66.5
April	74.7	61.8	74.5	61.2	64.9	51.4	92.4	76.1	37.3	33.8	84.7	70.4
May	71.6	60.6	74.0	61.2	79.6	63.7	96.7	80.7	43.8	36.2	86.4	70.5
June	68.9	58.0	74.8	62.7	86.7	68.9	101.4	87.2	47.6	38.9	89.5	77.3
July	66.4	55.4	77.5	65.0	90.8	72.6	103.5	91.4	54.5	40.7	82.3	65.9
August	71.5	60.8	78.2	64.8	88.7	68.8	112.4	99.0	73.4	56.7	87.5	74.0
September	93.1	82.6	80.2	68.6	77.3	60.5	121.2	109.2	76.9	58.5	88.1	72.4
October	96.6	84.1	80.5	68.5	69.8	55.2	117.6	107.0	200.4	125.6	90.9	74.0
November	91.5	76.5	77.7	63.3	63.5	50.2	109.3	100.7	189.0	147.2	93.6	72.8
December	91.3	82.8	77.2	63.6	61.0	49.1	105.5	98.4	113.0	68.3	87.7	72.5

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Tobacco manufactures						Paper and printing	
	Group index		Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff		Cigars and cigarettes		Group index	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	113.4	107.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	96.0	73.1
1920 average	111.3	124.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	103.4	99.1
1921 average	108.3	104.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	88.0	82.5
1922 average	105.8	99.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	92.2	85.9
1923 average	105.7	104.1	102.7	101.4	106.2	104.5	99.2	96.2
1924 average	98.8	99.4	102.7	101.6	98.2	99.2	99.7	99.5
1925 average	95.5	96.5	94.6	97.0	95.6	96.3	101.1	104.3
1926 average	90.9	92.1	93.1	94.0	90.4	91.8	104.1	110.8
1927 average	93.4	91.0	82.6	84.8	94.9	91.8	104.1	111.0
1928 average	90.7	86.1	75.6	77.4	92.8	87.2	105.0	112.3
1929 average	83.9	81.8	68.0	71.3	86.0	83.1	111.3	119.5
1930 average	78.3	72.7	69.8	71.3	79.4	72.9	108.0	114.6
1931 average	72.1	60.1	71.9	69.0	72.1	58.9	96.3	97.3
1932 average	64.0	47.3	76.2	66.0	62.5	45.0	85.0	74.8
1933 average	59.7	42.5	74.5	63.1	57.9	39.9	86.2	69.3
1934 average	62.6	47.1	75.6	67.4	60.9	44.6	94.9	79.6
1934								
January	54.5	39.8	76.6	68.3	51.6	36.2	92.4	74.3
February	62.1	45.5	81.0	74.1	59.7	41.9	93.1	76.0
March	64.4	45.8	81.1	72.2	62.2	42.5	93.7	77.7
April	64.7	46.2	79.3	66.3	62.8	43.6	95.1	77.7
May	61.3	46.3	76.9	65.3	59.3	43.9	95.9	80.6
June	62.4	47.5	73.2	66.6	61.0	45.1	94.7	78.9
July	61.1	47.3	72.9	67.0	59.6	44.8	93.4	77.3
August	65.1	49.3	73.6	66.6	64.0	47.1	93.8	78.4
September	64.7	50.3	73.7	68.7	63.5	47.9	95.3	80.3
October	65.3	49.0	73.5	63.9	64.2	47.1	96.4	82.7
November	64.0	48.8	73.8	62.2	62.7	47.1	96.8	82.7
December	61.9	49.9	71.5	67.4	60.6	47.7	97.5	86.3

Month and year	Paper and printing—Continued							
	Boxes, paper		Paper and pulp		Printing and publishing, book and job		Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	97.8	77.9	94.0	88.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	103.8	97.5	108.6	125.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	81.5	72.3	87.1	84.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	87.1	80.7	90.7	83.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	100.0	97.3	100.0	98.4	98.3	95.5	98.9	94.7
1924 average	99.5	99.7	97.3	97.5	100.7	100.0	101.0	100.6
1925 average	100.5	103.0	102.7	104.1	101.0	104.5	100.1	104.7
1926 average	102.1	106.9	105.8	109.1	104.9	112.5	101.7	110.3
1927 average	99.2	104.0	102.2	105.3	106.9	114.1	102.2	111.1
1928 average	96.3	102.0	100.8	105.3	107.4	113.6	104.5	113.6
1929 average	97.9	102.9	106.1	112.5	113.1	118.7	111.0	121.8
1930 average	90.7	91.6	102.5	104.6	110.9	115.6	109.9	119.4
1931 average	81.8	79.0	89.5	82.1	100.7	99.1	101.8	108.0
1932 average	70.5	60.1	82.4	61.7	85.8	73.4	92.8	88.6
1933 average	77.0	62.7	90.3	64.9	79.4	62.5	93.3	80.0
1934 average	84.9	75.4	105.4	79.3	85.7	72.0	98.5	87.4
1934								
January	77.9	63.6	100.3	71.3	85.7	69.3	98.1	83.3
February	80.7	69.6	102.5	76.4	85.0	68.3	98.0	84.0
March	83.8	74.8	104.4	78.6	83.5	68.9	98.2	85.7
April	85.3	75.7	106.8	81.3	84.7	70.8	99.0	87.3
May	85.3	76.2	107.2	79.8	86.6	73.4	99.1	88.4
June	83.9	73.8	106.0	78.5	84.8	71.0	98.8	87.5
July	83.1	71.6	104.8	77.1	83.7	70.3	96.8	84.8
August	84.1	74.5	104.8	78.8	85.0	71.6	96.6	84.9
September	86.5	77.8	105.4	79.6	86.3	72.4	98.5	88.2
October	89.7	82.6	106.6	83.2	87.0	73.7	99.2	89.9
November	90.3	81.3	106.9	82.0	87.2	74.4	99.8	90.4
December	88.5	82.7	107.4	83.5	89.3	80.1	100.4	94.2

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Chemicals and allied products									
	Group index		Other than petroleum refining		Chemicals		Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal		Druggists' preparations	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	102.9	102.2	102.9	102.1	105.7	101.8	87.8	83.9	97.7	91.8
1924 average	96.7	96.3	96.9	96.8	98.0	98.1	100.5	94.9	96.8	97.5
1925 average	100.4	101.5	100.2	101.0	96.3	100.1	111.7	121.2	105.5	110.7
1926 average	106.7	108.8	105.6	107.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	108.3	113.4
1927 average	104.1	107.9	102.7	106.7	(1)	(1)	127.0	151.3	110.4	119.2
1928 average	102.9	108.1	102.4	108.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	106.6	113.1
1929 average	115.6	121.0	113.4	118.5	109.2	120.0	109.0	118.9	116.4	124.4
1930 average	109.5	112.2	105.8	106.6	99.5	103.5	(1)	(1)	108.2	116.3
1931 average	95.1	91.8	92.5	87.5	85.1	84.2	84.5	88.5	103.2	105.3
1932 average	84.0	70.4	81.1	65.8	72.9	63.0	89.7	79.0	90.3	82.4
1933 average	94.7	74.3	93.5	71.6	87.2	71.9	87.2	74.2	90.7	81.0
1934 average	108.6	89.4	108.0	87.9	108.1	92.4	83.4	76.2	101.1	92.1
1934										
January	107.9	84.5	107.3	83.0	104.8	86.9	100.4	86.9	101.9	90.9
February	110.6	87.2	110.6	86.1	104.8	88.0	111.1	97.9	102.4	91.8
March	112.8	89.1	113.4	88.3	107.7	89.1	95.5	84.9	103.1	92.6
April	113.3	92.3	114.7	92.4	110.8	95.8	70.4	62.5	100.6	92.4
May	106.1	88.3	105.3	87.0	111.2	94.4	56.5	50.6	97.7	88.5
June	104.5	88.1	102.9	86.6	111.7	96.1	50.7	48.0	96.9	90.3
July	105.3	88.7	103.8	86.6	112.3	96.6	54.8	53.7	93.8	86.1
August	106.9	90.0	105.3	87.8	110.9	96.5	72.4	68.4	98.6	89.9
September	108.6	89.9	107.6	87.9	108.0	92.1	98.1	92.0	103.0	92.3
October	109.4	91.6	108.5	89.6	106.5	92.4	109.3	101.0	106.8	99.1
November	108.6	90.9	107.9	89.1	104.4	90.7	90.5	81.4	105.5	96.8
December	108.8	91.7	108.3	89.9	103.9	90.0	91.4	86.9	102.8	94.8

Month and year	Chemicals and allied products—Continued											
	Explosives		Fertilizers		Paints and varnishes		Rayon and allied products		Soap		Petroleum refining	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	108.5	109.5	100.5	99.1	95.6	91.6	87.3	91.3	104.9	105.7	103.0	102.3
1924 average	94.8	97.6	93.1	93.6	97.6	99.8	93.1	95.5	100.0	100.0	96.1	94.6
1925 average	96.7	92.9	106.4	107.3	106.8	108.6	119.6	113.2	95.1	94.3	100.9	103.1
1926 average	98.7	92.2	112.8	118.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	110.8	112.7
1927 average	98.5	97.6	100.8	106.9	117.5	123.3	164.8	141.2	82.9	100.3	109.9	111.9
1928 average	95.4	92.2	107.6	109.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	104.7	108.3
1929 average	95.3	102.0	113.4	108.3	122.3	129.6	244.4	220.2	88.6	96.7	124.4	129.2
1930 average	79.7	74.7	111.0	104.2	(1)	(1)	242.2	214.1	(1)	(1)	124.9	130.4
1931 average	80.4	66.9	78.8	73.4	94.4	90.3	241.9	188.4	87.4	90.2	106.2	105.8
1932 average	66.4	45.3	62.4	49.6	82.2	66.8	217.0	140.4	83.3	75.0	96.1	85.4
1933 average	76.3	52.3	82.5	55.8	85.7	64.3	281.9	178.8	89.8	73.3	99.8	83.1
1934 average	93.6	71.6	106.4	79.3	100.3	79.0	307.6	215.4	100.4	87.2	111.1	94.3
1934												
January	89.9	64.4	106.6	76.9	93.9	71.5	319.4	208.1	91.6	76.5	110.3	89.5
February	95.6	68.8	121.5	81.6	97.6	74.5	325.2	220.0	98.0	83.5	110.6	90.8
March	94.7	70.5	160.4	107.3	98.4	77.1	321.9	218.2	103.1	88.4	110.2	92.0
April	99.2	78.6	181.5	132.1	102.6	83.0	319.0	221.3	104.5	88.8	107.8	92.0
May	98.3	75.2	111.8	84.0	107.4	87.9	267.7	191.2	102.3	87.1	109.5	92.7
June	95.7	73.5	74.4	57.5	106.1	86.3	273.8	200.0	99.9	86.0	111.4	93.1
July	92.0	71.0	71.0	56.9	101.2	78.8	296.8	208.6	97.7	84.3	111.7	95.7
August	90.5	72.9	72.5	57.5	99.1	77.9	304.2	213.2	98.6	86.1	113.4	97.2
September	93.2	69.5	95.0	78.5	98.8	75.8	305.5	215.5	98.6	87.3	112.9	96.3
October	91.8	72.5	91.5	73.5	99.6	78.1	307.0	217.2	105.7	94.6	112.9	97.9
November	91.6	71.2	91.2	69.7	99.7	78.5	320.8	231.6	104.6	92.5	111.9	96.8
December	90.6	70.7	99.5	75.5	99.5	78.1	329.5	240.1	99.6	90.7	110.8	97.8

[1] Data not available.

Table 5.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries—Continued

Month and year	Rubber products							
	Group index		Rubber boots and shoes		Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes		Rubber tires and inner tubes	
	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1919 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1920 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1922 average	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923 average	102.6	101.0	117.0	118.7	103.1	100.1	97.7	96.8
1924 average	91.8	92.9	83.6	82.3	91.6	92.7	94.5	95.7
1925 average	105.6	106.1	99.4	99.0	105.3	107.2	107.8	107.5
1926 average	105.1	107.0	103.0	101.7	(1)	(1)	105.4	107.2
1927 average	105.7	110.0	106.8	113.2	110.3	115.5	103.3	107.0
1928 average	111.1	117.5	105.0	107.1	(1)	(1)	109.9	116.8
1929 average	111.0	115.1	102.1	105.6	120.3	126.4	110.0	113.2
1930 average	85.9	84.7	82.0	77.4	(1)	(1)	79.0	79.3
1931 average	73.9	62.5	63.2	48.6	102.3	89.9	64.9	56.2
1932 average	65.4	44.9	52.5	37.7	94.1	70.0	57.1	37.7
1933 average	73.9	50.2	50.9	42.5	112.2	79.5	64.7	41.7
1934 average	82.9	63.7	54.0	48.8	122.4	94.3	75.2	56.4
1934								
January	82.0	58.7	60.0	52.2	122.7	91.2	71.5	48.6
February	84.6	65.2	56.1	47.7	129.2	97.8	74.6	57.9
March	87.1	70.5	55.3	48.3	131.8	106.0	78.1	63.4
April	90.0	73.4	55.8	51.4	134.1	105.1	82.1	67.6
May	89.1	70.3	47.8	42.8	135.2	105.8	82.7	64.5
June	85.6	66.5	46.6	41.1	124.2	99.4	81.7	61.1
July	83.9	61.9	53.4	49.4	122.1	87.5	77.4	55.9
August	80.7	58.8	55.2	50.5	115.9	89.4	73.9	49.9
September	78.4	56.1	56.4	50.4	113.5	83.7	70.4	47.6
October	77.4	58.3	54.7	50.3	113.1	88.1	69.4	49.6
November	76.6	58.1	53.9	49.8	112.1	85.2	68.7	50.4
December	79.0	66.0	52.8	52.1	115.1	92.5	71.9	60.0

[1] Data not available.

Employment in Nonmanufacturing Industries in December 1934

Six of the seventeen nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics showed increases in employment and nine showed gains in pay rolls. Data for the building construction industry are not presented here, but are shown in detail under the section, "Building Construction."

The retail-trade industry reported increases from November to December of 8.5 percent in the number of employees and 6.8 percent in pay rolls, this being due for the most part to holiday trade. The group of department stores, variety stores, general merchandise, and mail-order establishments, which is most affected by the Christmas trade, showed an increase of 27 percent in employment, while the remaining 53,698 retail-trade establishments which reported, showed a gain over the month interval of only 2.3 percent.

A comparison of the 12-month average for 1933 with the average for 1934 shows that there were more employees in the current year in each of the nonmanufacturing industries except telephones and tele-

graphs, which showed a decline of 0.1 percent. The increases ranged from 3 percent in electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance, to 24.9 percent in crude-petroleum producing. Employment in metalliferous mining increased 20.2 percent, anthracite mining 15.3 percent, bituminous-coal mining 13.7 percent, and hotels 13.4 percent. Gains in pay rolls were shown in each of the nonmanufacturing industries. In every instance the pay-roll increases were greater than the employment gains.

In table 6 are shown indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in December 1934 for 13 of the nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with percentage changes from November 1934 and December 1933. Per capita weekly earnings in banks, brokerage, insurance, and real estate, together with percentage changes from November 1934 and December 1933 in these per capita earnings and in employment and pay rolls are also presented. Indexes of employment and pay rolls for these industries are not available.

Table 6.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in Nonmanufacturing Industries, December 1934

Industry	Employment			Pay rolls			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index December 1934 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index December 1934 (average 1929 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—		Average in December 1934	Percentage change from—	
		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933		November 1934	December 1933
Coal mining:													*Cents*		
Anthracite	61.6	+1.4	+13.0	52.3	+2.2	+18.1	$24.78	+0.9	+4.4	30.5	+3.7	−1.1	81.5	−1.6	+3.2
Bituminous	79.7	−.1	+5.7	57.0	−2.3	+12.2	18.61	−2.3	+6.1	26.5	−.4	−8.7	70.9	−.1	+18.5
Metalliferous mining	44.4	+2.8	+9.4	29.4	+3.2	+12.2	21.53	+.4	+2.6	36.4	+1.1	−5.7	58.1	−1.2	+8.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	42.1	−15.1	−7.1	23.6	−20.0	−3.3	14.30	−5.7	+4.1	29.6	−6.9	−2.3	47.9	+.6	+6.2
Crude-petroleum producing	78.7	−.2	+4.9	59.5	+.9	+11.8	26.78	+1.1	+6.6	34.4	−1.4	+.6	79.4	+2.3	+6.4
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	69.7	−.3	+.4	73.2	+1.3	+8.1	27.83	+1.7	+7.6	38.2	+.3	+3.6	74.6	+1.4	+6.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	83.6	−2.2	+2.2	78.3	−1.6	+5.2	29.85	+.6	+3.0	38.7	−.3	−1.7	77.2	+1.2	+7.2
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.0	−1.0	+.3	62.3	+.8	+4.5	28.02	+1.8	+4.2	45.6	+2.0	+.8	61.1	+.5	+8.4
Trade:															
Wholesale	[2] 85.0	−.1	+4.3	[2] 64.8	+.9	+6.4	26.12	+1.0	+2.0	41.0	+.7	+1.8	63.4	−.2	−.6
Retail	[2] 90.8	+8.5	+1.9	[2] 66.0	+6.8	+3.1	19.14	−3.1	+1.3	41.6	+3.5	−1.9	48.3	−6.4	+6.6
General merchandising	127.3	+27.0	+7.1	97.8	+22.5	+8.5	15.76	−3.5	+1.3	40.5	+7.7	−4.2	41.1	−10.5	+5.6
Other than general merchandising	81.2	+2.3	−.1	59.4	+2.3	+1.4	22.42	[3]	+1.5	42.6	+1.4	+1.9	54.2	−1.6	+3.7
Hotels (cash payments only) [4]	83.3	−.5	+7.3	64.9	−.1	+12.7	13.48	+.4	+5.0	47.3	+.2	−4.5	27.8	−.4	+9.0
Laundries	79.5	−1.0	+1.4	63.3	−.6	+3.6	14.95	+.4	+2.2	39.2	+.5	+3.1	37.4	−.5	−1.4
Dyeing and cleaning	72.4	−4.6	+2.7	51.1	−5.2	+8.0	17.17	−.6	+5.2	39.7	[3]	+1.1	43.2	−.7	+3.9
Banks	[5]	−.1	−.3	[5]	−.4	+.2	31.46	−.3	+.5	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Brokerage	[5]	+.3	−24.8	[5]	+.4	−28.1	34.32	+.1	−4.3	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Insurance [6]	[5]	+.1	+.9	[5]	+1.9	+1.1	35.53	+1.8	+.1	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
Real estate	[5]	+.1	+3.5	[5]	−.1	+3.8	21.49	−.1	+.2	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.

[2] Revised to conform to the trend shown by 1929 and 1933 census totals.

[3] No change.

[4] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

[5] Not available.

[6] October and November data revised as follows:

Month	Percentage change in employment from—		Percentage change in pay roll from—		Average per capita weekly earnings	Percentage change from—	
	Previous month	Previous year	Previous month	Previous year		Previous month	Previous year
October 1934	+0.1	+1.2	+0.6	+4.9	$34.37	+0.5	+3.7
November 1934	−.4	+.7	+.2	+2.2	34.72	+.9	+1.4

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Poll Totals for Nonmanufacturing Industries

IN TABLE 7 are presented index numbers of employment and payroll totals for 13 nonmanufacturing industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade, by months, January 1931 through December 1934.

The indexes for wholesale and retail trade have recently been revised to conform with the trends shown by the 1929 and 1933 census averages.

The indexes for "total retail trade" have been computed by weighing the indexes of the two subgroups, "general merchandising" and "other than general merchandising."

Table 7.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries January 1931 to December 1934

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Anthracite mining								Bituminous-coal mining							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	90.6	76.2	52.5	64.1	89.3	61.5	43.2	73.2	93.9	80.8	69.8	75.8	73.3	47.0	36.1	51.3
February	89.5	71.2	58.7	63.2	101.9	57.3	56.8	65.8	91.5	77.4	69.3	76.1	68.3	47.0	37.2	54.6
March	82.0	73.7	54.6	67.5	71.3	61.2	48.8	82.4	88.8	75.2	67.6	77.8	65.2	46.8	30.7	58.9
April	85.2	70.1	51.6	58.2	75.2	72.0	37.4	51.7	85.9	65.5	63.7	72.2	58.6	33.9	26.6	51.4
May	80.3	66.9	43.2	63.8	76.1	58.0	30.0	64.0	82.4	62.6	61.2	76.7	54.4	30.7	26.9	54.4
June	76.1	53.0	39.5	57.5	66.7	37.4	34.3	53.3	78.4	60.5	61.3	76.7	52.4	27.3	29.2	55.1
July	65.1	44.5	43.8	53.6	53.7	34.5	38.2	42.3	76.4	58.6	63.2	77.0	50.4	24.4	33.6	49.7
August	67.3	49.2	47.7	49.5	56.4	41.4	46.6	39.7	77.0	59.4	68.6	77.1	50.6	26.4	43.3	50.4
September	80.0	55.8	56.8	56.9	64.9	47.0	60.7	47.0	80.4	62.4	71.8	78.2	53.6	30.2	44.1	51.4
October	86.8	63.9	56.9	58.5	91.1	66.7	61.6	48.3	81.3	67.0	68.0	79.3	56.2	37.8	44.1	57.6
November	83.5	62.7	61.0	60.7	79.5	51.0	47.8	51.2	81.1	69.4	74.8	79.8	54.6	38.0	50.7	58.3
December	79.8	62.3	54.5	61.6	78.4	56.2	44.3	52.3	81.2	70.0	75.4	79.7	52.3	37.7	50.8	57.0
Average	80.5	62.5	51.7	59.6	75.4	53.7	45.8	55.9	83.2	67.4	67.9	77.2	57.5	35.6	37.8	54.2
	Metalliferous mining								Quarrying and nonmetallic mining							
January	68.3	49.3	32.4	39.6	55.0	29.7	18.1	25.4	64.4	48.9	35.1	39.7	50.4	30.2	18.1	21.3
February	65.3	46.9	31.5	40.3	54.6	27.8	17.8	26.0	66.0	47.4	34.8	38.8	54.4	29.6	17.4	21.0
March	63.5	45.0	30.0	39.8	52.8	26.5	17.4	25.9	70.0	46.0	35.1	42.0	58.2	28.7	17.8	24.1
April	63.9	43.3	29.4	41.7	51.4	25.0	16.4	27.2	76.1	48.6	39.3	48.7	62.6	30.0	20.2	29.9
May	62.4	38.3	30.0	40.8	49.3	23.8	17.0	25.6	75.0	50.6	43.4	54.3	62.3	32.3	23.8	35.0
June	60.0	32.2	31.5	41.0	46.1	20.1	18.3	26.7	72.3	49.5	47.3	56.6	60.1	30.0	27.5	37.0
July	56.2	29.5	33.0	39.9	41.3	16.9	19.0	25.1	71.0	49.5	49.5	55.6	57.3	29.1	28.4	35.0
August	55.8	28.6	36.8	42.7	40.2	16.5	21.9	27.0	68.9	51.1	51.6	54.7	55.1	29.7	29.9	34.0
September	55.5	29.3	38.9	42.3	40.0	17.0	23.9	25.9	66.6	52.4	52.6	53.3	51.2	30.5	29.3	32.4
October	53.8	30.5	40.7	43.3	37.4	18.0	25.9	28.2	64.5	52.4	53.2	51.8	48.7	30.1	31.2	32.1
November	52.8	31.9	40.6	43.2	35.1	18.7	25.6	28.5	59.3	49.4	51.1	49.5	43.3	27.1	28.3	29.4
December	51.2	33.3	40.6	44.4	34.3	18.7	26.2	29.4	53.9	42.3	45.3	42.1	36.9	22.1	24.4	23.6
Average	59.1	36.5	34.6	41.6	44.8	21.6	20.6	26.7	67.4	49.0	44.9	48.9	53.4	29.1	24.7	29.6
	Crude-petroleum producing								Telephone and telegraph							
January	74.8	54.9	57.2	73.2	71.5	46.5	39.9	53.0	90.5	83.0	74.6	70.2	96.3	89.1	71.7	69.0
February	73.2	54.4	57.0	72.4	70.0	46.9	41.7	50.5	89.2	82.0	73.9	69.8	94.8	89.6	71.9	67.9
March	72.2	51.4	56.5	72.8	73.2	43.2	42.5	52.5	88.6	81.7	73.2	70.0	97.9	88.2	71.6	70.4
April	69.8	54.9	56.8	74.0	66.3	44.5	40.1	53.4	88.1	81.2	72.3	70.2	95.0	83.4	67.8	68.8
May	67.8	54.5	56.9	76.7	64.7	47.1	41.6	56.4	87.4	80.6	70.1	70.2	94.1	82.8	68.5	71.4
June	65.0	54.2	58.0	80.0	62.7	44.8	40.6	56.9	86.9	79.9	69.2	70.4	95.0	82.1	66.6	71.3
July	65.3	55.4	59.5	81.6	59.2	44.6	42.2	60.0	86.6	79.1	68.5	71.0	93.3	79.6	66.7	72.3
August	62.4	57.4	60.8	82.7	56.3	42.9	42.5	61.2	85.9	78.1	68.1	71.0	92.3	79.1	66.1	74.0
September	61.2	56.2	66.2	81.8	55.2	41.9	44.4	59.7	85.0	77.4	68.3	70.9	92.1	75.9	64.6	72.2
October	60.4	56.8	70.6	79.5	54.4	42.5	50.1	60.8	84.1	76.2	68.7	70.3	91.6	75.7	67.0	74.9
November	57.6	56.5	72.2	78.8	52.0	42.4	50.3	59.0	83.5	75.5	68.9	69.9	89.7	74.3	67.7	72.2
December	58.2	57.2	75.0	78.7	54.9	41.7	53.2	59.5	83.1	74.8	69.4	69.7	92.7	73.5	67.7	73.2
Average	65.7	55.3	62.2	77.7	61.7	44.1	44.1	56.9	86.6	79.1	70.4	70.3	93.7	81.1	68.2	71.5

October 1934 ..... +0.1 | +1.2 | +0.6 | +4.9 | $34.37 | +0.5 | +3.7
November 1934 ..... −.4 | +.7 | +.2 | +2.2 | 34.72 | +.9 | +1.4

* The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
a Not available.

Table 7.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to December 1934—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Electric light and power and manufactured gas								Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [1]							
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	99.2	89.3	77.7	82.2	98.6	88.4	73.0	73.8	86.9	79.5	70.6	70.5	85.6	75.4	60.9	59.2
February	97.8	87.2	77.4	81.2	99.7	86.0	71.6	74.4	86.6	78.9	70.4	71.0	87.1	74.8	60.6	60.1
March	96.7	85.5	76.9	81.7	102.4	85.4	71.9	75.6	86.4	77.6	69.8	71.7	88.1	73.6	59.4	62.2
April	97.1	84.8	76.9	82.4	97.6	82.4	69.4	76.8	86.8	78.0	69.5	72.2	86.6	71.8	58.1	62.9
May	97.6	84.0	76.9	83.1	98.7	84.2	39.9	77.6	85.9	76.9	69.1	72.6	85.1	72.2	58.2	63.0
June	97.2	83.2	77.3	84.0	98.3	80.5	69.9	77.8	85.3	76.5	69.3	73.2	84.8	70.2	58.0	63.2
July	96.7	82.3	77.5	85.0	97.4	78.7	70.0	81.1	85.6	75.6	69.4	73.1	83.3	66.4	57.4	63.8
August	95.9	81.5	78.1	85.6	96.2	76.7	70.9	79.9	84.8	74.1	69.5	72.8	81.9	63.8	58.2	62.8
September	94.7	81.0	80.3	85.8	94.3	74.7	71.8	79.3	84.0	73.5	69.7	72.5	81.2	62.5	57.8	62.4
October	92.7	79.9	82.2	85.8	93.2	74.4	76.2	80.6	82.7	72.3	70.6	72.2	79 0	61.5	59.8	63.0
November	91.3	79.1	82.6	85.5	93.3	73.2	74.5	79.6	81.5	71.8	71.0	71.8	79.7	61.7	59.4	61.8
December	90.3	78.4	81.8	83.6	91.2	73.2	74.4	78.3	79.9	71.4	70.8	71.0	77.8	61.9	59.6	62.3
Average	95.6	83.0	78.8	83.8	96.7	79.8	72.0	77.9	84.7	75.5	70.0	72.1	83.4	68.0	58.9	62.2

Month	Wholesale trade								Total retail trade							
January	88.9	80.7	73.6	80.6	86.3	71.8	58.3	60.3	92.3	80.3	72.1	79.8	88.1	71.9	54.7	59.0
February	87.6	79.7	72.4	81.2	87.1	70.1	55.1	61.0	89.3	78.3	70.4	79.6	86.4	69.1	51.8	58.8
March	86.7	78.6	71.3	81.8	87.7	68.8	53.5	62.0	89.2	78.6	68.9	81.5	86.8	68.5	49.0	59.8
April	86.7	77.6	71.5	82.1	83.7	66.3	52.4	63.1	91.3	78.7	73.3	82.5	87.5	67.7	52.0	61.2
May	86.3	76.6	72.2	82.8	83.2	67.1	53.8	62.6	90.8	77.2	72.1	82.9	86.8	65.5	51.3	61.5
June	86.3	75.6	73.9	82.3	82.5	63.5	53.7	62.8	90.7	76.3	73.2	82.6	86.7	62.7	52.2	61.4
July	85.9	75.2	75.1	82.2	81.6	61.9	55.5	63.8	84.2	73.1	71.0	79.0	81.3	59.2	51.0	60.1
August	85.6	74.9	77.9	82.5	80.3	60.3	57.2	62.7	81.2	71.8	75.4	77.8	77.9	56.9	54.9	58.4
September	85.1	75.6	80.3	83.5	79.5	60.1	58.7	63.6	83.3	74.2	80.6	81.7	78.3	58.3	58.7	60.6
October	84.2	76.2	81.7	84.3	77.9	60.8	62.4	64.5	85.2	76.3	83.3	82.6	78.9	59.7	61.6	61.9
November	83.1	76.0	81.6	85.1	77.6	60.1	60.5	64.2	84.8	75.4	83.9	83.7	78.3	58.6	61.4	61.8
December	82.6	75.4	81.5	85.0	75.6	59.3	60.9	64.8	90.6	80.9	89.1	90.9	80.4	60.4	64.0	66.0
Average	85.8	76.8	76.1	82.8	81.9	64.2	56.8	63.0	87.7	76.8	76.1	82.0	83.1	63.2	55.2	60.9

Month	General merchandising								Retail trade other than general merchandise							
January	92.1	84.8	76.4	86.6	90.3	78.1	61.4	71.1	92.4	79.1	71.0	78.0	87.7	70.6	53.3	56.5
February	89.3	81.2	73.0	85.0	87.1	73.1	57.1	68.9	89.3	77.6	69.7	78.2	86.2	68.3	50.7	56.7
March	90.8	82.6	70.7	90.1	88.0	73.1	53.4	71.5	88.8	77.5	68.4	79.3	86.5	67.5	48.1	57.4
April	93.0	82.7	80.7	91.0	88.8	72.3	60.8	74.0	90.9	77.6	71.3	80.3	87.2	66.7	50.2	58.5
May	92.8	82.1	78.5	92.0	88.5	70.5	59.3	74.5	90.3	75.9	70.4	80.5	86.5	64.5	49.7	58.8
June	91.4	80.3	79.9	90.6	87.9	67.6	60.6	73.9	90.5	75.2	71.5	80.5	86.4	61.7	50.5	58.8
July	84.7	74.1	74.7	83.0	82.3	61.3	56.4	69.5	84.1	72.8	70.0	77.9	81.1	58.8	49.9	58.2
August	81.6	71.5	78.4	81.2	78.7	58.5	62.4	66.9	81.1	71.9	74.6	76.9	77.7	56.6	53.4	56.6
September	88.7	78.7	89.0	91.5	83.9	64.3	71.8	74.0	81.9	73.0	78.4	79.1	77.2	57.1	56.0	57.8
October	92.1	83.7	93.6	94.2	85.3	67.7	75.3	77.3	83.4	74.3	80.6	79.5	77.6	58.1	58.8	58.7
November	94.1	84.6	97.0	100.2	86.9	67.9	76.1	79.8	82.3	73.0	80.4	79.4	76.5	56.7	58.3	58.1
December	116.2	104.7	118.9	127.3	100.7	79.2	90.1	97.8	83.9	74.6	81.3	81.2	76.2	56.5	58.6	59.4
Average	92.2	82.6	84.2	92.7	87.4	69.5	65.4	74.9	86.7	75.2	74.0	79.2	82.2	61.9	53.1	58.0

Month	Hotels								Laundries							
January	95.0	83.2	73.8	81.5	91.0	73.9	55.7	60.8	94.3	88.2	78.6	78.5	90.7	80.0	60.7	61.7
February	96.8	84.3	73.8	84.8	93.7	73.9	55.9	65.2	93.7	86.3	77.5	78.4	89.6	76.7	58.1	61.7
March	96.8	84.0	72.4	86.4	93.4	72.4	53.5	66.6	93.2	85.4	76.1	79.2	89.6	75.0	55.4	62.7
April	95.9	82.7	71.9	86.6	89.9	69.6	51.7	66.5	94.3	85.4	76.5	80.5	90.9	74.7	56.6	64.4
May	92.5	80.1	71.9	85.7	87.7	67.0	51.8	65.9	94.1	84.8	76.6	82.1	90.5	73.9	57.1	66.9
June	91.6	78.0	73.6	86.2	85.4	63.8	52.3	66.2	94.8	84.4	79.2	84.0	91.2	71.8	59.4	68.3
July	93.3	78.4	75.6	86.3	85.2	61.8	53.3	65.6	95.6	83.6	79.5	84.6	91.5	69.4	58.7	68.2
August	92.8	77.6	77.1	86.2	83.8	59.6	54.0	64.5	94.0	82.2	81.1	83.7	88.6	66.9	60 3	66.6
September	90.6	77.0	78.7	84.4	81.9	59.1	55.6	64.3	93.0	81.9	82.6	82.9	88.0	65.8	63.5	65.9
October	87.4	75.4	77.0	84.2	79.7	58.6	56.2	65.3	91.8	80.7	81.3	81.7	85.6	64.1	62.5	64.8
November	84.9	74.3	75.8	83.7	77.1	57.5	55.2	64.9	89.8	79.4	78.4	80.3	82.6	61.9	60.7	63.7
December	83.1	73.2	77.6	83.3	75.4	56.6	57.6	64.9	88.8	79.1	78.4	79.5	81.0	61.4	61.1	63.3
Average	91.7	79.0	74.9	84.9	85.4	64.5	54.4	65.1	93.1	83.5	78.8	81.3	88.3	70.1	59.5	64.9

[1] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

Table 7.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls for Nonmanufacturing Industries, January 1931 to December 1934—Continued

[12-month average, 1929=100]

Month	Dyeing and cleaning															
	Employment				Pay rolls				Employment				Pay rolls			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	82.1	75.8	67.4	68.1	73.7	62.4	44.2	46.8								
February	80.7	74.4	65.6	68.1	71.2	59.0	40.2	46.3								
March	81.3	74.4	65.8	72.4	71.7	58.5	38.9	51.7								
April	88.4	76.9	74.9	79.9	81.9	62.5	51.7	60.8								
May	89.3	78.0	75.7	84.3	82.1	63.8	51.0	65.1								
June	91.4	78.6	79.1	84.9	84.5	62.4	53.7	64.1								
July	91.1	76.1	76.6	80.5	81.8	56.9	50.0	58.9								
August	86.4	73.4	76.8	78.6	75.9	53.4	50.0	56.7								
September	88.0	76.9	81.9	80.0	78.3	57.9	57.1	59.0								
October	87.0	76.0	81.6	80.3	77.2	55.8	57.4	59.1								
November	83.2	72.0	76.1	75.8	70.8	49.6	52.5	53.9								
December	78.4	69.5	70.5	72.4	64.4	45.9	47.3	51.1								
Average	85.6	75.2	74.3	77.1	76.1	57.3	49.5	56.1								

Employment in Building Construction in December 1934

THE following table is based on returns made by 10,453 firms engaged in public and private building-construction projects not aided by Public Works Administration funds. These reports include all trades, from excavation through painting and interior decoration, which are engaged in erecting, altering, or repairing buildings. Work on roads, bridges, docks, etc., is omitted. The reports cover building operations in various localities in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

For purposes of comparison in this study, all reports were reduced to a 1-week basis if not originally so reported.

In December the average weekly earnings were $23.11 as compared with $23.52 for November. These are per capita weekly earnings, computed by dividing the total amount of the weekly pay roll by the total number of employees—part time as well as full time.

The average hours per week per man—27.8 in December and 28.9 in November—were computed by dividing the number of man-hours by the number of workers employed by those firms which reported man-hours.

The average hourly earnings—83.5 cents in December and 81.4 cents in November—were computed by dividing the pay roll of those firms which reported man-hours, by the number of man-hours.

Table 8.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building Construction Industry, December 1934

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State bureaus]

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Amount December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Amount December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Number December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934
				Dollars		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
All localities	10,453	74,129	−11.6	1,713,453	−13.1	23.11	−1.7	27.8	−3.8	83.5	+2.6
Alabama: Birmingham	86	517	−6.2	8,423	−14.5	16.29	−8.9	26.3	−7.7	62.5	−1.0
California:											
Los Angeles	*18*	*885*	*−12.5*	*18,868*	*−14.1*	*21.32*	*−1.9*	*29.8*	*−12.9*	*71.6*	*+12.6*
San Francisco-Oakland	*26*	*650*	*+4.8*	*13,643*	*−5.5*	*20.99*	*−9.9*	*21.6*	*−22.3*	*97.2*	*+16.1*
Other localities	*19*	*198*	*+3.7*	*4,963*	*+26.4*	*25.07*	*+22.0*	*31.4*	*+14.2*	*79.9*	*+6.8*
The State	*63*	*1,733*	*−4.9*	*37,474*	*−7.1*	*21.62*	*−2.3*	*26.9*	*−14.1*	*80.4*	*+13.7*
Colorado: Denver	205	687	+17.8	14,342	+23.5	20.88	+4.8	23.7	+6.8	87.8	−1.0
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	109	480	−22.7	10,718	−29.7	22.33	−9.1	28.5	−8.7	78.5	−1.1
Hartford	261	1,033	−10.2	24,196	−8.3	23.42	+2.0	31.9	−3.0	72.8	+4.7
New Haven	151	757	−10.3	15,113	−30.2	19.96	−22.2	26.5	−21.4	76.0	−1.2
The State	521	2,270	−13.2	50,027	−21.0	22.04	−9.0	29.4	−10.4	74.8	+.9
Delaware: Wilmington	101	851	−10.2	17,092	−22.9	20.08	−14.1	29.2	−11.8	68.8	−2.4
District of Columbia	361	3,699	−15.0	102,192	−16.4	27.63	−1.6	30.9	−3.7	90.8	+4.0
Florida:											
Jacksonville	47	233	−9.7	4,444	+3.7	19.07	+14.8	30.7	+8.9	62.1	+5.4
Miami	67	1,302	+4.8	28,893	+8.6	22.19	+3.6	31.9	+4.9	69.6	−1.3
The State	114	1,535	+2.3	33,337	+7.9	21.72	+5.5	31.7	+5.7	68.5	−.1
Georgia: Atlanta	134	855	−4.7	14,485	−5.8	16.94	−1.2	24.6	−9.6	68.9	+9.9
Illinois:											
Chicago	*125*	*1,105*	*−42.4*	*26,827*	*−51.7*	*24.28*	*−16.1*	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other localities	*77*	*1,131*	*−26.4*	*21,660*	*−22.9*	*19.15*	*+4.8*	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
The State	*202*	*2,236*	*−35.3*	*48,487*	*−42.0*	*21.68*	*−10.4*	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building-Construction Industry, December 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Amount December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Amount December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Number December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934
Indiana:				*Dollars*		*Dollars*				*Cents*	
Evansville	61	335	−39.2	7,330	−36.8	21.88	+3.9	25.1	−10.4	87.0	+15.8
Fort Wayne	77	200	−25.4	3,758	−35.4	18.79	−13.5	24.4	−24.7	76.9	+14.9
Indianapolis	149	939	−21.7	20,282	−29.9	21.60	−10.4	27.6	−11.0	78.3	+.6
South Bend	35	133	−30.7	2,515	−40.1	18.91	−13.6	26.0	−16.9	73.5	+4.9
The State	322	1,607	−27.3	33,885	−33.0	21.09	−7.7	26.5	−13.1	79.5	+5.9
Iowa: Des Moines	87	370	−12.1	7,465	−21.3	20.18	−10.4	25.4	−4.9	80.3	−5.4
Kansas: Wichita	57	227	−21.5	3,969	−22.0	17.48	−.7	25.3	−5.2	69.3	+4.8
Kentucky: Louisville	137	758	−15.4	14,713	−13.3	19.41	+2.4	27.8	−4.8	71.7	+7.3
Louisiana: New Orleans	105	837	−15.1	15,199	−12.3	18.16	+3.3	28.3	[3]	64.1	+3.4
Maine: Portland	87	325	−7.4	6,815	−4.1	20.97	+3.6	27.6	−1.4	75.8	+4.8
Maryland: Baltimore	*104*	*2,112*	*−3.0*	*40,400*	*−7.7*	*19.13*	*−4.9*	*29.9*	*−8.3*	*66.0*	*+4.9*
Massachusetts: All localities	*685*	*4,850*	*−10.2*	*120,326*	*−8.4*	*24.81*	*+2.0*	*29.4*	*−1.7*	*84.4*	*+3.6*
Michigan:											
Detroit	470	3,537	−2.7	104,835	+14.3	29.64	+17.5	33.0	+6.1	90.0	+10.8
Flint	52	147	−7.5	2,838	−11.2	19.31	−3.9	27.5	−3.8	70.2	−.3
Grand Rapids	102	264	−22.6	4,357	−24.9	16.50	−3.0	25.6	−7.9	64.4	+5.4
The State	624	3,948	−4.5	112,030	+11.2	28.38	+16.5	32.3	+5.2	88.0	+11.0
Minnesota:											
Duluth	45	115	−21.2	2,238	−26.5	19.46	−6.6	25.5	−11.1	74.0	+2.4
Minneapolis	211	1,007	−22.3	22,088	−20.5	21.93	+2.3	27.1	−1.8	80.5	+4.4
St. Paul	153	836	+7.2	19,969	+.5	23.89	−6.2	30.9	−1.6	77.2	−4.9
The State	409	1,958	−11.9	44,295	−12.6	22.62	−.8	28.7	−1.0	78.6	+.4
Missouri:											
Kansas City [4]	269	1,533	−9.8	32,397	−23.7	21.13	−15.4	22.6	−16.0	94.3	+.2
St. Louis	570	2,540	−15.3	61,382	−21.8	24.17	7.7	23.8	−7.8	101.4	+.2
The State	839	4,073	−13.3	93,779	−22.5	23.02	−10.6	23.4	−10.7	98.9	+.3
Nebraska: Omaha	160	648	−8.6	12,136	−15.7	18.73	−7.8	26.2	−6.8	71.7	−.7
New York:											
New York City	*538*	*9,264*	*−5.7*	*273,280*	*−10.4*	*29.50*	*−5.0*	*26.8*	*−4.6*	*109.9*	*−.5*
Other localities	*353*	*7,105*	*−17.6*	*160,803*	*−16.7*	*22.63*	*+1.0*	*27.1*	*−3.6*	*83.4*	*+4.6*
The State	*891*	*16,369*	*−11.2*	*434,083*	*−12.8*	*26.52*	*−1.8*	*27.0*	*−3.9*	*98.3*	*+2.3*
North Carolina: Charlotte	45	290	−11.3	5,270	−13.5	18.17	−2.5	28.6	−4.0	63.6	+1.6
Ohio:											
Akron	86	271	−20.8	6,096	−17.9	22.49	+3.6	29.3	+2.1	76.8	+1.5
Cincinnati [5]	421	1,554	−13.5	32,697	−17.9	21.04	−5.1	26.1	−4.7	80.9	−.1
Cleveland	609	2,242	−19.9	54,777	−21.5	24.43	−2.0	25.1	−.8	97.6	−.7
Dayton	148	454	−19.6	9,423	−24.6	20.76	−6.1	25.7	−11.4	80.9	+6.2
Youngstown	89	372	−21.0	9,258	−18.5	24.89	+3.2	29.7	[3]	83.9	+3.3
The State	1,353	4,893	−18.1	112,251	−20.3	22.94	−2.7	26.0	−3.0	88.2	+.5
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City	85	427	+47.2	7,393	+61.2	17.31	+9.5	25.0	+14.2	68.7	−3.6
Tulsa	51	268	−20.5	5,111	−17.2	19.07	+4.0	27.9	−.4	69.7	+5.8
The State	136	695	+10.8	12,504	+16.2	17.99	+4.8	26.2	+4.0	69.1	+1.6
Oregon: Portland	171	749	−6.1	14,191	−13.9	18.95	−8.2	23.0	−8.4	82.6	+.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings in the Building Construction Industry, December 1934—Continued

Locality	Number of firms reporting	Employment		Pay rolls		Average weekly earnings		Average hours per week per man [1]		Average hourly earnings [1]	
		Number December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Amount December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Amount December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	Number December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934	December 1934	Percentage change from November 1934
Pennsylvania: [6]				Dollars		Dollars				Cents	
Erie area	20	191	−14.3	2,220	−22.4	11.62	−9.4	12.0	−13.7	72.5	−1.0
Philadelphia area	283	2,136	−14.2	43,250	−15.0	20.25	−.9	28.9	−1.4	70.6	−.8
Pittsburgh area	161	1,259	−7.4	36,543	+4.4	29.03	+12.7	30.0	+12.4	97.6	+.6
Reading - Lebanon area	37	160	−13.5	2,813	−21.9	17.58	−9.8	26.2	−10.9	67.2	+1.4
Scranton area	23	103	−18.3	2,354	−11.3	22.85	+8.5	27.5	−6.5	83.0	+12.5
Other areas	216	1,588	−20.0	29,598	−24.1	18.64	−5.1	29.5	−7.6	62.9	+1.9
The State	740	5,437	−14.6	116,778	−12.8	21.48	+2.1	28.7	−1.4	75.2	+2.9
Rhode Island: Providence	247	1,394	−14.8	30,971	−16.2	22.22	−1.6	30.2	−8.5	74.4	+8.5
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga	33	128	−19.0	1,819	−33.5	14.21	−17.9	22.4	−20.8	62.3	+1.0
Knoxville	38	379	−4.5	6,206	+6.5	16.37	+11.5	24.3	−2.0	67.8	+15.7
Memphis	70	293	−12.5	4,813	−10.4	16.43	+2.5	25.6	+5.8	63.4	−3.4
Nashville	75	650	−20.1	11,138	−22.1	17.14	−2.5	27.8	−1.8	61.7	−.6
The State	216	1,450	−14.9	23,976	−15.1	16.54	−.2	26.0	−2.6	63.5	+2.6
Texas:											
Dallas	193	1,002	+26.8	15,578	+16.4	15.55	−8.2	25.7	−6.2	60.7	−2.4
El Paso	25	126	+11.5	2,316	+22.2	18.38	+9.5	26.8	+13.6	68.6	−3.7
Houston	187	1,048	−5.7	21,103	+2.5	20.14	+8.6	29.5	+6.5	68.6	+2.5
San Antonio	92	262	−12.4	4,001	−11.7	15.27	+.8	27.8	+14.9	55.0	−12.3
The State	497	2,438	+5.4	42,998	+6.4	17.64	+1.0	27.6	+2.6	64.0	−1.5
Utah: Salt Lake City	74	196	−8.0	4,464	−13.9	22.78	−6.4	26.4	−7.7	83.5	−.4
Virginia:											
Norfolk-Portsmouth	72	358	−1.1	6,450	−6.7	18.02	−5.7	25.4	−10.6	70.9	+5.3
Richmond	114	884	+4.7	18,039	+2.1	20.41	−2.5	28.9	−6.8	70.5	+3.5
The State	186	1,242	+3.0	24,489	−.4	19.72	−3.3	27.9	−7.6	70.6	+4.0
Washington:											
Seattle	156	604	−2.6	12,856	−9.9	21.28	−7.5	22.9	−4.2	92.9	−3.5
Spokane	50	136	−20.9	3,437	−17.1	25.27	+4.8	26.5	−2.6	95.4	+7.8
Tacoma	82	195	−17.7	3,778	−13.5	19.37	+5.1	21.5	+7.0	90.0	−1.6
The State	288	935	−9.1	20,071	−11.9	21.47	−3.0	23.1	−2.1	92.8	−1.2
West Virginia: Wheeling	56	177	−16.9	3,520	−10.9	19.89	+7.3	28.8	+.3	69.0	+6.8
Wisconsin: All localities	150	1,768	−1.4	37,016	+1.5	20.94	+3.0	31.2	−1.3	65.0	+3.7

[1] Averages computed from reports furnished by 10,054 firms.
[2] Data not available.
[3] No change.
[4] Includes both Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans.
[5] Includes Covington and Newport, Ky.
[6] Each separate area includes from 2 to 8 counties.

Employment and Pay Rolls in December 1934 in Cities of Over 500,000 Population

FLUCTUATIONS in employment and pay-roll totals in December 1934 as compared with November 1934 in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over are presented in table 9. These changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports received from establishments in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, excluding building construction, reports have also been secured from other establishments in these cities for inclusion in these totals. Information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time and therefore has not been included.

Table 9.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in December 1934 as Compared With November 1934

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay roll		Percentage change from November 1934	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from November 1934
		November 1934	December 1934		November 1934	December 1934	
New York City	15,910	584,650	602,756	+3.1	$14,980,583	$15,506,651	+3.5
Chicago, Ill.	3,992	355,958	357,751	+.5	8,359,182	8,486,398	+1.5
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,802	200,892	208,333	+3.7	4,487,445	4,723,576	+5.3
Detroit, Mich.	1,565	192,516	244,494	+27.0	4,493,265	6,167,123	+37.3
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,311	108,526	112,632	+3.8	2,459,965	2,589,942	+5.3
Cleveland, Ohio	2,175	122,207	128,366	+5.0	2,679,328	2,894,663	+8.0
St. Louis, Mo.	2,076	117,286	118,719	+1.2	2,388,823	2,451,015	+2.6
Baltimore, Md.	1,425	80,440	82,964	+3.1	1,602,365	1,672,076	+4.4
Boston, Mass.	3,647	157,335	160,759	+2.2	3,508,666	3,651,220	+4.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,448	119,431	123,578	+3.5	2,486,654	2,620,946	+5.4
San Francisco, Calif.	1,584	68,564	69,254	+1.0	1,682,983	1,697,857	+.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,041	59,459	60,638	+2.0	1,278,985	1,330,982	+4.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	835	64,068	66,211	+3.3	1,418,106	1,467,006	+3.4

Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States

REPORTS of the Interstate Commerce Commission for class I railroads show that the number of employees, exclusive of executives and officials, decreased for 966,819 on November 15, 1934, to 949,382 on December 15, 1934, or 1.8 percent. Pay rolls showed an increase from $117,962,289 in November 1934 to $118,064,291 in December 1934, or 0.1 percent.

The monthly trend of employment from January 1923 to November 1934 on class I railroads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over— is shown by index numbers published in table 10. These index numbers, constructed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, are based on the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100, and cover all employees.

Table 10.—Indexes of Employment on Class I Steam Railroads in the United States, January 1923 to December 1934

[3-year average, 1923–25=100]

Month	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	98.4	96.7	95.5	95.6	95.2	89.1	88.0	86.1	73.5	61.1	53.0	54.1
February	98.6	96.9	95.3	95.8	95.0	88.7	88.6	85.2	72.6	60.2	52.7	54.6
March	100.4	97.3	95.1	96.5	95.6	89.7	89.8	85.3	72.7	60.5	51.5	55.9
April	101.9	98.8	96.5	98.6	97.1	91.5	91.9	86.7	73.4	59.9	51.8	56.9
May	104.8	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.1	94.4	94.6	88.3	73.8	59.6	52.5	58.5
June	107.1	97.9	98.5	101.3	100.7	95.8	95.8	86.3	72.7	57.7	53.6	59.0
July	108.2	98.0	99.3	102.6	100.7	95.4	96.3	84.5	72.3	56.3	55.4	58.7
August	109.2	98.9	99.5	102.4	99.2	95.5	97.1	83.5	71.0	54.9	56.8	57.8
September	107.7	99.6	99.7	102.5	98.8	95.1	96.5	82.0	69.2	55.7	57.7	57.0
October	107.1	100.7	100.4	103.1	98.5	95.2	96.6	80.2	67.6	56.9	57.4	[1] 56.6
November	105.0	98.9	98.9	101.0	95.5	92.7	92.8	76.9	64.4	55.8	55.8	[1] 54.8
December	99.1	96.0	96.9	98.0	91.7	89.5	88.5	74.8	62.5	54.7	54.0	[1] 53.8
Average	104.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	97.3	92.7	93.1	83.3	70.6	57.8	54.4	56.5

[1] Preliminary.

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 11 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of November and December 1934, and by group totals on the 15th day of January 1935; also pay-roll totals for the entire months of November and December. Total compensation for the month of January is not yet available. In these tabulations data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the following table therefore are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933. The index numbers of employment for class I railroad's shown in table 10 have been adjusted to allow for this revision and furnish a monthly indicator of the trend of employment from January 1923 to the latest month available.

Table 11.—Employment on Class I Steam Railroads, November 1934 to January 1935, and Pay Rolls, November and December 1934

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups. Employment figures for January 1935 are available by group totals only at this time]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings	
	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935	November 1934	December 1934
All employees	966,819	949,382	946,958	$117,962,289	$118,064,291
Professional, clerical, and general	164,267	163,492	162,388	22,801,338	22,795,148
Clerks	85,667	85,124		11,241,182	11,228,485
Stenographers and typists	15,425	15,396		1,911,435	1,904,538
Maintenance of way and structures	195,217	180,951	181,767	15,998,501	14,946,028
Laborers, extra gang and work train	14,531	11,718		809,939	609,659
Track and roadway section laborers	96,622	89,818		5,325,045	5,007,176
Maintenance of equipment and stores	264,999	266,034	266,182	29,568,021	29,468,459
Carmen	54,295	54,216		6,804,001	6,668,965
Electrical workers	8,556	8,468		1,169,325	1,174,249
Machinists	37,068	37,457		4,821,141	4,853,301
Skilled trades helpers	58,005	58,300		5,353,642	5,316,219
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	20,580	20,704		1,586,536	1,638,025
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	17,298	17,512		1,055,311	1,055,550
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	123,704	124,058	120,830	13,875,645	14,136,638
Station agents	23,702	23,622		3,377,244	3,388,440
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,578	14,439		2,016,381	2,072,170
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	18,253	18,420		1,412,085	1,372,456
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,585	16,554		1,117,420	1,121,379
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	12,206	12,158	12,078	2,079,676	2,125,492
Transportation, train and engine	206,426	202,689	203,713	33,639,058	34,592,526
Road conductors	22,734	22,390		4,762,465	4,886,741
Road brakemen and flagmen	47,365	46,355		6,476,137	6,588,485
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	35,489	34,806		4,531,671	4,622,647
Road engineers and motormen	27,793	27,289		6,370,267	6,596,400
Road firemen and helpers	30,543	29,880		4,596,479	4,780,212

Preliminary figures.

Employment and Pay Rolls in the Federal Service, December 1934

THERE were 672,273 employees on the rolls of the executive departments of the United States Government on December 31, 1934. This is an increase of 63,603 employees as compared with December 1933 and a decrease of 3,169 employees as compared with November 1934.

Data concerning employment in the executive departments are collected by the United States Civil Service Commission from the various departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information concerning employment in the legislative, judicial, and military branches of the United States Government is collected and compiled directly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 12 shows the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government. Data for the District of Columbia are shown separately. Approximately 13 percent of the employees in the executive departments work in the city of Washington.

Table 12.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, December 1933, November 1934, and December 1934

Item	District of Columbia			Outside the District			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
December 1933	66,894	8,556	75,450	468,481	64,739	533,220	535,375	73,295	608,670
November 1934	85,689	8,138	93,827	502,952	78,663	581,615	588,641	86,801	675,442
December 1934	86,451	7,599	94,050	502,371	75,852	578,223	588,822	83,451	672,273
Gain or loss:									
December 1933 to December 1934	+19,557	−957	+18,600	+33,890	+11,113	+45,003	+53,447	+10,156	+63,603
November 1934 to December 1934	+762	−539	+223	−581	−2,811	−3,392	+181	−3,350	−3,169
Percentage change:									
December 1933 to December 1934	+29.24	−11.19	+24.65	+7.23	+17.17	+8.44	+9.98	+13.86	+10.45
November 1934 to December 1934	+0.89	−6.62	+0.24	−0.12	−3.57	−0.58	+0.03	−3.86	−0.47
Labor turn-over, December 1934:									
Additions [2]	1,959	943	2,902	5,712	13,325	19,037	7,671	14,268	21,939
Separations [2]	1,170	1,427	2,597	6,401	15,837	22,238	7,571	17,264	24,835
Turn-over rate per 100	1.36	11.98	2.76	1.14	17.25	3.28	1.29	16.76	3.26

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 29,291 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $1,124,311.
[2] Not including employees transferred within the Government service as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

Table 13 shows employment in the executive departments of the United States Government, by months, January to December 1934, inclusive.

Table 13.—Employment in the Executive Departments of the United States by Months, 1934

Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total	Months	District of Columbia	Outside District of Columbia	Total
January	78,045	530,094	608,139	July	87,978	583,531	671,509
February	79,913	531,839	611,752	August	91,065	585,772	676,837
March	81,569	541,990	623,559	September	92,557	589,280	681,837
April	83,850	560,258	644,108	October	93,322	590,183	683,505
May	85,939	573,147	659,086	November	93,827	581,615	675,442
June	87,196	573,898	661,094	December	94,050	578,223	672,273

During the year there was an increase of 18,600, or 24.65 percent, in the number of employees in the executive departments of the United States Government working in the city of Washington.

The number of employees outside of the District of Columbia increased by 45,003 or 8.44 percent.

Table 14 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls in the various branches of the United States Government during November and December 1934.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Roll for the United States Government December and November 1934

Branch of service	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	December	November	December	November
All branches	950,982	954,529	$123,212,155	[1] $124,096,468
Executive service	672,273	675,442	100,736,351	[1] 100,787,487
Military service	272,200	272,572	20,971,678	21,786,447
Judicial service	1,861	1,885	446,130	451,653
Legislative service	4,648	[1] 4,630	1,057,996	[1] 1,070,881

[1] Revised.

Table 15 shows the number of employees and the amount of pay rolls for all branches of the United States Government, by months, December 1933 to December 1934, inclusive.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Roll for the United States Government, December 1933 to December 1934

Month	Executive service		Military service		Judicial service		Legislative service	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933								
December	601,670	$82,011,601	263,622	$17,656,909	1,872	$432,435	3,864	$886,781
1934								
January	608,139	77,450,498	262,942	18,499,516	1,780	417,000	3,845	871,753
February	611,752	83,524,296	263,464	19,532,832	1,742	430,843	3,852	926,363
March	623,559	84,837,493	266,285	19,050,158	1,854	443,505	3,867	928,368
April	644,108	85,090,283	266,923	18,816,636	1,904	432,401	3,865	926,484
May	659,086	89,577,479	266,864	19,216,150	1,913	442,896	3,862	940,666
June	661,094	91,540,629	267,038	19,539,020	1,881	439,170	3,878	944,758
July	671,509	95,184,175	268,257	20,391,629	1,750	434,736	3,713	978,908
August	676,837	98,467,579	268,712	20,501,900	1,690	439,014	3,723	977,966
September	681,837	98,743,983	269,489	20,855,093	1,777	486,410	3,721	976,516
October	683,505	101,516,284	270,490	19,945,777	1,846	453,217	3,700	975,850
November	675,442	[1] 100,787,487	272,572	21,786,447	1,885	451,653	[1] 4,630	[1] 1,070,881
December	672,273	100,736,351	272,200	20,971,678	1,861	446,130	4,648	1,057,996
Total, 1934		1,107,456,537		239,106,836		5,316,975		11,576,509

[1] Revised.

Employment Created by Public Works Administration Fund, December 1934

DURING the month ending December 15, there were 382,594 employees working at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. These men earned $22,500,000 for their month's work. More than 35,000,000 man-hours of work were provided at the site of these construction projects. Hourly earnings averaged over 64 cents.

This employment was created on construction projects financed either wholly or in part from the Public Works Administration fund. Orders for construction material valued at nearly $46,800,000 were placed during the month.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Type of Project

TABLE 16 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of December 1934 [1] on Federal construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, December 1934

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	254,665	$14,599,128	23,921,893	$0.610	$21,682,290
Building construction	16,829	1,097,248	1,351,738	.812	1,946,901
Public roads [1]	132,668	4,802,612	9,680,942	.496	6,709,000
River, harbor, and flood control	43,181	2,938,669	4,471,634	.657	5,905,094
Streets and roads [2]	7,483	325,562	624,010	.522	287,464
Naval vessels	20,124	2,318,140	2,730,093	.849	2,332,738
Reclamation	18,204	1,804,814	2,996,092	.602	3,275,542
Forestry	1,626	150,436	179,141	.840	63,760
Water and sewerage	907	52,976	82,778	.640	80,838
Miscellaneous	13,643	1,108,671	1,805,465	.614	1,080,953

[1] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[2] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to various departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms to which contracts have been awarded or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

[1] Whenever the month of December is spoken of in this study it is assumed to mean the month ending Dec. 15.

Table 17 shows, by type of project, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the month of December on non-Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Non-Federal Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, December 1934

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	109, 515	$6, 543, 798	9, 019, 001	$0. 726	$11, 654, 547
Building construction	40, 583	2, 611, 059	2, 924, 335	.893	5, 514, 550
Streets and roads	16, 279	701, 928	1, 106, 796	.634	1, 502, 568
Water and sewerage	35, 801	1, 937, 342	2, 774, 811	.698	4, 267, 543
Railroad construction	15, 670	1, 212, 714	2, 101, 840	.577	184, 350
Miscellaneous	1, 182	80, 755	111, 219	.726	185, 536

Non-Federal projects are financed from allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State, political subdivision thereof, or in some cases, to commercial firms. In the case of allotments to States and their political subdivisions, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The public agency to which the loan is made finances the other 70 percent. In come cases this is obtained as a loan from the Public Works Administration; in other cases, the loan is procured from outside sources. Where the Public Works Administration makes a loan it charges interest and specifies the time in which the loan must be repaid in full.

No grants are made to commercial firms. Commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed from Public Works Administration loans falls under three headings: First, construction work such as electrification, laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in railroad shops; third, the building of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in commercial shops.

Data concerning employment created by railroad construction is shown in table 17. Employment in railroad car and locomotive shops is shown in table 20, page 795. Employment in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in table 21, page 795.

Employment on Construction Projects, by Geographic Divisions

Table 18 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours, worked during December 1934 on Federal construction projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Projects Financed From Public-Works Funds, December 1934

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
All divisions [1]	254,665	243,108	$14,599,128	23,921,893	$0.610	[2] $21,682,290
New England	14,110	13,764	1,007,925	1,527,997	.660	680,728
Middle Atlantic	28,127	27,197	1,721,801	2,608,908	.660	1,584,027
East North Central	27,046	25,560	1,497,900	2,150,416	.697	1,158,211
West North Central	43,971	40,609	1,600,100	2,764,517	.579	1,495,326
South Atlantic	40,884	39,140	2,578,069	4,094,302	.630	2,357,734
East South Central	32,816	32,228	1,676,139	3,550,835	.472	1,109,579
West South Central	26,591	25,444	1,061,666	2,228,227	.476	917,673
Mountain	22,298	21,492	1,901,417	2,897,305	.656	3,541,887
Pacific	13,871	13,220	1,275,589	1,585,754	.804	1,761,055
Outside continental United States	4,591	4,094	244,210	467,357	.523	359,801

[1] Includes data for 360 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[2] Includes $6,709,000, estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

Table 19.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Non-Federal Projects Financed From Public-Works Funds, December 1934

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
All divisions	109,515	91,650	$6,543,798	9,019,001	$0.726	$11,654,547
New England	16,721	13,496	986,673	1,390,634	.710	1,632,704
Middle Atlantic	18,597	15,860	1,343,180	1,572,663	.854	2,542,737
East North Central	15,017	12,561	944,162	1,084,745	.870	1,824,923
West North Central	13,046	10,515	659,642	873,666	.755	1,705,922
South Atlantic	22,453	19,715	1,423,729	2,349,925	.606	1,095,794
East South Central	6,103	5,189	255,496	439,823	.581	449,396
West South Central	6,002	4,972	265,758	444,890	.597	592,874
Mountain	3,297	2,670	196,326	263,586	.745	339,407
Pacific	7,482	6,056	436,941	543,810	.803	1,398,822
Outside continental United States	797	616	31,891	55,259	.577	71,948

Table 19 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during December 1934 on non-Federal projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Hourly earnings on non-Federal projects averaged nearly 73 cents per hour in December compared with 70.5 cents in November.

Table 20 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in car and locomotive shops operated by railroads on work financed from the Public Works Administration fund during December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railroad Shops on Work Financed From Public-Works Funds, December 1934

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions	11,829	$636,497	997,763	$0.638	$8,883,158
New England	484	50,695	76,054	.667	12,848
Middle Atlantic	3,047	152,142	229,906	.662	8,491,819
East North Central	1,620	108,874	172,877	.630	46,495
West North Central	1,251	64,895	102,369	.634	13,163
South Atlantic	587	55,139	91,643	.602	254,969
East South Central	186	4,747	7,869	.603	801
West South Central	1,505	69,862	112,821	.619	23,776
Mountain	577	18,928	29,757	.636	9,250
Pacific	2,572	111,215	174,467	.637	30,037

The program of car building in railroad repair shops which is financed from Public Works Administration funds is being rapidly completed. There are now less than 12,000 wage earners on this work compared with more than 15,000 in November and nearly 19,000 in October.

Table 21 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in commercial car and locomotive shops on contracts financed from the Public Works Administration fund during December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Commercial Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed From Public Works-Funds

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour
All divisions	6,585	$712,269	1,083,207	$0.658
New England	669	67,782	110,175	.615
Middle Atlantic	3,584	426,665	632,087	.675
East North Central	1,686	167,846	243,588	.689
West North Central	599	45,377	90,656	.501
South Atlantic	47	4,599	6,701	.686

Several new orders have been placed recently for the manufacture of streamline locomotives and cars in commercial railroad shops. While the old orders are being completed, there is a slight increase in employment comparing December with November.

Materials valued at over $670,000,000 have been purchased by contractors working on Public Works Administration construction projects. Manufacturers of all types of material have profited by orders from this fund. For example, cement manufacturers received orders valued at over $93,000,000. Foundries and machine shops have received material orders totaling $70,000,000. Steel-mill orders amount to over $110,000,000. The fabrication of this material will create more than 2,000,000 man-months of labor.

Material valued at nearly $47,000,000 was purchased during December. It is estimated that the fabrication of these materials will create 135,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. For example, only labor in manufacturing brick is counted—not the labor in taking the clay from the pits or in hauling the clay and other materials used in the brick plant. In fabricating steel rails only the labor in the rolling mill is counted—not labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore, nor labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

Table 22 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked by employees since the inception of the public-works program in August 1933 to December 1934, inclusive.

Table 22.—Employment and Pay Rolls, August 1933 to December 1934, on Projects Financed From Public-Works Funds

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
August 1933 to December 1934	----------	$341,972,433	596,613,306	$0.573	$672,509,080
1933					
August	4,699	280,040	539,454	.519	202,100
September	33,836	1,961,496	3,920,009	.500	1,622,365
October	121,403	7,325,313	14,636,603	.500	[1] 22,513,767
November	254,784	14,458,364	27,862,280	.519	24,299,055
December	270,408	15,424,700	29,866,249	.516	24,850,188
1934					
January	273,583	14,574,960	27,658,591	.527	23,793,459
February	295,741	15,246,423	28,938,177	.527	24,565,004
March	292,696	15,636,545	29,171,634	.536	[2] 69,334,408
April	371,234	17,907,842	31,559,966	.567	[2] 67,150,664
May	491,166	25,076,908	44,912,412	.558	[2] 49,720,378
June	502,057	32,783,533	58,335,119	.562	[2] 57,589,895
July	624,286	33,829,858	59,436,314	.569	[2] 51,644,174
August	602,581	35,142,770	59,943,328	.586	[2] 53,282,956
September	549,910	31,720,317	51,699,495	.614	[2] 50,685,634
October	507,799	29,280,240	46,617,616	.622	[2] 50,234,495
November	469,874	28,831,432	46,494,195	.620	54,228,457
December	382,594	22,491,692	35,021,864	.642	[2] 46,792,081

[1] Includes orders placed for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
[2] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

Nearly $342,000,000 have been disbursed for pay rolls for work at the site of the construction projects from the beginning of the public-works program. Earnings over the 17-month period have averaged 57 cents.

Emergency Work Relief Program

THERE was an increase of nearly 170,000 workers on the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, comparing the last week in December with the last week in November

Table 23 shows the number of employees and the amount of pay rolls for workers on the emergency-work program for the weeks ending November 29 and December 27.

Table 23.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Emergency-Work Program

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay rolls week ending—	
	Dec. 27	Nov. 29	Dec. 27	Nov. 29
All divisions	1,571,588	1,402,039	$14,137,896	$13,316,167
Percentage change	+12.09		+6.17	
New England	132,450	115,211	1,556,423	1,242,616
Middle Atlantic	270,455	249,585	3,831,601	3,579,279
East North Central	229,205	220,860	2,142,258	2,224,403
West North Central	292,643	204,697	2,150,347	1,715,493
South Atlantic	177,570	175,029	1,004,104	1,136,148
East South Central	93,329	83,022	427,559	421,472
West South Central	165,551	172,730	925,643	1,142,188
Mountain	59,308	50,913	602,303	535,642
Pacific	151,077	129,992	1,497,658	1,318,926

Table 24 shows the number of employees and amount of pay rolls for those given employment by the emergency-work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by months, from the inception of the program in March to December 1934, inclusive.

Table 24.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency-Work Program by Months, 1934

Month	Number of employees [1]	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees [1]	Amount of pay rolls
March	22,934	$842,000	August	[2] 1,922,029	[2] $54,870,823
April	1,176,818	38,953,678	September	[2] 1,950,728	[2] 50,178,571
May	[2] 1,343,214	42,214,039	October	1,998,167	52,861,038
June	[2] 1,477,753	42,221,757	November	[2] 2,147,091	[2] 62,845,540
July	[2] 1,723,295	47,244,553	December	[3] 2,350,000	[3] 65,000,000

[1] Wage earners shown in this report represent the number that worked any part of the month. These employees are allowed to work each month till a certain specified maximum is earned, then replaced by other workers taken from the relief roles.
[2] Revised.
[3] Preliminary.

More than 2,000,000 people were provided with work during December by the emergency-work program. This does not mean, however, that as many as 2,000,000 employees are working at any given time. Because of the fact that a limit is placed on the earnings of the employees, not more than 60 percent of this number are working during any given week.

Emergency Conservation Work

BECAUSE of the close of the recruiting period, there was a decrease of more than 37,000 in the number of workers in Civilian Conservation Camps comparing December with November, 1934.

Table 25 shows employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work for the months of November and December 1934, by type of work.

Table 25.—Employment and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, November and December 1934

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	December	November	December	November
All groups	350,028	387,329	$15,414,634	$16,622,110
Enrolled personnel	311,793	348,583	9,737,298	10,886,247
Reserve officers	6,194	6,191	1,552,889	1,545,883
Educational advisers	1,271	1,111	203,172	178,177
Supervisory and technical [1]	[2] 30,770	[3] 31,444	[2] 3,921,275	[3] 4,011,803

[1] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[2] 28,496 employees and pay roll of $3,685,425 included in the executive service table.
[3] 28,432 employees, and pay roll of $3,680,902 included in the executive service table.

In addition to their pay, enrolled workers received free board, clothing, and medical attention. The information concerning employment and pay rolls for emergency conservation work is collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, Department of Agriculture, Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The pay of the enrolled workers is figured as follows: 5 percent are paid $45 per month, 8 percent $36 per month, and the remaining 87 percent $30 per month.

Table 26 shows monthly totals of employees and pay rolls in emergency conservation work from the inception of the program in May 1933 to December 1934, inclusive.

Table 26.—Monthly Totals of Employees and Pay Rolls in the Emergency Conservation Work, May 1933 to December 1934

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1933			1934—Continued		
May	191,380	$6,388,760	March	247,591	$10,792,319
June	283,481	9,876,780	April	314,664	13,214,018
July	316,109	11,482,262	May	335,871	14,047,512
August	307,100	11,604,401	June	280,271	12,641,401
September	242,968	9,759,628	July	389,104	16,032,734
October	294,861	12,311,033	August	385,340	16,363,826
November	344,273	14,554,695	September	335,785	15,022,969
December	321,701	12,951,042	October	391,894	16,939,595
1934			November	387,329	16,622,110
January	331,594	13,581,506	December	350,028	15,414,634
February	321,829	13,081,393	Total, 1934		173,754,017

Employment in Civilian Conservation Camps reached the peak of nearly 392,000 in October 1934. The low point was slightly over 191,000 in May 1933.

During the 20-month period disbursements for pay rolls have amounted to $262,682,618.

Employment on State-Road Projects

COMPARING December with November, there was a decrease of 50,000 in the number of workers employed on maintaining and building State roads. The total number employed during December was 176,600.

Table 27 shows the number of employees engaged in building and maintaining State roads during the months of November and December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 27.—Employment and Maintenance of State Roads, by Geographic Divisions [1]

Geographic division	New				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	December	November	December	November	December	November	December	November
All divisions	41,919	66,106	$1,726,621	$2,935,879	134,680	[2] 159,451	$5,029,466	$8,983,804
Percentage change	−36.59		−41.19		−15.54		−44.04	
New England	9,112	18,048	446,638	828,955	6,673	8,059	418,055	649,196
Middle Atlantic	3,050	5,089	207,804	346,929	30,909	42,890	1,086,291	2,172,043
East North Central	6,244	12,531	310,780	702,420	20,182	25,477	827,659	1,457,065
West North Central	4,662	6,073	110,881	149,746	18,971	19,067	512,707	1,111,935
South Atlantic	7,993	10,345	152,056	216,172	25,080	28,905	701,592	1,334,848
East South Central	1,773	3,096	74,747	153,463	10,226	10,780	238,854	410,391
West South Central	3,131	4,193	116,025	157,102	9,501	10,310	427,923	760,348
Mountain	2,467	3,436	141,376	198,704	6,740	7,404	365,418	468,043
Pacific	3,487	3,295	166,314	182,388	6,327	6,485	445,689	613,587
Outside continental United States	0	0	0	0	71	74	5,278	6,348

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.
[2] Revised.

Table 28 shows the number of employees engaged in the construction and maintenance of State roads, January to December 1934, inclusive.

Table 28.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads [1]

Month	Number of employees working on—			Total pay roll
	New roads	Maintenance	Total	
January	25,345	136,440	161,785	$8,684,109
February	22,311	126,904	149,215	7,131,604
March	19,985	132,144	152,129	7,989,765
April	21,510	136,038	157,548	8,407,644
May	27,161	167,274	194,435	10,275,139
June	37,642	170,879	208,521	11,221,299
July	45,478	168,428	213,906	11,255,685
August	53,540	180,270	233,810	12,435,163
September	61,865	188,323	250,188	13,012,305
October	71,008	169,235	240,243	12,439,738
November	66,106	159,451	225,557	11,919,683
December	41,919	134,680	176,599	6,756,087

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, December 1934

THERE were 14,300 workers engaged on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the month ended December 15. These employees were paid over $1,300,000 for their month's work.

Many of the large projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are being completed, and no new money is being loaned by this organization for construction.

Table 29 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during December 1934, by type of project.

Table 29.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	14,321	$1,337,719	1,859,226	$0.720	$2,440,620
Railroad construction	132	4,773	10,147	.470	33,987
Building construction	1,070	85,882	85,408	1.006	36,396
Bridges	5,305	422,473	494,489	.854	1,394,968
Reclamation	1,765	99,328	244,899	.406	34,953
Water and sewerage	4,938	613,423	858,265	.715	536,673
Miscellaneous	1,111	111,840	166,018	.674	403,643

The completion of "Knickerbocker Village" in New York accounted for the decrease of workers in building construction. Workers on Reconstruction Finance Corporation projects earned an average of 72 cents per hour. Earnings ranged from 40 cents in the case of reclamation projects to over $1 per hour for building construction.

Table 30 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during December 1934 by geographic divisions.

Table 30.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Division

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions	14,321	$1,337,719	1,859,226	$0.720	$2,440,620
New England	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	1,751	149,485	154,542	.960	1,007,448
East North Central	313	36,884	32,349	1.140	57,758
West North Central	0	0	0	0	0
South Atlantic	8	687	773	.889	0
East South Central	146	5,124	11,130	.460	33,987
West South Central	677	50,958	69,825	.730	15,208
Mountain	1,766	99,352	244,939	.406	34,953
Pacific	9,660	995,229	1,345,668	.740	1,291,266

Nearly 70 percent of Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction workers were employed in the Pacific States. The building of the bridge from San Francisco to Oakland employs a large part of these workers.

Table 31 shows information concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during the months, April to December 1934, inclusive, on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Table 31.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
April	[1] 18,731	[1] $1,516,915	[1] 2,308,580	[1] $0.657	[1] $2,357,402
May	[1] 19,429	[1] 1,649,920	[1] 2,358,966	[1] .699	[1] 2,143,864
June	[1] 19,022	[1] 1,676,075	[1] 2,314,136	[1] .724	[1] 2,230,065
July	[1] 17,475	[1] 1,612,848	[1] 2,141,945	[1] .753	[1] 2,402,174
August	[1] 17,221	[1] 1,697,161	[1] 2,282,181	[1] .744	[1] 2,384,887
September	[1] 16,809	[1] 1,637,047	[1] 2,203,881	[1] .743	[1] 2,579,969
October	17,482	1,596,996	2,181,846	.732	2,274,174
November	16,502	1,621,468	2,233,928	.726	2,856,371
December	14,321	1,337,719	1,859,226	.720	2,440,620

[1] Revised.

During the period, March 15 to December 15, 1934, inclusive, purchase orders for material valued at over $21,000,000 have been placed. Over $8,000,000 of this amount was used for the purchase of steelworks and rolling-mill products, and nearly $2,000,000 for foundry and machine-shop products.

Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations

DURING the month of December there were nearly 16,300 employees working at the site of construction projects financed from governmental appropriations made by the Congress direct to the various executive departments.

These men earned over $860,000 for their month's pay. Hourly earnings averaged 58½ cents. The number of workers as shown in the following tables include only employees working on contracts awarded since July 1, 1934.

Whenever a contract is awarded by a Government department, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is immediately notified on post-card form of the name and address of the contractor. Schedules are then mailed to the contractor, who returns his report to the Bureau showing the number of men on his pay rolls, the amount of the pay rolls, the number of man-hours worked, and the value of orders placed for each of the different kinds of material he has purchased.

The following tables show information concerning such work on construction projects on which work started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau has no data for projects that were under way previous to that date.

Table 32 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started subsequent to July 1, 1934, for December 1934, financed from direct appropriations to the various Government agencies.

Table 32.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project

[Subject to revision]

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	16,276	$859,998	1,468,741	$0.586	$1,966,441
Building construction	2,942	176,366	233,498	.755	214,977
Public roads	3,157	165,371	284,375	.582	208,938
River, harbor, and flood control	5,633	315,628	594,848	.531	342,790
Streets and roads	2,864	100,305	227,660	.441	31,450
Naval vessels	795	66,890	77,069	.868	1,093,970
Forestry	6	107	167	.641	----------
Water and sewerage	257	7,095	13,224	.537	19,832
Miscellaneous	622	28,236	37,900	.745	54,484

Completion of Civilian Conservation Corps winter quarters accounted for the large decrease in employees working on building construction, comparing December with November 1934. The decrease in work on public roads was caused both by seasonal decrease and by the fact that State-aid appropriations have been almost exhausted.

Table 33 shows for the month of December employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from regular governmental appropriations for December 1934, by geographic divisions.

Table 33.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division

[Subject to revision]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Number employed	Weekly average				
All divisions	16,276	14,001	$859,998	1,468,741	$0.586	[1] $1,966,441
New England	830	800	59,744	82,928	.720	86,280
Middle Atlantic	877	810	63,816	86,226	.740	220,981
East North Central	1,781	1,104	94,588	143,617	.659	63,527
West North Central	1,552	1,409	61,603	121,081	.509	33,267
South Atlantic	2,765	2,528	147,127	229,491	.641	948,546
East South Central	2,084	1,857	84,385	164,289	.514	177,947
West South Central	3,059	2,321	167,972	335,034	.501	163,633
Mountain	1,625	1,556	95,011	171,442	.554	21,828
Pacific	1,512	1,435	74,195	113,011	.657	41,494
Outside continental United States	191	181	11,557	21,622	.535	----------

[1] Includes $208,938 estimated value of orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

The average earnings per hour ranged from 50 cents in the West South Central States to 74 cents in the Middle Atlantic States.

Table 34 shows for the months August to December, inclusive, employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects started since July 1, 1934, which are financed from direct governmental appropriations, through December 1934.

Table 34.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed From Regular Governmental Appropriations

[Subject to revision]

Month	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay roll	Number of man-hours	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
August	5,601	$329,440	557,747	$0.591	$150,506
September	9,800	493,363	773,685	.638	842,292
October	13,593	689,604	1,103,523	.625	982,835
November	18,211	1,014,945	1,690,488	.600	3,334,648
December	16,276	859,998	1,468,741	.586	1,966,441

Employment on these construction projects, while lower than for November, was higher than for any other month of the period covered.

Purchase orders have been placed for materials valued at over $7,100,000 during the 5 months ending December 15, 1934.

RETAIL PRICES

Retail Prices of Food, January 1935

RETAIL prices of food in the larger cities of the United States increased 4.8 percent between December 18, 1934, and January 29, 1935. During this period the index (1913=100), as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, rose from 114.3 to 119.8.

The controlling factor in this increase was a sharp advance in prices of all meats. Beef products increased 12.3 percent; pork products increased 11.1 percent. The price trend for butter, and fats and oils continued upward. Egg prices remained steady. There were conflicting price movements in the fruits and vegetables group. The only significant commodity price changes in that group were increases of 6 percent in the price of potatoes and of 13 percent in the price of cabbage. Sugar prices continued a decline which began in November.

Retail prices of 87 foods are received from 51 of the larger cities of the United States. Index numbers are for the average retail cost of 42 foods purchased by wage earners in these cities.

Table 1.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups

January 1935 and December and January 1934

Article	Index (1913=100)								Percentage change Jan. 29, 1935, compared with—			
	1935			1934					1935		1934	
	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Dec. 4	Jan. 30	Jan. 16	Jan. 2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 30
All foods	119.8	118.5	115.9	114.3	114.6	105.8	105.2	104.5	+1.0	+3.4	+4.8	+13.3
Cereals	151.3	151.2	151.1	150.9	150.9	142.8	142.5	142.4	0	+.1	+.3	+6.0
Meats	153.4	132.3	123.7	120.1	119.9	103.0	102.3	100.8	+2.3	+9.5	+12.7	+31.5
Dairy products	114.4	112.3	109.7	108.8	108.5	95.9	96.0	95.7	+1.8	+4.3	+5.1	+19.3
Eggs	108.7	109.0	110.1	108.1	114.8	85.8	86.7	89.3	−.3	−1.3	+.5	+26.7
Fruits and vegetables	108.3	107.6	107.2	103.6	103.4	133.5	130.4	124.4	+.6	+1.0	+4.5	−18.9
Miscellaneous foods	99.3	98.5	97.6	96.9	96.7	86.5	86.3	86.5	+.9	+1.8	+2.5	+14.8

The 42 foods included in the index are grouped as follows:

Cereals.—White bread, flour, corn meal, corn flakes, rolled oats, wheat cereal, macaroni, and rice.

Meats.—Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, sliced bacon, sliced ham, leg of lamb, and hens.

Dairy products.—Fresh milk, evaporated milk, butter, and cheese.

Eggs.

Fruits and vegetables.—Bananas, oranges, prunes, raisins, navy beans, beans with pork, cabbage, canned corn, onions, canned peas, white potatoes, and canned tomatoes.

Miscellaneous foods.—Sugar, coffee, tea, lard, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute, and canned red salmon.

Recent changes in the prices of 34 staple foods are indicated in the relative prices shown in table 2.

Table 2.—Relative Retail Prices of 34 Staple Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined January 1935 and December and January 1934

Article	1935			1934				
	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Dec. 4	Jan. 30	Jan. 16	Jan. 2
Cereals:								
Bread, white, wheat	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	148.2	141.1	141.1	141.1
Corn meal	166.7	166.7	163.3	160.0	160.0	146.7	140.0	140.0
Flour, white, wheat	154.5	154.5	154.5	154.5	154.5	142.4	142.4	142.4
Rice	93.1	94.3	94.3	93.1	94.3	87.4	86.2	83.9
Meats:								
Beef:								
Sirloin steak	144.1	137.4	126.8	123.2	124.0	111.0	110.6	108.3
Round steak	144.4	136.3	126.0	122.9	123.3	109.9	109.4	107.6
Rib roast	135.9	127.3	118.2	115.2	115.7	101.5	101.0	99.5
Chuck roast	96.9	116.3	107.5	105.6	105.6	92.5	92.5	91.9
Plate	109.9	103.3	95.0	95.0	94.2	82.6	81.8	79.3
Lamb, leg of	150.3	142.3	130.2	124.9	123.8	120.1	113.8	110.1
Pork:								
Chops	142.4	141.9	127.1	115.7	113.8	94.8	95.2	94.8
Bacon, sliced	132.6	128.9	124.8	123.7	123.3	87.8	86.7	87.0
Ham, sliced	153.9	150.2	147.2	146.5	146.1	117.5	116.7	116.7
Roasting chickens	124.4	119.7	117.4	115.0	114.6	107.0	105.2	100.9
Dairy products:								
Butter	104.2	98.2	94.8	92.4	91.6	68.7	66.6	65.8
Cheese	114.5	111.8	109.0	109.0	108.6	101.8	99.5	100.0
Milk, fresh, grade A, del.	132.6	133.7	131.5	131.5	131.5	123.6	124.7	125.8
Eggs	108.7	109.0	110.1	108.1	114.8	85.8	86.7	89.3
Fruits and vegetables:								
Bananas	145.8	146.4	147.7	145.8	147.1	151.6	157.5	164.1
Oranges	95.3	96.7	96.3	96.0	101.0	92.7	92.7	90.0
Prunes	97.4	97.4	98.3	97.4	97.4	94.0	92.3	92.3
Raisins	91.5	92.5	92.5	91.5	91.5	87.7	87.7	87.7
Cabbage	160.9	143.5	134.8	121.7	113.0	195.7	204.3	200.0
Onions	170.8	175.0	170.8	170.8	166.7	195.8	187.5	175.0
Potatoes	105.9	105.9	105.9	100.0	100.0	158.8	152.9	141.2
Beans, navy	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	108.8	101.8	100.0	101.8
Beans, with pork	71.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.4	69.4	68.4	66.3
Corn, canned	107.4	106.4	108.5	105.3	105.3	94.7	93.6	93.6
Peas, canned	122.8	121.9	121.9	121.1	121.1	113.2	105.3	100.0
Tomatoes, canned	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	96.3	96.3
Miscellaneous foods:								
Coffee	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.6	94.0	88.6	88.3	88.6
Tea	134.0	133.6	133.8	133.8	133.3	125.6	125.6	124.8
Sugar, granulated	98.2	98.2	100.0	100.0	101.8	98.2	98.2	100.0
Lard, pure	112.0	108.9	102.5	98.7	96.2	59.5	59.5	58.9

The Bureau receives biweekly prices for 87 articles of food. Average prices of these foods in 51 of the larger cities of the United States are shown in table 3.

Nine food commodities were added beginning with January 2, 1935 These items are hominy grits, soda crackers, beef liver, strip bacon salad oil, strawberry preserves, cocoa, unsweetened chocolate, and mayonnaise.

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined January 1935 and December and January 1934

Article	1935			1934				
	Jan. 29	Jan 15	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Dec. 4	Jan. 30	Jan. 16	Jan 2
Cereal foods:	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Flour, white, wheat.....pound..	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.7
Corn meal.....do....	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats.....do....	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.6
Corn flakes.....8-oz. package..	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.0
Wheat cereal.....28-oz. package..	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.2	24.2	24.1
Rice.....pound..	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.3
Macaroni.....do....	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.6	15.7
Hominy grits.....do....	10.3	10.6	10.5					
Bakery products:								
Bread, white, wheat.....do....	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.9	7.9
Bread, rye.....do....	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.6	8.6
Bread, whole wheat.....do....	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5		
Cake, pound.....do....	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.8	22.7			
Soda crackers.....do....	16.5	16.5	16.7					
Beef:								
Sirloin steak.....do....	36.6	34.9	32.2	31.3	31.5	28.2	28.1	27.5
Round steak.....do....	32.2	30.4	28.1	27.4	27.5	24.5	24.4	24.0
Rib roast.....do....	26.9	25.2	23.4	22.8	22.9	20.1	20.0	19.7
Chuck roast.....do....	15.5	18.6	17.2	16.9	16.9	14.8	14.8	14.7
Plate.....do....	13.3	12.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	10.0	9.9	9.6
Liver.....do....	17.7	17.2	16.9					
Lamb:								
Leg.....do....	28.4	26.9	24.6	23.6	23.4	22.7	21.5	20.8
Rib chops.....do....	36.4	35.0	32.1	30.8	30.3	28.7		
Breast.....do....	11.0	12.0	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.3		
Chuck or shoulder.....do....	21.5	20.4	18.5	17.6	17.4	16.0		
Pork:								
Chops.....do....	29.9	29.8	26.7	24.3	23.9	19.9	20.0	19.9
Loin roast.....do....	24.8	24.9	22.2	19.7	19.3	15.6		
Bacon, sliced.....do....	35.8	34.8	33.7	33.4	33.3	23.7	23.4	23.5
Bacon, strip.....do....	30.7	29.9	29.2					
Ham, sliced.....do....	41.4	40.4	39.6	39.4	39.3	31.6	31.4	31.4
Ham, whole.....do....	24.7	23.9	23.4	23.1	23.2	17.1		
Ham, picnic.....do....	17.2	16.3	15.9	15.7	15.8	11.8		
Salt pork.....do....	24.4	23.7	22.7	22.3	21.9	13.6		
Veal:								
Cutlets.....do....	35.9	33.5	31.7	31.0	31.2	29.4		
Poultry:								
Roasting chickens.....do....	26.5	25.5	25.0	24.5	24.4	22.8	22.4	21.5
Fish, canned:								
Salmon, pink.....16-oz. can..	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	14.3		
Salmon, red.....do....	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.2	20.9	20.9
Dairy products:								
Butter.....pound..	39.9	37.6	36.3	35.4	35.1	26.3	25.5	25.2
Cheese.....do....	25.3	24.7	24.1	24.1	24.0	22.5	22.0	21.9
Milk, fresh, grade A, del..quart..	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.0	11.1	11.2
Milk, evaporated....14½-oz. can..	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8
Cream.....½ pint..	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.3			
Fats and oils:								
Lard, pure.....pound..	17.7	17.2	16.2	15.6	15.2	9.4	9.4	9.5
Lard, compound.....do....	15.1	14.8	14.1	13.9	13.3	9.4		
Vegetable lard substitute..do....	20.7	20.3	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.1	19.2	19.1
Oleomargarine.....do....	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.6	12.7	12.5	12.4
Salad oil.....pint..	24.0	23.7	23.8					
Eggs.....dozen..	37.5	37.6	38.0	37.3	39.6	29.6	29.9	30.8
Fruits, fresh:								
Apples.....pound..	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.2		
Bananas.....dozen..	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.2	24.1	25.1
Lemons.....do....	26.0	26.8	26.7	27.2	27.5	28.7		
Oranges.....do....	28.6	29.0	28.9	28.8	30.3	27.8	27.8	27.0

Table 3.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Contd.

January 1935 and December and January 1934—Continued

Article	1935			1934				
	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Dec. 4	Jan 30	Jan. 16	Jan. 2
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Vegetables, fresh:								
Beans, green, pound	24.4	23.0	18.3	14.3	11.0	12.0	----	----
Cabbage, do	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	4.5	4.7	4.6
Carrots, bunch	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.9	----	----
Celery, stalk	9.7	11.1	10.3	9.5	9.1	9.7	----	----
Lettuce, head	9.2	9.3	10.0	9.3	8.8	8.5	----	----
Onions, pound	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.5	4.2
Potatoes, do	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.4
Sweetpotatoes, do	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.6	----	----
Spinach, do	9.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	7.0	7.7	----	----
Fruits, canned:								
Peaches, no. 2½ can	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.3	19.3	17.7	17.6	17.5
Pears, do	22.9	22.8	22.8	22.6	22.7	20.6	20.7	20.6
Pineapple, do	22.5	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	21.5	----	----
Vegetables, canned:								
Asparagus, no. 2 can	24.7	24.7	25.4	24.7	24.6	23.3	----	----
Beans, green, do	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.6	----	----
Beans with pork, 16-oz. can	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.5
Corn, no. 2 can	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.1	11.0	11.0
Peas, do	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	16.1	15.0	14.2
Tomatoes, do	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.9
Fruits, dried:								
Peaches, pound	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	14.7	----	----
Prunes, do	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.0	10.8	10.8
Raisins, do	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.3
Vegetables, dried:								
Black-eyed peas, do	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.6	----	----
Lima beans, do	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	----	----
Navy beans, do	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.7	5.8
Sugar and sweets:								
Sugar, granulated, do	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5
Corn sirup, 24-oz. can	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	----	----
Molasses, 18-oz. can	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	12.8	----	----
Strawberry preserves, pound	20.8	20.8	21.0	----	----	----	----	----
Beverages:								
Cocoa, 8-oz. can	11.2	11.2	11.3	----	----	----	----	----
Coffee, pound	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	28.0	26.4	26.3	26.4
Tea, do	72.9	72.7	72.8	72.8	72.5	68.3	68.3	67.9
Miscellaneous foods:								
Chocolate, unsweetened, 8-oz. package	21.2	21.0	21.0	----	----	----	----	----
Mayonnaise, ½ pint	15.7	15.6	15.6	----	----	----	----	----
Peanut butter, pound	18.6	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.8	16.3	----	----
Salt, table, do	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.6	----	----
Soup, tomato, 10½-oz. can	8.1	8.1	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.5	----	----
Tomato juice, 13½-oz. can	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	----	----

Food prices increased from December 18, 1934, to January 29, 1935, in all of the 51 cities reporting to the Bureau.

These 51 cities have been grouped into five regional areas as follows:

North Atlantic.—Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Fall River, Manchester, Newark, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Maine), Providence, Rochester, and Scranton.

South Atlantic.—Atlanta, Baltimore, Charleston (S. C.), Jacksonville, Norfolk, Richmond, Savannah, and Washington (D. C.).

North Central.—Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, Peoria, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Springfield (Ill.).

South Central.—Birmingham, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock, Louisville, Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans.

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Western.—Butte, Denver, Los Angeles, Portland (Oreg.), Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Table 4 presents index numbers for 39 cities and percents of price change for all of the 51 cities for specified periods in 1935 and 1934.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities January 1935 and December and January 1934

City	Index (1913=100)								Percentage change Jan. 29, 1935, compared with—			
	1935			1934					1935		1934	
	Jan. 29	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Dec. 4	Jan. 30	Jan. 16	Jan. 2	Jan. 15	Jan. 2	Dec. 18	Jan. 30
51 cities combined	119.8	118.5	115.9	114.3	114.6	105.8	105.2	104.5	+1.1	+3.4	+4.9	+13.3
North Atlantic area:												
Boston	118.1	115.6	113.9	111.1	112.4	106.1	105.4	105.6	+2.2	+3.7	+6.4	+11.3
Bridgeport									+1.1	+2.3	+3.4	+11.6
Buffalo	124.8	122.1	120.3	118.2	117.6	110.1	109.7	109.3	+2.2	+3.7	+5.5	+13.3
Fall River	115.3	113.7	111.8	111.3	112.1	105.0	103.9	103.3	+1.4	+3.1	+3.6	+9.8
Manchester	120.3	118.6	115.6	113.9	114.0	107.1	105.8	106.3	+1.4	+4.1	+5.6	+12.2
Newark	121.0	119.5	117.4	115.4	116.1	106.9	106.1	106.2	+1.3	+3.1	+4.8	+13.2
New Haven	124.5	120.6	116.1	116.0	120.2	110.5	112.2	111.5	+3.2	+7.3	+7.3	+12.6
New York	127.2	124.8	121.7	119.8	121.0	113.5	112.3	112.5	+1.9	+4.5	+6.1	+12.0
Philadelphia	125.5	123.8	119.8	118.7	118.4	114.4	110.6	110.5	+1.4	+4.8	+5.8	+9.7
Pittsburgh	121.0	119.7	117.5	115.0	114.9	109.6	105.2	103.2	+1.1	+3.0	+5.3	+10.4
Portland, Maine									+2.8	+4.2	+4.1	+10.8
Providence	118.5	115.8	112.7	112.8	114.4	107.1	106.3	106.8	+2.3	+5.1	+5.0	+10.6
Rochester									+1.5	+3.3	+4.2	+11.4
Scranton	123.3	120.9	118.2	117.3	117.4	112.2	112.9	111.5	+2.0	+4.3	+5.1	+10.0
South Atlantic area:												
Atlanta	118.6	117.9	114.2	114.1	114.0	101.8	100.5	100.0	+0.6	+3.9	+4.0	+16.6
Baltimore	128.0	125.4	122.8	121.3	121.8	110.6	110.8	110.8	+2.1	+4.2	+5.5	+15.7
Charleston, S. C	119.8	117.8	116.1	114.6	114.5	107.1	108.8	108.8	+1.7	+3.2	+4.5	+11.9
Jacksonville	110.3	111.3	109.3	109.4	108.2	97.6	97.8	98.1	−0.9	+1.0	+0.9	+11.3
Norfolk									+1.6	+4.5	+4.3	+13.0
Richmond	125.4	123.1	120.0	120.4	120.6	108.4	109.0	108.1	+1.9	+4.5	+4.1	+15.6
Savannah									+2.0	+2.4	+3.7	+13.5
Washington	129.9	127.0	124.7	122.9	121.9	110.9	110.6	110.0	+2.2	+4.2	+5.7	+17.1
North Central area:												
Chicago	127.9	123.3	121.4	117.1	117.7	109.6	110.0	108.3	+3.7	+5.3	+9.2	+16.7
Cincinnati	121.1	118.3	118.0	115.7	115.4	106.0	105.2	104.3	+2.4	+2.6	+4.7	+14.2
Cleveland	117.4	116.3	112.1	109.6	110.1	101.4	102.8	100.6	+0.9	+4.7	+7.1	+15.7
Columbus									+0.5	+2.2	+4.3	+11.1
Detroit	121.4	120.6	117.7	112.6	113.8	104.8	105.2	105.6	+0.7	+3.2	+7.8	+15.8
Indianapolis	112.9	111.4	109.9	107.6	108.6	99.2	99.7	98.6	+1.4	+2.8	+5.0	+13.8
Kansas City	120.2	118.6	117.0	114.5	115.7	104.0	103.2	101.0	+1.3	+2.7	+4.9	+15.6
Milwaukee	124.3	121.0	115.7	118.3	118.6	108.3	107.3	105.6	+2.6	+4.5	+5.0	+14.7
Minneapolis	124.7	121.7	119.1	115.2	116.4	107.8	107.5	106.3	+2.4	+4.6	+8.2	+15.7
Omaha	120.2	117.5	113.6	111.6	111.0	102.2	101.1	98.8	+2.3	+5.8	+7.7	+17.6
Peoria									+1.5	+10.3	+11.7	+15.3
St. Louis	123.9	123.0	119.9	117.6	118.3	108.4	107.3	105.8	+0.8	+3.4	+5.4	+14.3
St. Paul									+1.9	+4.4	+7.1	+14.0
Springfield, Ill									+2.7	+4.8	+6.9	+16.3
South Atlantic area:												
Birmingham	116.7	116.3	115.6	114.4	115.2	105.7	105.0	102.7	+0.4	+1.0	+2.0	+10.5
Dallas	117.0	115.5	114.4	115.3	113.3	102.3	102.2	101.6	+1.3	+2.2	+1.5	+14.4
Houston									+1.3	+1.4	+2.9	+15.2
Little Rock	114.0	111.8	108.7	107.7	106.4	97.4	99.0	96.4	+2.0	+4.9	+5.9	+17.0
Louisville	118.1	116.4	114.5	113.2	112.3	102.2	100.2	100.2	+1.4	+3.2	+4.4	+15.6
Memphis	116.0	114.4	109.9	109.2	108.9	100.2	99.2	98.0	+1.4	+5.6	+6.2	+15.8
Mobile									+2.0	+4.2	+4.6	+13.3
New Orleans	122.1	119.6	117.4	115.7	116.0	105.4	103.6	104.9	+2.0	+4.0	+5.5	+15.8
Western area:												
Butte									+3.0	+5.8	+5.1	+20.6
Denver	115.5	111.9	111.4	111.4	111.2	100.5	97.4	97.3	+3.2	+3.7	+3.7	+15.0
Los Angeles	109.2	108.4	106.7	105.3	105.8	92.8	93.8	95.4	+0.8	+2.3	+3.8	+17.7
Portland, Oreg	108.1	106.5	105.1	104.2	106.1	93.7	93.6	93.8	+1.5	+2.9	+3.8	+15.4
Salt Lake City	107.1	103.4	101.9	100.9	101.9	90.3	89.3	90.6	+3.6	+5.1	+6.2	+18.6
San Francisco	122.4	121.1	118.3	118.1	119.1	107.9	104.4	108.4	+1.1	+3.5	+3.6	+13.5
Seattle	117.7	115.1	112.7	111.5	112.5	103.3	101.6	100.9	+2.3	+4.5	+5.6	+14.0

History and method.—In 1904 the Commissioner of Labor of the Department of Commerce and Labor published retail prices of the foods shown to be most important in the wage earners' market basket by a study of family expenditures in 1901.[1] Price quotations were secured for 30 foods from 1890 through 1903. Annual statistics from 1904 to 1934 have been published in various bulletins on retail prices. Since July 1915 the Monthly Labor Review has included much information on this subject. Additions to and modifications in the foods priced and the cities reporting have been made from time to time. An index of the cost of food at retail is now computed, weighted by purchases in 1918–19. Weighted average prices for 1913 are used as the base. The weights used in constructing this index are based on the quantities of 42 foods purchased by wage earners and low-salaried workers.

Subject to certain minor qualifications, Bulletin No. 495, Retail Prices 1890–1928, may be used as a reference for the history and statement of method used in computing the indexes of the cost of food that wage earners buy.

Data for the tabular statement shown in this report are compiled from averages of actual selling prices. Since August 15, 1933, the Bureau has collected food prices every 2 weeks in order that current information may be available. Prior to this time prices related to the 15th of the month. Reports are now received for 87 commodities from retail dealers in 51 cities. In addition to the 42 articles in the index, 3 commodities were added to the Bureau's list of food items beginning with August 29, 1933. These items are rye bread, canned peaches, and canned pears. Thirty-one food commodities were added beginning January 30, 1934. These items are lamb chops, breast of lamb, chuck or shoulder of lamb, loin roast of pork, whole ham, picnic ham, salt pork, veal cutlets, canned pink salmon, lard compound, whole-wheat bread, apples, lemons, canned pineapple, dried peaches, fresh green beans, carrots, celery, lettuce, sweetpotatoes, spinach, canned asparagus, canned green beans, dried black-eyed peas, dried lima beans, corn sirup, molasses, peanut butter, table salt, tomato soup, and tomato juice. Two food commodities, cream and pound cake, were added beginning March 13, 1934. Nine food commodities were added beginning with January 2, 1935. These items are hominy grits, soda crackers, beef liver, strip bacon, salad oil, strawberry preserves, cocoa, unsweetened chocolate, and mayonnaise. Weights for these additional foods are to be computed in the near future so that they may be included in the food-cost indexes.

The trends of the retail cost of food in large cities combined, from 1913 to date are shown in table 5 for commodity groups.

[1] Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1903.

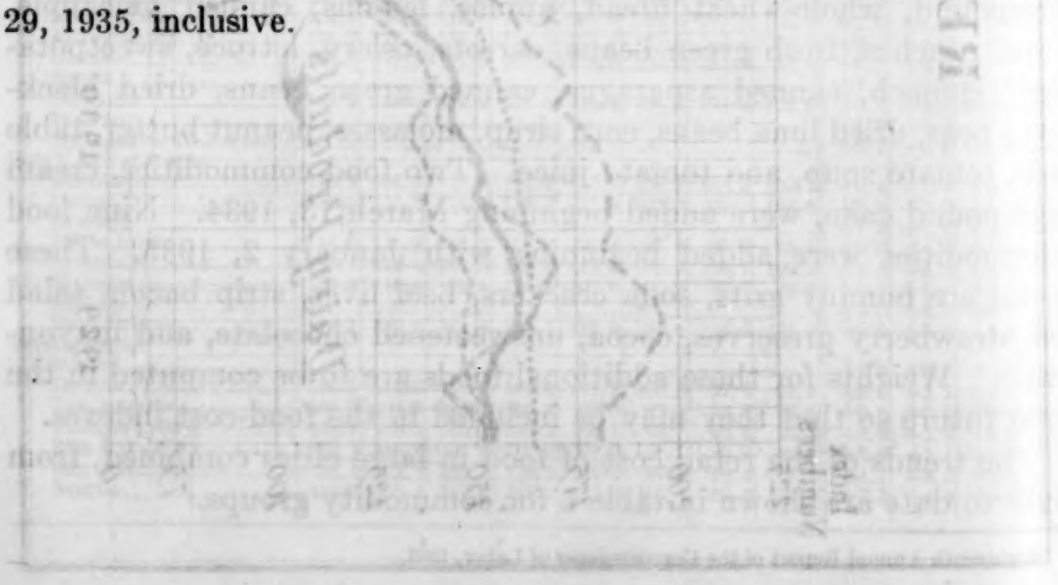
Table 5.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods in 51 Large Cities[1] Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1913–35, Inclusive

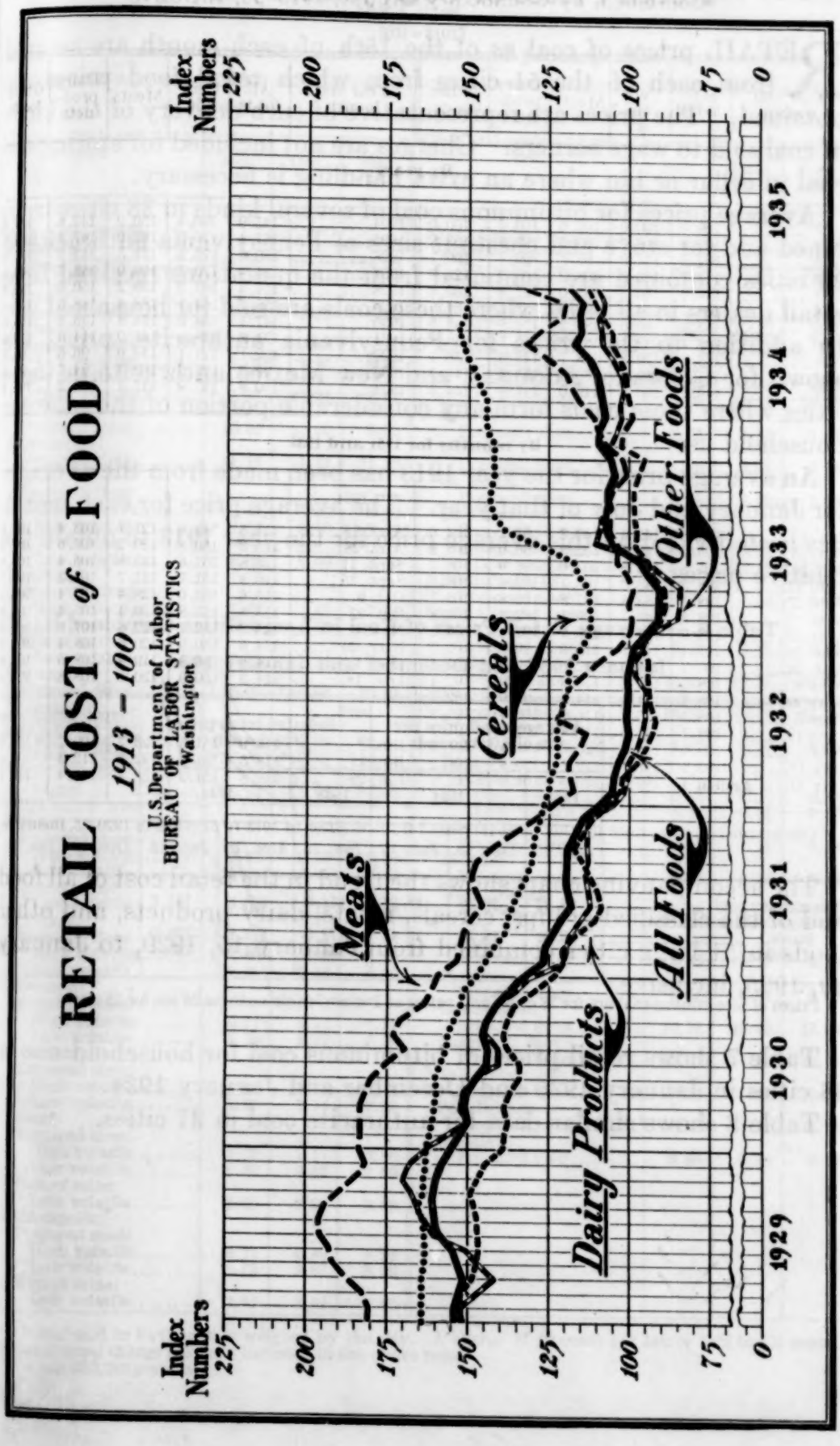
[1913=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Cereals	Meats	Dairy products	Other foods
By years											
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1924	145.9	160.4	150.2	142.8	154.3
1914	102.4	106.7	103.4	97.1	103.8	1925	157.4	176.2	163.0	147.1	169.8
1915	101.3	121.6	99.6	96.1	100.1	1926	160.6	175.5	171.3	145.5	175.9
1916	113.7	126.8	108.2	103.2	125.8	1927	155.4	170.7	169.9	148.7	160.8
1917	146.4	186.5	137.0	127.6	160.4	1928	154.3	167.2	179.2	150.0	152.4
1918	168.3	194.3	172.8	153.4	164.5	1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	157.0
1919	185.9	198.0	184.2	176.6	191.5	1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	148.0
1920	203.4	232.1	185.7	185.1	236.8	1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	115.9
1921	153.3	179.8	158.1	149.5	156.1	1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	98.6
1922	141.6	159.3	150.3	135.9	147.0	1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	98.3
1923	146.2	156.9	149.0	147.6	154.3	1934	110.8	147.9	117.1	102.2	105.4
By months for 1934 and 1935											
1934						1934					
Jan. 2	104.5	142.4	100.8	95.7	104.6	Aug. 14	111.8	149.6	121.1	103.4	103.8
Jan. 16	105.2	142.5	102.3	96.0	105.8	Aug. 28	115.3	150.8	129.2	105.6	107.2
Jan. 30	105.8	142.8	103.0	95.9	106.7	Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	108.8
Feb. 13	108.3	143.3	106.7	102.6	106.5	Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	108.7
Feb. 27	108.1	143.4	107.8	101.8	105.7	Oct. 9	115.6	152.0	128.4	105.4	108.1
Mar. 13	108.5	143.4	109.1	102.3	104.8	Oct. 23	115.4	151.8	126.4	105.4	108.8
Mar. 27	108.0	144.7	109.7	101.1	104.1	Nov. 6	115.3	152.1	122.6	107.6	109.0
Apr. 10	107.4	144.7	110.5	99.7	102.7	Nov. 20	114.9	150.9	120.6	108.4	109.3
Apr. 24	107.3	144.0	112.6	99.0	102.1	Dec. 4	114.6	150.9	119.9	108.5	108.8
May 8	108.2	144.2	114.9	99.9	102.4	Dec. 18	114.3	150.9	120.1	108.8	107.2
May 22	108.4	144.4	114.3	99.9	102.7						
June 5	108.4	145.7	116.1	100.4	101.2	1935					
June 19	109.1	146.5	117.8	101.1	101.2						
July 3	109.6	146.6	120.0	101.1	101.2	Jan. 2	115.9	151.1	123.7	109.7	109.3
July 17	109.9	147.7	120.5	100.8	101.4	Jan. 15	118.5	151.2	132.3	112.3	109.6
July 31	110.4	149.0	120.2	101.6	101.9	Jan. 29	119.8	151.3	135.4	114.4	110.1

[1] The number of cities used for this table increased from 39 cities in 1913 to 51 cities in 1920–35, inclusive.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the classified groups, cereals, meats, dairy products, and other foods in 51 large cities combined from January 15, 1929, to January 29, 1935, inclusive.




RETAIL COST of FOOD
1913 – 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
Meats
Cereals
Dairy Products
All Foods
Other Foods

Retail Prices of Coal, January 15, 1935

RETAIL prices of coal as of the 15th of each month are secured from each of the 51 cities from which retail food prices are obtained. The prices are representative of curb delivery of the kinds of coal sold to wage earners. Charges are not included for storing the coal in cellar or bin where an extra handling is necessary.

Average prices for bituminous coal of several kinds in 38 cities combined and for stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined are computed from the quotations received from retail dealers in all cities where these coals are sold for household use. In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative prices.

Table 6.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1]

January 1935 and December and January 1934

Article	Average retail price per ton of 2,000 pounds			Relative retail price (1913=100)			Percentage change Jan. 15, 1935, compared with—	
	1935	1934		1935	1934		1934	
	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
Bituminous coal	$8.37	$8.36	$8.24	154.0	153.8	151.6	+0.1	+1.6
Pennsylvania anthracite:								
Stove	13.21	13.22	13.44	171.0	171.1	174.0	−.1	−1.7
Chestnut	13.01	13.02	13.25	164.4	164.5	167.4	−.1	−1.8

[1] Prices of bituminous coal are for 38 cities and prices of Pennsylvania anthracite are for 25 cities.

Table 7 shows retail prices of bituminous coal for household use in 38 cities in January 1935 and December and January 1934.

Table 8 shows similar data for anthracite coal in 31 cities.

Table 7.—Average Retail Prices of Bituminous Coal per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

January 1935 and December and January 1934

City, and grade and size of coal	1935	1934	
	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
North Atlantic area:			
Pittsburgh:			
Prepared sizes	$4.20	$4.20	$4.72
South Atlantic area:			
Atlanta:			
Prepared sizes	7.02	7.02	7.02
Baltimore:			
Prepared sizes:			
Low volatile	9.06	9.25	9.88
Run of mine:			
High volatile	7.17	7.25	7.64
Charleston, S. C.:			
Prepared sizes	10.00	10.00	9.92
Jacksonville:			
Prepared sizes	11.13	11.13	11.13
Norfolk:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.00	8.00	8.00
Low volatile	9.50	9.50	9.50
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	8.00	8.00	8.00
Richmond:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.67	7.67	7.83
Low volatile	8.87	8.87	8.88
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.75	7.75	7.25
Savannah:			
Prepared sizes	[1] 10.03	[1] 10.03	[1] 10.04
Washington:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	[2] 9.00	[2] 9.00	[2] 8.64
Low volatile	[2] 10.47	[2] 10.47	[2] 10.31
Run of mine:			
Mixed	[2] 8.02	[2] 8.02	[2] 7.98
North Central area:			
Chicago:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	8.32	8.25	8.21
Low volatile	10.19	10.01	10.83
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.94	7.76	7.76
Cincinnati:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.06	5.92	6.10
Low volatile	7.68	7.55	8.00
Cleveland:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.77	6.77	6.20
Low volatile	8.79	8.79	9.00
Columbus:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.41	6.45	6.11
Low volatile	7.75	7.75	7.54
Detroit:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.17	7.17	6.86
Low volatile	8.52	8.52	7.89
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.98	7.98	7.02
Indianapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.17	6.40	5.99
Low volatile	8.53	8.63	8.20
Run of mine:			
Low volatile	7.61	7.61	7.09
North Central area—Con.			
Kansas City:			
Prepared sizes	$6.03	$6.01	$5.85
Milwaukee:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	7.98	7.98	7.51
Low volatile	10.65	10.65	9.83
Minneapolis:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.30	10.58	9.93
Low volatile	12.96	13.17	12.17
Omaha:			
Prepared sizes	8.55	8.55	8.59
Peoria:			
Prepared sizes	7.00	6.84	6.55
St. Louis:			
Prepared sizes	5.99	5.99	5.54
St. Paul:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	10.16	10.28	9.78
Low volatile	13.12	13.18	12.33
Springfield, Ill.:			
Prepared sizes	4.54	4.54	4.06
South Central area:			
Birmingham:			
Prepared sizes	6.29	6.29	6.07
Dallas:			
Prepared sizes	10.25	10.25	10.50
Houston:			
Prepared sizes	11.75	11.75	11.60
Little Rock:			
Prepared sizes	8.17	8.17	8.33
Louisville:			
Prepared sizes:			
High volatile	6.15	6.15	5.46
Low volatile	8.11	8.11	7.83
Memphis:			
Prepared sizes	7.19	7.19	7.18
Mobile:			
Prepared sizes	9.01	9.00	8.44
New Orleans:			
Prepared sizes	10.60	10.60	10.10
Western area:			
Butte:			
Prepared sizes	9.76	9.77	9.75
Denver:			
Prepared sizes	7.75	7.81	8.03
Los Angeles:			
Prepared sizes	16.78	16.78	17.04
Portland, Oreg.:			
Prepared sizes	11.55	11.56	12.71
Salt Lake City:			
Prepared sizes	7.17	6.66	7.80
San Francisco:			
Prepared sizes	15.21	15.21	16.06
Seattle:			
Prepared sizes	9.66	9.64	9.92

[1] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above price.
[2] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Table 8.—Average Retail Prices of Anthracite per Ton of 2,000 Pounds, by Cities

January 1935 and December and January 1934

City and size of coal	1935	1934	
	Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Jan. 15
Pennsylvania anthracite			
North Atlantic area:			
Boston:			
Stove	$13.75	$13.75	$13.75
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	13.50
Bridgeport:			
Stove	13.17	13.50	13.75
Chestnut	13.17	13.50	13.75
Buffalo:			
Stove	12.90	12.90	12.85
Chestnut	12.65	12.65	12.64
Fall River:			
Stove	14.50	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	14.25	14.25	14.25
Manchester:			
Stove	15.50	15.50	15.00
Chestnut	15.50	15.50	15.00
Newark:			
Stove	11.65	11.65	12.75
Chestnut	11.40	11.40	12.50
New Haven:			
Stove	13.65	13.65	13.90
Chestnut	13.65	13.65	13.90
New York:			
Stove	12.39	12.70	12.60
Chestnut	12.14	12.44	12.35
Philadelphia:			
Stove	11.20	11.20	12.25
Chestnut	10.96	10.96	12.00
Pittsburgh:			
Stove	12.75	12.75	12.75
Chestnut	12.75	12.75	12.75
Portland, Maine:			
Stove	14.50	14.50	14.50
Chestnut	14.25	14.25	14.25
Providence:			
Stove	14.75	15.00	14.75
Chestnut	14.50	14.75	14.50
Rochester:			
Stove	12.98	12.98	13.10
Chestnut	12.73	12.73	12.85
North Atlantic area—Contd.			
Scranton:			
Stove	$8.63	$8.63	$8.85
Chestnut	8.44	8.38	8.60
South Atlantic area:			
Baltimore:			
Stove	11.75	11.75	13.25
Chestnut	11.54	11.54	13.00
Norfolk:			
Stove	13.50	13.50	14.00
Chestnut	13.50	13.50	14.00
Richmond:			
Stove	13.00	13.00	14.00
Chestnut	13.00	13.00	14.00
Washington, D. C.:			
Stove	[1] 14.30	[1] 14.30	[1] 14.45
Chestnut	[1] 14.00	[1] 14.00	[1] 14.15
North Central area:			
Chicago:			
Stove	14.06	13.82	13.99
Chestnut	13.81	13.57	13.79
Cleveland:			
Stove	12.54	12.48	12.38
Chestnut	12.29	12.23	12.13
Detroit:			
Stove	12.45	12.40	12.71
Chestnut	12.19	12.19	12.45
Milwaukee:			
Stove	13.55	13.55	13.25
Chestnut	13.30	13.30	13.00
Minneapolis:			
Stove	15.80	15.80	15.50
Chestnut	15.55	15.55	15.25
St. Louis:			
Stove	14.11	14.08	13.91
Chestnut	13.86	13.83	13.72
St. Paul:			
Stove	15.80	15.80	15.50
Chestnut	15.55	15.55	15.25
Other anthracite			
North Central area:			
Kansas City:			
Arkansas, furnace	$10.50	$10.50	$10.50
stove	11.50	11.75	12.58
South Central area:			
Dallas:			
Arkansas, egg	13.50	13.50	14.00
Houston:			
Arkansas, egg	14.50	14.50	14.50
Little Rock:			
Arkansas, egg	10.50	10.50	10.50
Western area:			
Denver:			
Colorado, furnace	$15.50	$15.50	$15.58
stove	15.50	15.50	15.58
San Francisco:			
New Mexico, egg	25.63	25.63	25.63
Colorado, egg	25.11	25.11	25.11

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Retail prices of coal were collected on January 15 and July 15 for the years 1913 through 1919 from the cities covered in the retail-food study. Beginning with June 1920 prices have been collected on the 15th of each month.

Table 9 shows for large cities combined average prices of bituminous coal and of Pennsylvania white-ash anthracite, stove, and chestnut sizes, on January 15 and July 15, 1913 to 1933, and for each month from January 15, 1934, to January 15, 1935.

Table 9.—Average Retail Prices of Coal in Large Cities Combined [1]

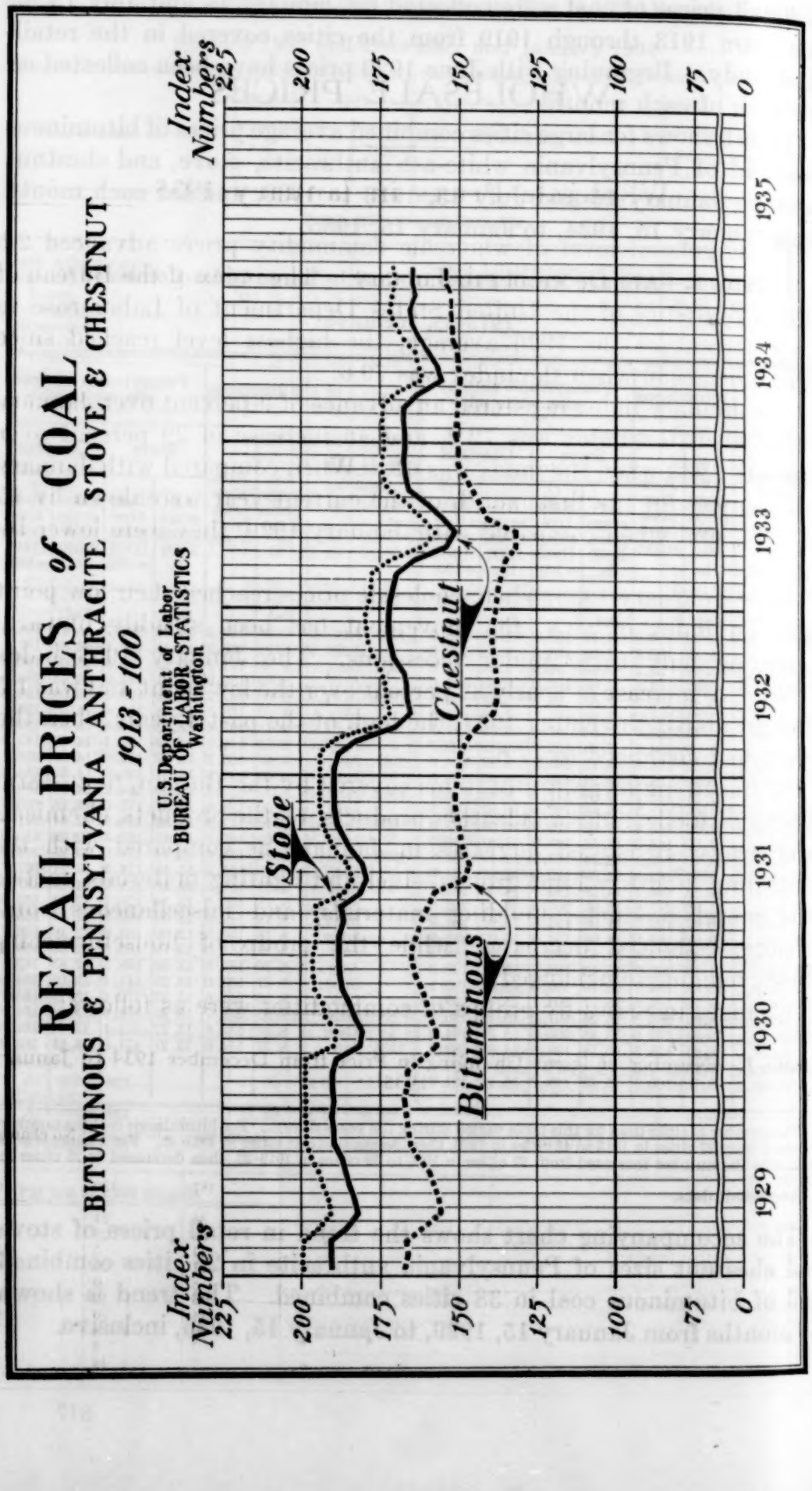
1913–35, Inclusive

Year and month	Bituminous		Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash—			
			Stove		Chestnut	
	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)	Average price, 2,000 lb.	Relative price (1913 = 100)
	Dol.		*Dol.*		*Dol.*	
1913: Yr. av.	5.43	100.0	7.73	100.0	7.91	100.0
Jan.	5.48	100.8	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0
July	5.39	99.2	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0
1914: Jan.	5.97	109.9	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0
July	5.46	100.6	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3
1915: Jan.	5.71	105.2	7.83	101.3	7.99	101.0
July	5.44	100.1	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7
1916: Jan.	5.69	104.8	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7
July	5.52	101.6	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6
1917: Jan.	6.96	128.1	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8
July	7.21	132.7	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7
1918: Jan.	7.68	141.3	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7
July	7.92	145.8	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3
1919: Jan.	7.90	145.3	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7
July	8.10	149.1	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8
1920: Jan.	8.81	162.1	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3
July	10.55	194.1	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1
1921: Jan.	11.82	217.6	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8
July	10.47	192.7	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9
1922: Jan.	9.89	182.0	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8
July	9.49	174.6	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5
1923: Jan.	11.18	205.7	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3
July	10.04	184.7	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1
1924: Jan.	9.75	179.5	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1
July	8.94	164.5	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7
1925: Jan.	9.24	170.0	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2
July	8.61	158.5	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6
1926: Jan.	9.74	179.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
July	8.70	160.1	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9
1927: Jan.	9.96	183.3	15.66	292.7	15.42	194.8
July	8.91	163.9	15.15	196.1	14.81	187.1
1928: Jan.	9.30	171.1	15.44	199.8	15.08	190.6
July	8.69	159.9	14.91	192.9	14.63	184.9
1929: Jan.	9.09	167.2	15.38	199.1	15.06	190.3
July	8.62	158.6	14.94	193.4	14.63	184.8
1930: Jan.	9.11	167.6	15.33	198.4	15.00	189.5
July	8.65	159.1	14.84	192.1	14.53	183.6
1931: Jan.	8.87	163.2	15.12	195.8	14.88	188.1
July	8.09	148.9	14.61	189.1	14.59	184.3
1932: Jan.	8.17	150.3	15.00	194.2	14.97	189.1
July	7.50	138.0	13.37	173.0	13.16	166.2
1933: Jan.	7.46	137.3	13.82	178.9	13.61	171.9
July	7.64	140.7	12.47	161.3	12.26	155.0
1934: Jan.	8.24	151.6	13.44	174.0	13.25	167.4
Feb.	8.22	151.3	13.46	174.3	13.27	167.7
Mar.	8.23	151.5	13.46	174.2	13.27	167.6
Apr.	8.18	150.5	13.14	170.1	12.94	163.5
May	8.13	149.5	12.53	162.2	12.34	155.9
June	8.18	150.5	12.60	163.0	12.40	156.7
July	8.23	151.5	12.79	165.5	12.60	159.2
Aug.	8.30	152.6	13.02	168.5	12.83	162.1
Sept.	8.31	153.0	13.25	171.4	13.05	164.9
Oct.	8.35	153.6	13.32	172.4	13.11	165.7
Nov.	8.35	153.7	13.25	171.6	13.04	164.8
Dec.	8.36	153.8	13.22	171.1	13.02	164.5
1935: Jan.	8.37	154.0	13.21	171.0	13.01	164.4

[1] The number of cities used for this table varied during the years shown. For bituminous coal the number increased from 27 cities in 1913 to 45 cities in 1920, then decreased to 38 cities in 1923–35. For Pennsylvania anthracite the number increased from 27 cities in 1915 to 39 cities in 1919–20, then decreased to 25 cities in 1934–35.

[2] Insufficient data.

The accompanying chart shows the trend in retail prices of stove and chestnut sizes of Pennsylvania anthracite in 25 cities combined and of bituminous coal in 38 cities combined. The trend is shown by months from January 15, 1929, to January 15, 1935, inclusive.


RETAIL PRICES of COAL
BITUMINOUS & PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE STOVE & CHESTNUT
1913 - 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
Stove
Chestnut
Bituminous

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in January 1935

THE general level of wholesale commodity prices advanced 2.5 percent from December to January. The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor rose to 78.8 percent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since December 1930 when the index was 79.6.

The January index registered an advance of 9 percent over January 1934, when the index was 72.2, and an increase of 29 percent over January 1933 when the index was 61. When compared with January 1930, prices for the first month of the current year were down by 15 percent, and when compared with January 1929, they were lower by 18 percent.

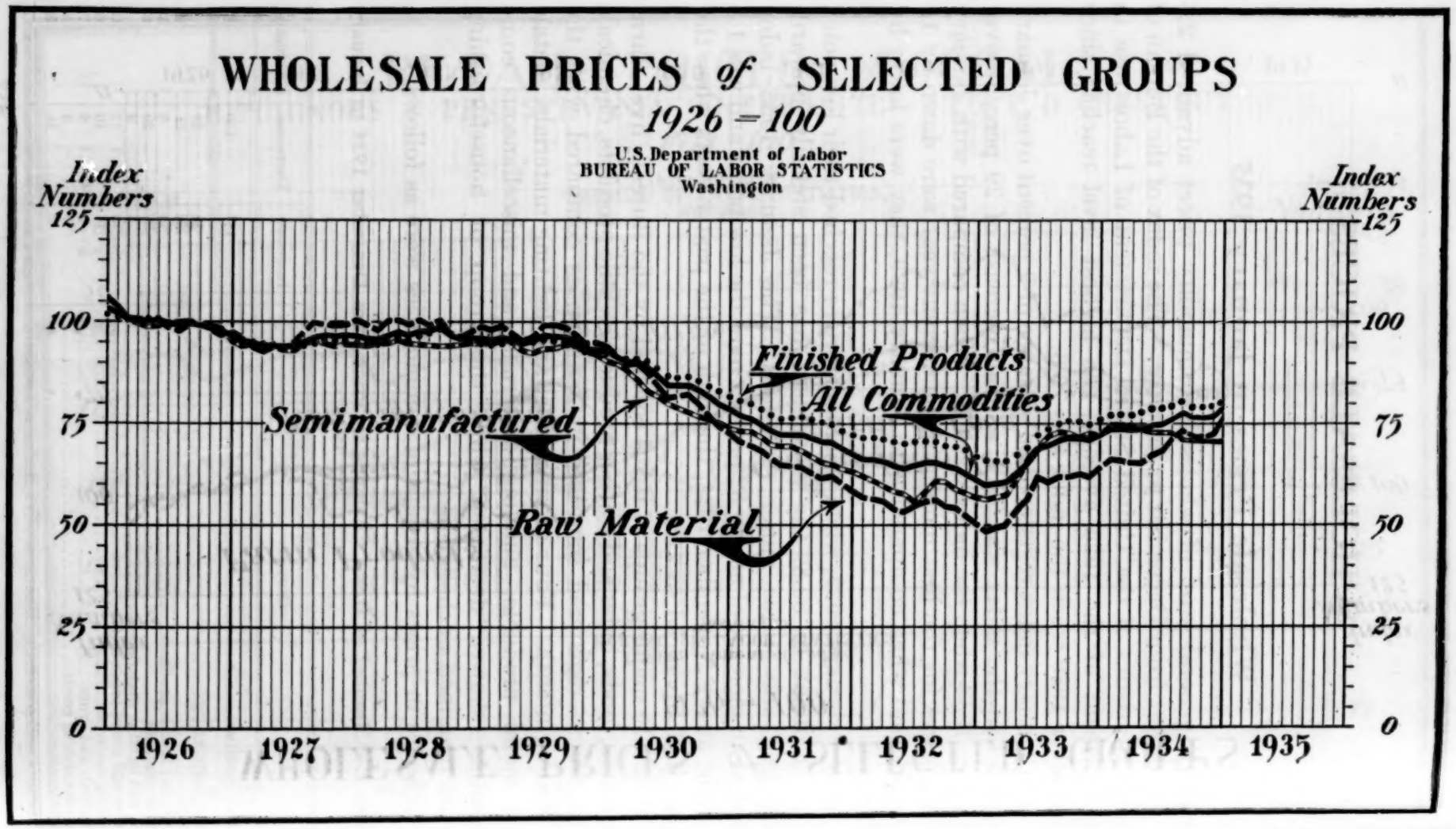
Since February 1933, when wholesale prices reached their low point with an index of 59.8, the movement has been steadily upward, recording only three minor recessions. The January 1935 index showed an increase of nearly 32 percent over the low point and was 1.5 percent above November 1934, the high of the past 4 years when the index had advanced to 77.6.

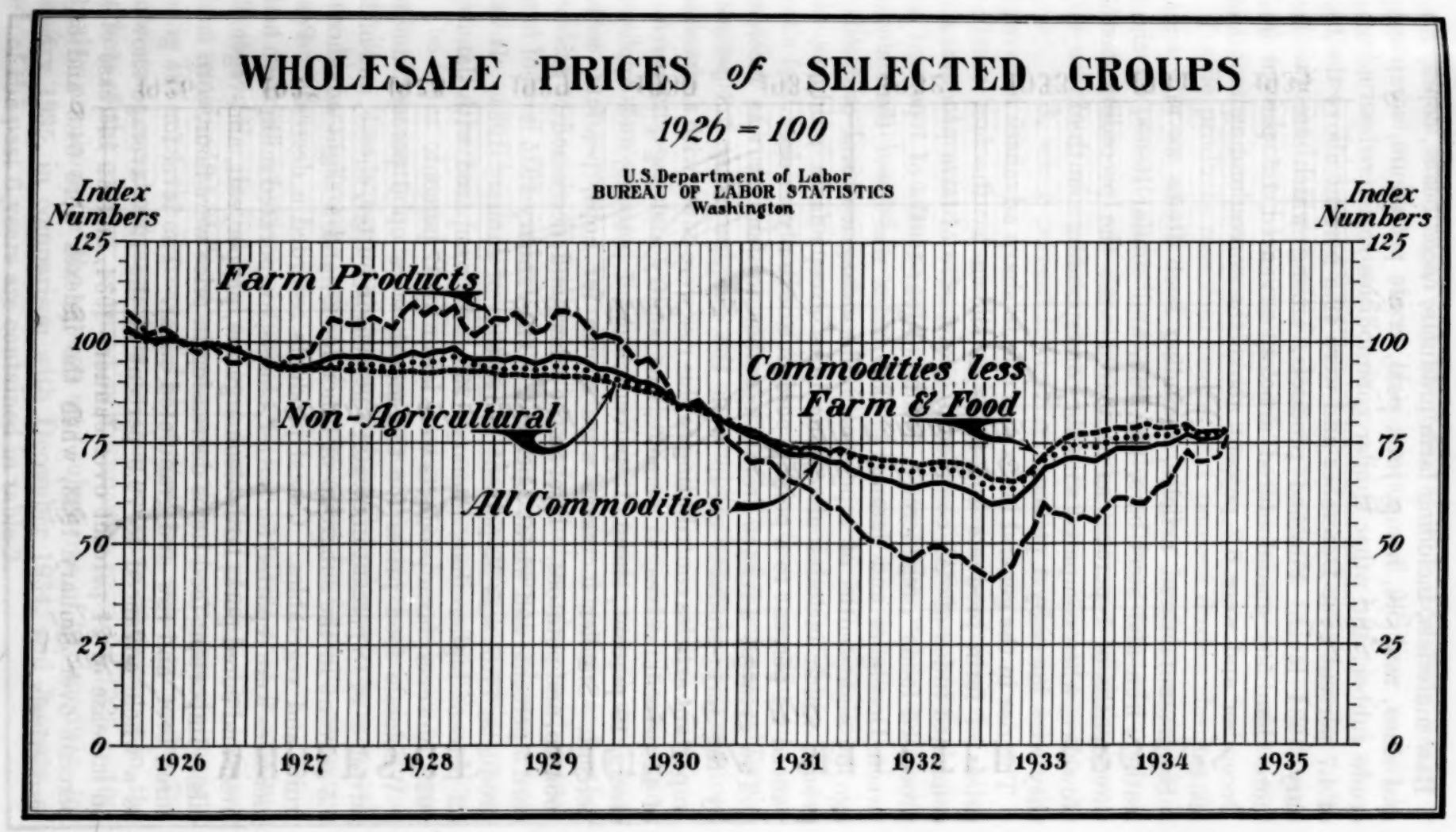
Of the 10 major groups of items covered by the Bureau, five—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, chemicals and drugs—registered increases in January as compared with the preceding month. Four groups—fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities—showed decreases, while the group of housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

Changes in prices by groups of commodities were as follows:

Table 1.—Number of Items Changing in Price from December 1934 to January 1935

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities	187	130	467
Farm products	34	24	9
Foods	58	25	39
Hides and leather products	14	5	22
Textile products	27	20	65
Fuel and lighting materials	8	9	7
Metals and metal products	13	12	105
Building materials	14	10	62
Chemicals and drugs	9	8	72
Housefurnishing goods	7	3	51
Miscellaneous	3	14	35


WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
Finished Products
All Commodities
Semimanufactured
Raw Material
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935


WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
Farm Products
Non-Agricultural
Commodities less Farm & Food
All Commodities
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Raw materials, including farm products, cocoa beans, copra, hides and skins, raw silk, hemp, jute, sisal, crude petroleum, scrap steel, crude rubber, and other similar commodities registered an advance of 4.7 percent over December and were 19.5 percent above the January 1934 level. Finished products, among which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, advanced 1.5 percent over December and were 6.2 percent above the corresponding month of 1934.

Semimanufactured articles, including such items as raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and similar items, advanced three-tenths of 1 percent as compared with the preceding month. However, when compared with the corresponding month of last year, they were lower by 1 percent.

The rise in the general index was due to sharp advances in average prices of farm products and foods as shown by the fact that the combined index of "All commodities, exclusive of farm products and processed foods", registered a decline of four-tenths of 1 percent between December and January. This index was lower than a year ago by eight-tenths of 1 percent. The nonagricultural commodity group, which includes all commodities except farm products, advanced 1.4 percent to a point 5 percent above a year ago.

The greatest advance from December to January was recorded by the farm-products group with the average rising 7.8 percent. Important articles contributing to this rise were cows, with an increase of 44 percent; calves, 41 percent; live poultry and hogs, 29 percent; steers, 19 percent; sheep, 15 percent; eggs, 7 percent; and apples, 3 percent. Smaller increases were shown for hops, peanuts, seeds, tobacco, and potatoes. Rye, on the other hand, decreased 11 percent; corn 5 percent; and wheat 2 percent. The January 1935 level of farm products, 77.6, was 32 percent above that of January 1934. It was 82 percent higher than January 1933. As compared with January 1929, however, farm products were lower by 27 percent.

Wholesale food prices for the month were up 6 percent due to advances of 18 percent in meats; 5 percent in butter, cheese, and milk; 2.5 percent in the subgroup of other foods; and a slight advance in fruits and vegetables. Cereal products recorded a decrease. Price increases were reported for butter, cheese, evaporated milk, fresh beef, fresh and cured pork, lard, oleomargarine, pepper, salt, and vegetable oils. Important food items decreasing in price were flour, corn meal, cured beef, and raw and granulated sugar. The level for the group as a whole advanced to 79.9 percent of the 1926 average showing an increase of 24 percent over January 1934, and an increase of 43 percent over January 1933, when the indexes were 64.3 and 55.8, respectively.

Chemicals and drugs, with an index of 79.3, advanced nearly 2 percent due to higher prices of chemicals and fertilizer materials. Lower prices were reported for drugs and pharmaceuticals and mixed fertilizers. Increases of 5.5 percent in the average prices for hides and skins and 3.5 percent for leather forced the index of hide and leather products up 1.2 percent to 86.2. The subgroups of shoes and other leather products were slightly lower.

Textile products rose four-tenths of 1 percent during the month. Average prices of silk and rayon were higher by 5.5 percent; knit goods, 2.5 percent; and other textile products three-tenths of 1 percent. Cotton goods and woolen and worsted goods were slightly lower. The subgroup of clothing showed no change. The index for the group, 70.3, was 8 percent lower than January a year ago when the index was 76.5.

Lower prices for gas, electricity, petroleum products, and bituminous coal resulted in the group of fuel and lighting materials declining 1 percent. Average prices of coke were higher, while anthracite remained unchanged from the level of the previous month.

Miscellaneous commodities, with an index of 70.7, were lower by about one-half of 1 percent due to decreases of nearly 5.5 percent for cattle feed and four-tenths of 1 percent for other miscellaneous commodities. Crude rubber increased four-tenths of 1 percent, while the subgroups of paper and pulp and automobile tires and tubes remained unchanged.

Weakening prices of lumber, brick and tile, and plumbing and heating fixtures caused the group of building materials to drop two-tenths of 1 percent. Average prices of paint materials and other building materials, including wall board, window glass, and gravel, were higher. The subgroups of cement and structural steel were unchanged. The January index for the building materials group, 84.9, is 1.5 percent lower than for the corresponding month of 1934.

The index of metals and metal products, 85.8, was lower by one-tenth of 1 percent due to declining prices of motor vehicles and heating supplies. The subgroups of iron and steel and nonferrous metals were higher. Average prices of agricultural implements remained unchanged.

An increase in prices of furnishings was so slight that it was not reflected in the general level of house-furnishing goods. The January index remained at 81.2. Average prices of furniture were stationary.

The index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which includes 784 price series weighted according to their relative importance in the markets of the country, is based on the average prices of 1926 as 100.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for January 1935, in comparison with December 1934, and January of each of the past 6 years are contained in table 2.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	Jan. 1935	Dec. 1934	Jan. 1934	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1932	Jan. 1931	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1929
All commodities	78.8	76.9	72.2	61.0	67.3	78.2	92.5	95.9
Farm products	77.6	72.0	58.7	42.6	52.8	73.1	101.0	105.9
Grains	88.8	91.5	63.7	32.9	46.7	62.4	93.8	98.3
Livestock and poultry	73.3	57.2	41.1	37.8	53.4	75.2	100.5	102.1
Other farm products	76.6	75.1	67.4	48.7	54.8	75.3	103.9	111.3
Foods	79.9	75.3	64.3	55.8	64.7	80.7	97.3	98.9
Butter, cheese, and milk	83.5	79.6	65.0	55.2	67.8	83.7	97.2	108.8
Cereal products	91.6	92.2	85.8	60.9	71.0	75.7	87.6	89.0
Fruits and vegetables	62.8	62.4	68.0	53.0	62.2	76.9	103.9	87.4
Meats	81.6	69.0	48.9	49.5	61.9	88.4	106.2	105.7
Other foods	76.2	74.3	64.0	60.1	61.9	74.5	91.0	95.5
Hides and leather products	86.2	85.1	89.5	68.9	79.3	88.7	105.1	113.4
Boots and shoes	97.1	97.2	98.5	83.3	88.8	95.1	103.8	106.7
Hides and skins	71.1	67.4	77.2	43.0	49.0	64.4	104.2	124.1
Leather	74.3	71.8	79.9	57.1	77.5	90.8	108.3	120.5
Other leather products	85.0	85.7	87.0	78.2	98.9	102.3	106.1	107.5
Textile products	70.3	70.0	76.5	51.9	59.6	71.3	87.2	92.5
Clothing	78.4	78.4	87.5	61.9	69.6	79.1	88.9	91.6
Cotton goods	84.1	84.3	86.5	50.1	55.8	73.5	94.7	100.4
Knit goods	63.5	61.9	70.6	48.4	55.8	64.8	85.9	89.9
Silk and rayon	28.6	27.1	29.7	27.0	37.7	49.0	75.2	84.3
Woolen and worsted goods	73.8	74.0	84.3	53.4	63.3	73.7	84.9	91.4
Other textile products	68.8	68.6	76.9	66.3	70.7	77.2	87.9	94.5
Fuel and lighting materials	72.9	73.7	73.1	66.0	67.9	73.3	81.7	84.2
Anthracite	82.3	82.3	81.5	88.7	94.8	88.9	91.2	91.6
Bituminous	96.3	96.5	90.8	79.8	84.4	88.1	91.9	93.7
Coke	86.4	85.6	83.5	75.3	80.5	83.8	84.1	84.5
Electricity	(1)	93.1	92.3	103.2	107.5	99.9	96.9	96.1
Gas	(1)	89.3	90.8	96.7	98.6	95.8	92.6	92.3
Petroleum products	48.8	49.8	51.1	38.7	38.8	50.4	67.3	71.9
Metals and metal products	85.8	85.9	85.5	78.2	81.8	86.9	97.2	100.1
Agricultural implements	92.7	92.7	85.2	84.5	85.5	94.4	97.3	99.2
Iron and steel	85.7	85.6	83.6	78.5	79.9	85.5	92.0	94.5
Motor vehicles	94.1	94.6	96.9	91.3	95.3	95.1	103.1	107.3
Nonferrous metals	67.6	67.5	66.1	46.4	55.4	69.5	101.3	101.2
Plumbing and heating	68.0	68.8	72.5	62.8	74.1	87.4	92.2	99.7
Building materials	84.9	85.1	86.3	70.1	74.8	83.8	94.3	95.5
Brick and tile	91.1	91.2	86.6	74.9	79.3	87.0	93.1	95.1
Cement	93.9	93.9	93.9	81.2	75.2	90.3	90.4	94.6
Lumber	79.9	81.2	87.4	55.9	65.6	76.4	92.3	93.1
Paint and paint materials	79.0	78.8	78.4	68.1	75.4	83.2	95.4	92.7
Plumbing and heating	68.0	68.8	72.5	72.8	74.1	87.4	92.2	99.7
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	86.8	81.7	77.3	83.0	97.0	97.0
Other building materials	90.3	89.8	89.8	79.4	81.0	87.8	96.9	98.0
Chemicals and drugs	79.3	77.8	74.4	71.6	75.7	84.5	93.0	95.6
Chemicals	84.5	82.2	78.8	79.3	80.6	88.3	98.0	100.7
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	73.1	73.4	65.2	54.9	60.6	65.3	69.6	72.0
Fertilizer materials	66.5	65.3	68.4	62.3	69.9	81.4	89.8	94.6
Mixed fertilizers	73.3	73.7	71.2	62.7	75.5	90.4	97.1	97.1
House-furnishing goods	81.2	81.2	80.8	72.9	77.7	88.3	93.8	93.9
Furnishings	84.3	84.2	82.9	73.5	76.1	84.9	92.9	93.4
Furniture	78.2	78.2	78.8	72.3	79.5	92.1	94.8	94.4
Miscellaneous	70.7	71.0	67.5	61.2	65.6	72.2	81.3	82.7
Automobile tires and tubes	47.5	47.5	43.2	44.6	39.7	47.2	53.0	56.5
Cattle feed	116.2	123.1	68.5	38.2	53.0	75.0	113.5	134.8
Paper and pulp	81.5	81.5	83.0	72.0	78.0	83.6	88.1	88.9
Rubber, crude	26.5	26.4	18.9	6.5	9.3	17.1	31.1	40.8
Other miscellaneous	80.4	80.7	81.8	76.8	85.2	89.9	99.3	96.8
Raw materials	76.6	73.1	64.1	50.2	58.3	72.7	94.0	98.8
Semimanufactured articles	71.2	71.0	71.9	56.9	63.1	73.7	90.2	94.6
Finished products	80.8	79.5	76.0	66.7	72.1	81.5	92.1	94.7
Nonagricultural commodities	78.9	77.8	75.0	64.9	70.3	79.3	90.7	93.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.7	78.0	78.3	67.3	71.7	79.0	89.5	92.3

[1] Data not yet available.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Purchasing Power of the Dollar by Subgroups of Commodities, January to December 1934

THE monthly price trend as shown by index numbers of the subgroups of closely related items comprising the general index number of wholesale prices for the period from January to December 1934 is shown in table 3. These indexes are the regular series compiled and issued monthly by the Bureau, using the average for the year 1926 as 100. Comparable indexes from January 1913 to December 1925 will be found on pages 11 to 33, inclusive, of Bulletin 543, Wholesale Prices 1930. On pages 3 to 10, inclusive, of Bulletin 572, Wholesale Prices, 1931, will be found the indexes for the period from January 1926 to December 1931. Indexes for January 1932 to May 1934, inclusive, will be found on pages 6 to 8, inclusive, of the May 1934 wholesale price pamphlet.

The purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the indexes is also shown in the table. The average for the year 1926 represents $1.

Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar, January to December 1934

Months	Farm products				Foods						Hides and leather products					Textile products						
	Grains	Live-stock and poultry	Other farm products	All farm products	Butter, cheese, and milk	Cereal products	Fruits and vegetables	Meats	Other foods	All foods	Boots and shoes	Hides and skins	Leather	Other leather products	All hides and leather products	Clothing	Cotton goods	Knit goods	Silk and rayon	Woolen and worsted goods	Other textile products	All textile products
Index numbers [1926=100]																						
January	63.7	41.1	67.4	58.7	65.0	85.8	68.0	48.9	64.0	64.3	98.5	77.2	79.9	87.0	89.5	87.5	86.5	70.6	29.7	84.3	76.9	76.5
February	63.2	48.2	68.3	61.3	69.1	85.7	71.7	53.3	64.1	66.7	98.4	78.0	80.1	86.9	89.6	87.2	88.6	67.0	31.0	84.3	77.8	76.9
March	62.3	49.5	67.7	61.3	68.9	85.3	71.6	56.5	63.5	67.3	98.5	73.4	79.7	86.7	88.7	87.2	89.1	65.6	29.4	84.0	78.5	76.5
April	58.8	49.2	65.7	59.6	66.5	84.8	67.9	57.3	62.1	66.2	98.5	76.7	78.4	86.7	88.9	85.7	88.2	64.2	28.4	82.0	78.9	75.3
May	63.9	47.8	65.0	59.6	67.1	87.3	68.2	60.0	60.8	67.1	98.5	73.5	76.3	86.8	87.9	82.7	86.3	65.3	26.5	81.0	77.3	73.6
June	72.4	48.3	69.4	63.3	73.0	89.2	70.1	62.2	62.8	69.8	98.4	70.1	75.3	86.8	87.1	82.6	86.0	62.8	25.0	80.8	74.8	72.7
July	74.8	48.8	70.5	64.5	74.8	88.9	68.2	63.4	64.5	70.6	98.0	66.6	75.1	86.8	86.3	81.9	85.1	59.5	24.5	80.7	69.6	71.5
August	86.0	56.2	73.1	69.8	77.3	91.0	65.6	69.4	68.9	73.9	97.9	57.4	71.3	86.8	83.8	79.5	86.4	59.3	24.4	78.9	69.7	70.8
September	88.1	64.1	74.4	73.4	76.2	91.9	66.0	76.6	70.0	76.1	97.9	60.4	70.6	86.5	84.1	79.7	87.8	59.9	24.3	78.0	69.1	71.1
October	85.0	55.3	75.4	70.6	77.1	91.0	67.6	70.0	71.0	74.8	97.7	59.7	70.5	85.9	83.8	79.1	86.6	60.5	24.8	74.8	68.5	70.3
November	87.2	54.0	75.8	70.8	78.6	91.0	65.3	68.4	74.0	75.1	97.3	63.1	70.8	85.7	84.2	78.4	84.4	61.0	25.8	74.1	68.5	69.7
December	91.5	57.2	75.1	72.0	79.6	92.2	62.4	69.0	74.3	75.3	97.2	67.4	71.8	85.7	85.1	78.4	84.3	61.9	27.1	74.0	68.6	70.0
Purchasing power [1926=$1]																						
January	$1.570	$2.433	$1.484	$1.704	$1.538	$1.166	$1.471	$2.045	$1.563	$1.555	$1.015	$1.295	$1.252	$1.149	$1.117	$1.143	$1.156	$1.416	$3.367	$1.186	$1.300	$1.307
February	1.582	2.075	1.464	1.631	1.447	1.167	1.395	1.876	1.560	1.499	1.016	1.282	1.248	1.151	1.116	1.147	1.129	1.493	3.226	1.186	1.285	1.300
March	1.605	2.020	1.477	1.631	1.451	1.172	1.397	1.770	1.575	1.486	1.015	1.362	1.255	1.153	1.127	1.147	1.122	1.524	3.401	1.190	1.274	1.307
April	1.701	2.033	1.522	1.678	1.504	1.179	1.473	1.745	1.610	1.511	1.015	1.304	1.276	1.153	1.125	1.167	1.134	1.558	3.521	1.220	1.267	1.328
May	1.565	2.092	1.538	1.678	1.490	1.145	1.466	1.667	1.645	1.490	1.015	1.361	1.311	1.152	1.138	1.209	1.159	1.531	3.774	1.235	1.294	1.359
June	1.381	2.070	1.441	1.580	1.370	1.121	1.427	1.608	1.592	1.433	1.016	1.427	1.328	1.152	1.148	1.211	1.163	1.592	4.000	1.238	1.337	1.376
July	1.337	2.049	1.418	1.550	1.337	1.125	1.466	1.577	1.550	1.416	1.020	1.502	1.332	1.152	1.159	1.221	1.175	1.681	4.082	1.239	1.437	1.399
August	1.163	1.779	1.368	1.433	1.294	1.099	1.524	1.441	1.451	1.353	1.021	1.742	1.403	1.152	1.193	1.258	1.157	1.686	4.098	1.267	1.435	1.412
September	1.135	1.560	1.344	1.362	1.312	1.088	1.515	1.305	1.429	1.314	1.021	1.656	1.416	1.156	1.189	1.255	1.139	1.669	4.115	1.282	1.447	1.406
October	1.176	1.808	1.326	1.416	1.297	1.099	1.479	1.429	1.408	1.337	1.024	1.675	1.418	1.164	1.193	1.264	1.155	1.653	4.032	1.337	1.460	1.422
November	1.147	1.852	1.319	1.412	1.272	1.099	1.531	1.462	1.351	1.332	1.028	1.585	1.412	1.167	1.188	1.276	1.185	1.639	3.876	1.350	1.460	1.435
December	1.093	1.748	1.332	1.389	1.256	1.085	1.603	1.449	1.346	1.328	1.029	1.484	1.393	1.167	1.175	1.276	1.186	1.616	3.690	1.351	1.458	1.429

December	1.093	1.748	1.332	1.389	1.256	1.085	1.603	1.449	1.346	1.328	1.029	1.484	1.393	1.167	1.175	1.276	1.186	1.616	3.690	1.351	1.458	1.429

Months	Fuel and lighting materials							Metals and metal products						Building materials							
	Anthracite	Bituminous coal	Coke	Electricity	Gas	Petroleum products	All fuel and lighting materials	Agricultural implements	Iron and steel	Motor vehicles	Nonferrous metals	Plumbing and heating	All metals and metal products	Brick and tile	Cement	Lumber	Paint and paint materials	Plumbing and heating	Structural steel	Other building materials	All building materials
Index numbers [1926=100]																					
January	81.5	90.8	83.5	92.3	90.8	51.1	73.1	85.2	83.6	96.9	66.1	72.5	85.5	86.6	93.9	87.4	78.4	72.5	86.8	89.8	86.3
February	81.2	91.1	83.5	91.8	89.3	50.3	72.4	85.2	86.3	97.8	65.8	72.7	87.0	87.2	93.9	87.3	79.3	72.7	86.8	90.3	86.6
March	81.2	91.1	83.4	88.5	89.4	48.7	71.4	85.2	86.3	97.8	66.3	72.7	87.1	88.5	93.9	86.4	79.7	72.7	86.8	89.9	86.4
April	78.1	93.7	84.3	88.3	92.2	49.4	71.7	85.2	87.3	97.8	68.0	76.2	87.9	90.7	89.7	87.2	79.8	76.2	86.8	90.4	86.7
May	75.7	94.6	84.5	88.9	94.6	50.7	72.5	91.1	90.2	97.3	68.1	75.0	89.1	91.2	89.4	85.9	80.3	75.0	94.5	92.0	87.3
June	76.9	95.0	85.0	90.6	97.5	50.6	72.8	91.1	88.6	95.0	68.5	75.1	87.7	91.1	93.9	86.3	80.3	75.1	94.5	92.0	87.8
July	78.6	95.7	85.6	92.4	99.2	51.3	73.9	92.0	86.7	94.6	68.8	75.0	86.8	91.3	93.9	85.3	79.8	75.0	92.5	90.9	87.0
August	79.9	96.2	85.6	92.6	99.2	51.6	74.6	92.0	86.6	94.6	68.9	75.0	86.7	91.3	93.9	81.8	79.9	75.0	92.0	90.0	85.8
September	81.3	96.3	85.6	95.2	99.3	51.3	74.6	92.0	86.5	94.7	68.4	71.6	86.6	91.3	93.9	82.3	79.5	71.6	92.0	89.8	85.6
October	82.0	96.4	85.6	94.5	96.9	50.4	74.6	92.0	86.2	94.7	68.1	68.1	86.3	91.2	93.9	82.0	79.4	68.1	92.0	89.3	85.2
November	82.1	96.4	85.6	94.0	92.4	50.5	74.4	91.9	86.0	94.7	67.7	68.8	86.2	91.2	93.9	81.2	78.8	68.8	92.0	89.4	85.0
December	82.3	96.5	85.6	93.1	89.3	49.8	73.7	92.7	85.6	94.6	67.5	68.8	85.9	91.2	93.9	81.2	78.8	68.8	92.0	89.8	85.1
Purchasing power [1926=$1]																					
January	$1.227	$1.101	$1.198	$1.083	$1.101	$1.957	$1.368	$1.174	$1.196	$1.032	$1.513	$1.379	$1.170	$1.155	$1.065	$1.144	$1.276	$1.379	$1.152	$1.114	$1.159
February	1.232	1.098	1.198	1.089	1.120	1.988	1.381	1.174	1.159	1.022	1.520	1.376	1.149	1.147	1.065	1.145	1.261	1.376	1.152	1.107	1.155
March	1.232	1.098	1.199	1.130	1.119	2.053	1.401	1.174	1.159	1.022	1.508	1.376	1.148	1.130	1.065	1.157	1.255	1.376	1.152	1.112	1.157
April	1.280	1.067	1.186	1.133	1.085	2.024	1.395	1.174	1.145	1.022	1.471	1.312	1.138	1.103	1.115	1.147	1.253	1.312	1.152	1.106	1.153
May	1.321	1.057	1.183	1.125	1.057	1.972	1.379	1.098	1.109	1.028	1.468	1.333	1.122	1.096	1.119	1.164	1.245	1.333	1.058	1.087	1.145
June	1.300	1.053	1.176	1.104	1.026	1.976	1.374	1.098	1.129	1.053	1.460	1.332	1.140	1.098	1.065	1.159	1.245	1.332	1.058	1.087	1.139
July	1.272	1.045	1.168	1.082	1.008	1.949	1.353	1.087	1.153	1.057	1.453	1.333	1.152	1.095	1.065	1.172	1.253	1.333	1.081	1.100	1.149
August	1.252	1.040	1.168	1.080	1.008	1.938	1.340	1.087	1.155	1.057	1.451	1.333	1.153	1.095	1.065	1.222	1.252	1.333	1.087	1.111	1.166
September	1.230	1.038	1.168	1.050	1.007	1.949	1.340	1.087	1.156	1.056	1.462	1.397	1.155	1.095	1.065	1.215	1.258	1.397	1.087	1.114	1.168
October	1.220	1.037	1.168	1.058	1.032	1.984	1.340	1.087	1.160	1.056	1.468	1.468	1.159	1.096	1.065	1.220	1.259	1.468	1.087	1.120	1.174
November	1.218	1.037	1.168	1.064	1.082	1.980	1.344	1.088	1.163	1.056	1.477	1.453	1.160	1.096	1.065	1.232	1.269	1.453	1.087	1.119	1.176
December	1.215	1.036	1.168	1.074	1.120	2.008	1.357	1.079	1.168	1.057	1.481	1.453	1.164	1.096	1.065	1.232	1.269	1.453	1.087	1.114	1.175

Table 3.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar, January to December 1934—Con.

Months	Chemicals and drugs					House-furnishing goods			Miscellaneous						Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	All commodities
	Chemicals	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	Fertilizer material	Mixed fertilizers	All chemicals and drugs	Furnishings	Furniture	All house-furnishing goods	Automobile tires and tubes	Cattle feed	Paper and pulp	Rubber, crude	Other miscellaneous	All miscellaneous						
	Index numbers [1926=100]																			
January	78.8	65.2	68.4	71.2	74.4	82.9	78.8	80.8	43.2	68.5	83.0	18.9	81.8	67.5	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3	72.2
February	78.8	71.5	69.2	72.5	75.5	83.0	79.2	81.0	43.5	73.4	82.7	21.4	83.2	68.5	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7	73.6
March	79.0	71.9	69.5	72.6	75.7	83.2	79.8	81.4	44.6	79.6	82.7	22.8	83.2	69.3	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5	73.7
April	78.6	72.2	68.7	72.7	75.5	83.5	79.9	81.6	44.6	76.1	83.6	24.6	83.2	69.5	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6	73.3
May	78.6	72.8	66.4	73.2	75.4	84.1	80.1	82.0	44.6	72.5	83.7	27.7	83.6	69.8	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9	73.7
June	78.6	73.1	67.9	73.4	75.6	85.1	79.0	82.0	44.6	86.9	83.5	27.7	83.1	70.2	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2	74.6
July	78.5	73.0	67.6	72.8	75.4	84.8	78.5	81.6	44.6	88.8	82.4	29.9	82.3	69.9	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4	74.8
August	79.2	72.7	64.8	73.0	75.7	84.6	78.9	81.8	44.7	104.0	82.4	31.7	81.0	70.2	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3	76.4
September	80.3	72.7	66.4	73.0	76.5	84.8	78.8	81.8	44.7	100.7	82.4	31.5	81.4	70.2	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3	77.6
October	81.1	73.5	65.7	73.0	77.1	84.4	79.0	81.7	44.7	97.6	82.4	28.6	81.1	69.7	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0	76.5
November	80.9	73.5	64.6	73.5	76.9	84.3	78.4	81.3	47.5	108.2	82.1	26.6	80.8	70.6	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0	76.5
December	82.2	73.4	65.3	73.7	77.8	84.2	78.2	81.2	47.5	123.1	81.5	26.4	80.7	71.0	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0	76.9
	Purchasing power [1926=$1]																			
January	$1.269	$1.534	$1.462	$1.404	$1.344	$1.206	$1.269	$1.238	$2.315	$1.460	$1.205	$5.291	$1.222	$1.481	$1.560	$1.391	$1.316	$1.333	$1.277	$1.385
February	1.269	1.399	1.445	1.379	1.325	1.205	1.263	1.235	2.999	1.362	1.209	4.673	1.202	1.460	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271	1.359
March	1.266	1.391	1.439	1.377	1.321	1.202	1.253	1.229	2.242	1.256	1.209	4.386	1.202	1.443	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274	1.357
April	1.272	1.385	1.456	1.376	1.325	1.198	1.252	1.225	2.242	1.314	1.196	4.065	1.202	1.439	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272	1.364
May	1.272	1.374	1.506	1.366	1.326	1.189	1.248	1.220	2.242	1.379	1.195	3.610	1.196	1.433	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267	1.357
June	1.272	1.368	1.473	1.362	1.323	1.175	1.266	1.220	2.242	1.151	1.198	3.610	1.203	1.425	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279	1.340
July	1.274	1.370	1.479	1.374	1.326	1.179	1.274	1.225	2.242	1.126	1.214	3.344	1.215	1.431	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276	1.337
August	1.263	1.376	1.543	1.370	1.321	1.182	1.267	1.222	2.237	.962	1.214	3.155	1.235	1.425	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277	1.309
September	1.245	1.376	1.506	1.370	1.307	1.179	1.269	1.222	2.237	.993	1.214	3.175	1.229	1.425	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277	1.289
October	1.233	1.361	1.522	1.370	1.297	1.185	1.266	1.224	2.237	1.025	1.214	3.497	1.233	1.435	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282	1.307
November	1.236	1.361	1.548	1.361	1.300	1.186	1.276	1.230	2.105	.924	1.218	3.759	1.238	1.416	1.385	1.406	1.261	1.287	1.282	1.307
December	1.217	1.362	1.531	1.357	1.285	1.188	1.279	1.232	2.105	.812	1.227	3.788	1.239	1.408	1.368	1.408	1.258	1.285	1.282	1.300

Index numbers of wholesale prices by groups and subgroups of commodities for January 1935 in comparison with the high and low points reached in 1934, 1933, and 1932 are contained in table 4.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities January 1935 and Highs and Lows of 1934, 1933, and 1932

[1926=100]

Groups and subgroups	January 1935	1934				1933				1932			
		High		Low		High		Low		High		Low	
All commodities	78.8	Sep.	77.6	Jan.	72.2	Oct.	71.2	Feb.	59.8	Jan.	67.3	Dec.	62.6
Farm products	77.6	Sep.	73.4	Jan.	58.7	July	60.1	Feb.	40.9	Jan.	52.8	Dec.	44.1
Grains	88.8	Dec.	91.5	Apr.	58.8	July	73.4	Feb.	32.7	Jan.	46.7	Dec.	31.7
Livestock and poultry	73.3	Sep.	64.1	Jan.	41.1	July	47.4	Jan.	37.8	July	54.1	Dec.	38.7
Other farm products	76.6	Nov.	75.8	May	65.0	Dec.	64.3	Feb.	44.2	Jan.	54.8	June	48.2
Foods	79.9	Sep.	76.1	Jan.	64.3	July	65.5	Feb.	53.7	Jan.	64.7	Dec.	58.3
Butter, cheese, and milk	83.5	Dec.	79.6	Jan.	65.0	Nov.	67.2	Mar.	50.9	Jan.	67.8	June	57.4
Cereal products	91.6	Dec.	92.2	Apr.	84.8	Nov.	85.8	Feb.	60.4	Jan.	71.0	Dec.	61.7
Fruits and vegetables	62.8	Feb.	71.7	Dec.	62.4	July	75.6	Feb.	52.4	June	62.4	Oct.	52.2
Meats	81.6	Sep.	76.6	Jan.	48.9	June	52.4	Dec.	46.0	July	62.0	Dec.	49.4
Other foods	76.2	Dec.	74.3	May	60.8	Nov.	66.4	Feb.	54.1	Nov.	67.7	May	54.9
Hides and leather products	86.2	Feb.	89.6	Aug.	83.8	Sep.	92.3	Feb.	68.0	Jan.	79.3	July	68.6
Boots and shoes	97.1	Jan.	98.5	Dec.	97.2	Nov.	99.0	Mar.	83.2	Jan.	88.8	Dec.	83.8
Hides and skins	71.1	Feb.	78.0	Aug.	57.4	Aug.	91.5	Feb.	40.9	Oct.	49.6	June	32.5
Leather	74.3	Feb.	80.1	Oct.	70.5	Sep.	85.4	Feb.	55.3	Jan.	77.5	June	58.7
Other leather products	85.0	Jan.	87.0	Dec.	85.7	Nov.	87.9	Apr.	77.2	Jan.	98.9	Sep.	81.5
Textile products	70.3	Feb.	76.9	Nov.	69.7	Oct.	77.1	Feb.	51.2	Jan.	59.6	July	51.5
Clothing	78.4	Jan.	87.5	Dec.	78.4	Nov.	88.0	Feb.	61.2	Jan.	69.6	July	60.9
Cotton goods	84.1	Mar.	89.1	Dec.	84.3	Aug.	93.5	Feb.	49.1	Sep.	57.9	July	50.0
Knit goods	63.5	Jan.	70.6	Aug.	59.3	Sep.	74.8	Mar.	47.1	Jan.	55.8	July	47.8
Silk and rayon	28.6	Feb.	31.0	Sep.	24.3	July	37.9	Mar.	25.5	Jan.	37.7	July	26.2
Woolen and worsted	73.8	Jan.	84.3	Dec.	74.0	Oct.	84.5	Feb.	53.2	Jan.	63.3	Aug.	53.4
Other textile products	68.8	Apr.	78.9	Oct.	68.5	Aug.	77.8	Feb.	66.2	Jan.	70.7	July	66.5
Fuel and lighting materials	72.9	Aug.	74.6	Mar.	71.4	Oct.	73.6	May	60.4	July	72.3	Mar.	67.9
Anthracite	82.3	Dec.	82.3	May	75.7	Jan.	88.7	June	76.8	Jan.	94.8	July	84.5
Bituminous coal	96.3	Dec.	96.5	Jan.	90.8	Nov.	90.7	Apr.	78.1	Jan.	84.4	Dec.	80.2
Coke	86.4	July	85.6	Mar.	83.4	Dec.	83.6	Mar.	75.2	Jan.	80.5	Dec.	75.3
Electricity	(1)	Sep.	95.2	Apr.	88.3	Jan.	103.2	Aug.	88.8	Jan.	107.5	Nov.	103.1
Gas	(1)	Sep.	99.3	Feb.	89.3	June	101.7	Dec.	92.2	July	108.3	Dec.	96.5
Petroleum products	48.8	Aug.	51.6	Mar.	48.7	Oct.	52.7	May	31.2	July	49.7	Feb.	38.6
Metals and metal products	85.8	May	89.1	Jan.	85.5	Dec.	83.5	Apr.	76.9	Jan.	81.8	July	79.2
Agricultural implements	92.7	Sep.	92.7	Jan.	85.2	Dec.	85.1	June	83.0	Jan.	85.5	Dec.	84.5
Iron and steel	85.7	May	90.2	Jan.	83.6	Dec.	83.6	May	75.2	Oct.	80.4	July	77.2
Motor vehicles	94.1	Apr.	97.8	Dec.	94.6	Jan.	91.3	Apr.	90.4	Jan.	95.3	Sep.	92.7
Nonferrous metals	67.6	Aug.	68.9	Feb.	65.8	Sep.	68.5	Feb.	46.2	Jan.	55.4	July	47.0
Plumbing and heating	68.0	Apr.	76.2	Oct.	68.1	Sep.	74.7	Feb.	59.4	Jan.	74.1	Apr.	64.4
Building materials	84.9	June	87.8	Nov.	85.0	Dec.	85.6	Feb.	69.8	Jan.	74.8	Aug.	69.6
Brick and tile	91.1	Aug.	91.3	Jan.	86.6	Dec.	85.7	Mar.	74.9	Feb.	79.3	Dec.	75.1
Cement	93.9	Jan.	93.9	May	89.4	Oct.	91.2	Jan.	81.2	Dec.	81.1	Mar.	75.0
Lumber	79.9	Jan.	87.4	Dec.	81.2	Dec.	88.0	Jan.	55.9	Jan.	65.6	Aug.	55.5
Paint and paint materials	79.0	June	80.3	Jan.	78.4	July	77.9	Feb.	68.0	Jan.	75.4	July	66.8
Plumbing and heating	68.0	Apr.	76.2	Oct.	68.1	Sep.	74.7	Feb.	59.4	Jan.	74.1	Apr.	64.4
Structural steel	92.0	May	94.5	Jan.	86.8	Oct.	86.8	Jan.	81.7	Apr.	81.7	Jan.	77.3
Other building material	90.3	May	92.0	Oct.	89.3	Dec.	88.6	Apr.	77.9	Jan.	81.0	June	77.6
Chemicals and drugs	79.3	Dec.	77.8	Jan.	74.4	June	73.7	Mar.	71.2	Jan.	75.7	Dec.	72.3
Chemicals	84.5	Dec.	82.2	July	78.5	June	81.5	Oct.	78.6	Mar.	80.9	June	78.6
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	73.1	Nov.	73.5	Jan.	65.2	Dec.	59.0	Apr.	54.6	Jan.	60.6	Dec.	54.7
Fertilizer materials	66.5	Mar.	69.5	Nov.	64.6	Aug.	69.0	Feb.	61.5	Apr.	70.1	Dec.	63.1
Mixed fertilizers	73.3	Dec.	73.7	Jan.	71.2	Dec.	69.9	Apr.	60.0	Jan.	75.5	Nov.	65.6
House-furnishing goods	81.2	June	82.0	Jan.	80.8	Oct.	81.2	Apr.	71.5	Jan.	77.7	Dec.	73.6
Furnishings	84.3	June	85.1	Jan.	82.9	Dec.	82.9	Apr.	71.7	Jan.	76.1	Dec.	74.7
Furniture	78.2	May	80.1	Dec.	78.2	Oct.	79.8	Apr.	71.5	Jan.	79.5	Aug.	72.6
Miscellaneous	70.7	Dec.	71.0	Jan.	67.5	Dec.	65.7	Apr.	57.8	Jan.	65.6	Dec.	63.4
Automobile tires and tubes	47.5	Nov.	47.5	Jan.	43.2	Jan.	44.6	Apr.	37.4	Oct.	44.6	Mar.	39.2
Cattle feed	116.2	Dec.	123.1	Jan.	68.5	July	82.4	Jan.	38.2	Apr.	53.4	Dec.	37.1
Paper and pulp	81.5	May	83.7	Dec.	81.5	Nov.	82.5	Apr.	70.6	Jan.	78.0	Dec.	73.0
Rubber, crude	26.5	Aug.	31.7	Jan.	18.9	Dec.	18.0	Feb.	6.1	Jan.	9.3	June	5.8
Other miscellaneous	80.4	May	83.6	Dec.	80.7	Dec.	79.0	Mar.	72.6	Jan.	85.2	Dec.	81.3
Raw materials	76.6	Sep.	73.9	Jan.	64.1	Nov.	62.4	Feb.	48.4	Jan.	58.3	Dec.	52.1
Semimanufactured articles	71.2	Feb.	74.8	Dec.	71.0	Sep.	72.9	Feb.	56.3	Jan.	63.1	July	55.5
Finished products	80.8	Sep.	80.1	Jan.	76.0	Oct.	75.4	Feb.	65.7	Jan.	72.1	Dec.	68.4
Nonagricultural commodities	78.9	Sep.	78.4	Jan.	75.0	Oct.	74.4	Apr.	63.7	Jan.	70.3	Dec.	66.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.7	May	78.9	Dec.	78.0	Dec.	77.5	Apr.	65.3	Jan.	71.7	Dec.	69.0

[1] Data not yet available.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale, January 1935

CHANGES in the buying power of the dollar expressed in terms of wholesale prices from 1913 to January 1935 are shown in table 5. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in January 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 78.8. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01269 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.269. Table 5 shows that the dollar expanded so much in its buying value that $1 of 1926 had increased in value to $1.269 in January 1935 in the purchase of all commodities at wholesale.

The purchasing power of the dollar for all groups and subgroups of commodities for the current month in comparison with the previous month and the corresponding month of 1934 are given in table 5.

Table 5.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Groups and subgroups	January 1935	December 1934	January 1934
All commodities	$1.269	$1.300	$1.385
Farm products	1.289	1.389	1.704
Grains	1.126	1.093	1.570
Livestock and poultry	1.364	1.748	2.433
Other farm products	1.305	1.332	1.484
Foods	1.252	1.328	1.555
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.198	1.256	1.538
Cereal products	1.092	1.085	1.166
Fruits and vegetables	1.592	1.603	1.471
Meats	1.225	1.449	2.045
Other foods	1.312	1.346	1.563
Hides and leather products	1.160	1.175	1.117
Boots and shoes	1.030	1.029	1.015
Hides and skins	1.406	1.484	1.295
Leather	1.346	1.393	1.252
Other leather products	1.176	1.167	1.149
Textile products	1.422	1.429	1.307
Clothing	1.276	1.276	1.143
Cotton goods	1.189	1.186	1.156
Knit goods	1.575	1.616	1.416
Silk and rayon	3.497	3.690	3.367
Woolen and worsted goods	1.355	1.351	1.186
Other textile products	1.453	1.458	1.300
Fuel and lighting materials	1.372	1.357	1.368
Anthracite	1.215	1.215	1.227
Bituminous coal	1.038	1.036	1.101
Coke	1.157	1.168	1.198
Electricity	(1)	1.074	1.083
Gas	(1)	1.120	1.101
Petroleum products	2.049	2.008	1.957
Metals and metal products	1.166	1.164	1.170
Agricultural implements	1.079	1.079	1.174
Iron and steel	1.167	1.168	1.196
Motor vehicles	1.063	1 057	1.032
Nonferrous metals	1.479	1.481	1.513
Plumbing and heating	1.471	1.453	1.379
Building materials	1.178	1.175	1.159
Brick and tile	1.098	1.096	1.155
Cement	1.065	1.065	1.065
Lumber	1.252	1.232	1.144
Paint and paint materials	1.266	1.269	1.276
Plumbing and heating	1.471	1.453	1.379
Structural steel	1.087	1.087	1.152
Other building materials	1.107	1.114	1.114

[1] Data not yet available.

Table 5.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities—Continued

[1926=$1]

Groups and subgroups	January 1935	December 1934	January 1934
Chemicals and drugs	$1.261	$1.285	$1.344
Chemicals	1.183	1.217	1.269
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.368	1.362	1.534
Fertilizer materials	1.504	1.531	1.462
Mixed fertilizers	1.364	1.357	1.404
House-furnishing goods	1.232	1.232	1.238
Furnishings	1.186	1.188	1.206
Furniture	1.279	1.279	1.269
Miscellaneous	1.414	1.408	1.481
Automobile tires and tubes	2.105	2.105	2.315
Cattle feed	.861	.812	1.460
Paper and pulp	1.227	1.227	1.205
Rubber, crude	3.774	3.788	5.291
Other miscellaneous	1.244	1.239	1.222
Raw materials	1.305	1.368	1.560
Semimanufactured articles	1.404	1.408	1.391
Finished products	1.238	1.258	1.316
Nonagricultural commodities	1.267	1.285	1.333
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.287	1.282	1.277

Wholesale Prices, 1913 to January 1935

TABLES 6 and 7 present index numbers of wholesale prices and purchasing power of the dollar by groups of commodities, by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, by months, from January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for January 1935

Table 6.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.3	93.1	69.8
1914	71.2	64.7	70.9	54.6	56.6	80.2	52.7	81.4	56.8	89.9	68.1
1915	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9	69.5
1916	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6	85.5
1917	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1	117.5
1918	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4	131.3
1919	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1	138.6
1920	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5	154.4
1921	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2	97.6
1922	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8	96.7
1923	98.6	92.7	104.2	111.3	97.3	109.3	108.7	101.1	108.9	99.7	100.6
1924	100.0	91.0	101.5	106.7	92.0	106.3	102.3	98.9	104.9	93.6	98.1
1925	109.8	100.2	105.3	108.3	96.5	103.2	101.7	101.8	103.1	109.0	103.5
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
By months:											
1934:											
January	58.7	64.3	89.5	76.5	73.1	85.5	86.3	74.4	80.8	67.5	72.2
February	61.3	66.7	89.6	76.9	72.4	87.0	86.6	75.5	81.0	68.5	73.6
March	61.3	67.3	88.7	76.5	71.4	87.1	86.4	75.7	81.4	69.3	73.7
April	59.6	66.2	88.9	75.3	71.7	87.9	86.7	75.5	81.6	69.5	73.3
May	59.6	67.1	87.9	73.6	72.5	89.1	87.3	75.4	82.0	69.8	73.7
June	63.3	69.8	87.1	72.7	72.8	87.7	87.8	75.6	82.0	70.2	74.6
July	64.5	70.6	86.3	71.5	73.9	86.8	87.0	75.4	81.6	69.9	74.8
August	69.8	73.9	83.8	70.8	74.6	86.7	85.8	75.7	81.8	70.2	76.4
September	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
October	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
November	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5
December	72.0	75.3	85.1	70.0	73.7	85.9	85.1	77.8	81.2	71.0	76.9
1935:											
January	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
By weeks:											
Jan. 5, 1935	75.6	78.5	86.8	70.0	74.1	85.6	84.6	79.1	82.3	70.9	77.9
Jan. 12, 1935	77.2	79.7	86.9	70.0	74.2	85.6	84.8	79.6	82.2	71.0	78.6
Jan. 19, 1935	76.7	79.8	86.8	70.0	74.0	85.3	84.8	79.8	82.1	70.7	78.5
Jan. 26, 1935	79.0	80.9	86.8	70.0	74.3	85.2	84.9	80.0	82.1	70.6	79.0

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1913	$1.399	$1.558	$1.468	$1.745	$1.631	$1.101	$1.764	$1.247	$1.776	$1.074	$1.433
1914	1.404	1.546	1.410	1.832	1.767	1.247	1.898	1.229	1.761	1.112	1.468
1915	1.399	1.529	1.325	1.848	1.931	1.159	1.869	.893	1.786	1.151	1.439
1916	1.185	1.321	1.071	1.420	1.346	.858	1.479	.622	1.629	.994	1.170
1917	.775	.957	.808	1.013	.949	.664	1.134	.606	1.348	.819	.851
1918	.676	.840	.796	.729	.916	.733	1.014	.549	1.072	.744	.762
1919	.635	.772	.574	.739	.959	.764	.865	.637	.944	.719	.722
1920	.664	.728	.584	.607	.611	.669	.666	.607	.705	.597	.648
1921	1.131	1.104	.916	1.058	1.033	.851	1.027	.870	.885	.916	1.025
1922	1.066	1.142	.956	.998	.932	.972	1.028	.997	.966	1.078	1.034
1923	1.014	1.079	.966	.898	1.028	.915	.920	.989	.918	1.003	.994
1924	1.000	1.099	.985	.937	1.087	.941	.978	1.011	.953	1.068	1.019
1925	.911	.998	.950	.923	1.036	.969	.983	.982	.970	.917	.966
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
1927	1.006	1.034	.929	1.046	1.133	1.038	1.056	1.033	1.026	1.099	1.048
1928	.944	.990	.824	1.047	1.186	1.031	1.063	1.046	1.052	1.171	1.034
1929	.953	1.001	.917	1.106	1.205	.995	1.048	1.062	1.060	1.211	1.049
1930	1.133	1.105	1.000	1.245	1.274	1.086	1.112	1.122	1.079	1.287	1.157
1931	1.543	1.340	1.161	1.508	1.481	1.183	1.263	1.261	1.178	1.433	1.370
1932	2.075	1.639	1.372	1.821	1.422	1.247	1.401	1.361	1.332	1.553	1.543
1933	1.946	1.653	1.236	1.543	1.508	1.253	1.299	1.377	1.319	1.600	1.517
1934	1.531	1.418	1.155	1.372	1.364	1.151	1.160	1.318	1.227	1.435	1.335
By months:											
1934:											
January	1.704	1.555	1.117	1.307	1.368	1.170	1.159	1.344	1.238	1.481	1.385
February	1.631	1.499	1.116	1.300	1.381	1.149	1.155	1.325	1.235	1.460	1.359
March	1.631	1.486	1.127	1.307	1.401	1.148	1.157	1.321	1.229	1.443	1.357
April	1.678	1.511	1.125	1.328	1.395	1.138	1.153	1.325	1.225	1.439	1.364
May	1.678	1.490	1.138	1.359	1.379	1.122	1.145	1.326	1.220	1.433	1.357
June	1.580	1.433	1.148	1.376	1.374	1.140	1.139	1.323	1.220	1.425	1.340
July	1.550	1.416	1.159	1.399	1.353	1.152	1.149	1.326	1.225	1.431	1.337
August	1.433	1.353	1.193	1.412	1.340	1.153	1.166	1.321	1.222	1.425	1.309
September	1.362	1.314	1.189	1.406	1.340	1.155	1.168	1.307	1.222	1.425	1.289
October	1.416	1.337	1.193	1.422	1.340	1.159	1.174	1.297	1.224	1.435	1.307
November	1.412	1.332	1.188	1.435	1.344	1.160	1.176	1.300	1.230	1.416	1.307
December	1.389	1.328	1.175	1.429	1.357	1.164	1.175	1.285	1.232	1.408	1.300
1935:											
January	1.289	1.252	1.160	1.422	1.372	1.166	1.178	1.261	1.232	1.414	1.269
By weeks:											
Jan. 5, 1935	1.323	1.274	1.152	1.429	1.350	1.168	1.182	1.264	1.215	1.410	1.284
Jan. 12, 1935	1.295	1.255	1.151	1.429	1.348	1.168	1.179	1.256	1.217	1.408	1.272
Jan. 19, 1935	1.304	1.253	1.152	1.429	1.351	1.172	1.179	1.253	1.218	1.414	1.274
Jan. 26, 1935	1.266	1.236	1.152	1.429	1.346	1.174	1.178	1.250	1.218	1.416	1.266

Index Numbers and Purchasing Power of the Dollar of Specified Groups of Commodities, 1913 to January 1935

IN TABLE 8 the price trend since 1913 is shown for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" are contained in the October 1934 issue of the Wholesale Prices pamphlet.

Table 8.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0	1934:					
1914	67.6	70.0	67.8	66.8	66.4	January	64.1	71.9	76.0	75.0	78.3
1915	67.2	81.2	68.9	68.5	68.0	February	66.0	74.8	77.0	76.1	78.7
1916	82.6	118.3	82.3	85.3	88.3	March	65.9	74.3	77.2	76.2	78.5
1917	122.6	150.4	109.2	113.1	114.2	April	65.1	73.9	77.1	76.2	78.6
1918	135.8	153.8	124.7	125.1	124.6	May	65.1	73.7	77.8	76.6	78.9
1919	145.9	157.9	130.6	131.6	128.8	June	67.3	72.9	78.2	76.9	78.2
1920	151.8	198.2	149.8	154.8	161.3	July	68.3	72.7	78.2	76.9	78.4
1921	88.3	96.1	103.3	100.1	104.9	August	71.6	72.6	79.2	77.8	78.3
1922	96.0	98.9	96.5	97.3	102.4	September	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3
1923	98.5	118.6	99.2	100.9	104.3	October	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0
1924	97.6	108.7	96.3	97.1	99.7	November	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0
1925	106.7	105.3	100.6	101.4	102.6	December	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1935:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	January	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9	77.7
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9						
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6						
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2						
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0						
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2						
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2						
1934	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4						

Table 9 shows the purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the special groups of commodities as shown by index numbers contained in table 8. The period covered is by years from 1913 to 1934, inclusive, and by months from January 1934 to January 1935, inclusive. The method used in determining the purchasing power of the dollar is explained on page 828.

Table 9.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=$1]

Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Period	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured products	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1913	$1.453	$1.335	$1.441	$1.449	$1.429	1932	$1.815	$1.686	$1.422	$1.464	$1.425
1914	1.479	1.429	1.475	1.497	1.506	1933	1.770	1.529	1.418	1.449	1.404
1915	1.488	1.232	1.451	1.460	1.471	1934	1.458	1.374	1.279	1.300	1.276
1916	1.211	.845	1.215	1.172	1.133	1934:					
1917	.816	.665	.916	.884	.876	January	1.560	1.391	1.316	1.333	1.277
1918	.736	.650	.802	.799	.803	February	1.515	1.337	1.299	1.314	1.271
1919	.685	.633	.766	.760	.776	March	1.517	1.346	1.295	1.312	1.274
1920	.659	.505	.668	.646	.620	April	1.536	1.353	1.297	1.312	1.272
1921	1.133	1.041	.968	.999	.953	May	1.536	1.357	1.285	1.305	1.267
1922	1.042	1.011	1.036	1.028	.977	June	1.486	1.372	1.279	1.300	1.279
1923	1.015	.843	1.008	.991	.959	July	1.464	1.376	1.279	1.300	1.276
1924	1.025	.920	1.038	1.030	1.003	August	1.397	1.377	1.263	1.285	1.277
1925	.937	.950	.994	.986	.975	September	1.353	1.393	1.248	1.276	1.277
1926	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	October	1.387	1.399	1.263	1.289	1.282
1927	1.036	1.060	1.053	1.057	1.064	November	1.385	1.406	1.261	1.287	1.282
1928	1.009	1.058	1.043	1.055	1.076	December	1.368	1.408	1.258	1.285	1.282
1929	1.026	1.065	1.058	1.072	1.092	1935:					
1930	1.186	1.222	1.136	1.164	1.174	January	1.305	1.404	1.238	1.267	1.287
1931	1.524	1.449	1.299	1.340	1.333						

The December 1934 issue of the Monthly Labor Review gives a brief history of the Bureau's wholesale price work. Reference is made to previous reports containing a discussion of the method used in calculating the indexes.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

IN THE following table the index numbers of wholesale prices of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, and those in certain foreign countries, have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be compared. The base periods here shown are those appearing in the original sources from which the information has been drawn, in certain cases being the year 1913 or some other pre-war period. Only general comparisons can be made from these figures, since, in addition to differences in the base periods, and the kind and number of articles included, there are important differences in the composition of the index numbers themselves. Indexes are shown for the years 1926–33, inclusive, and by months since January 1932.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries

Country	United States	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	China
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Federal Statistical Bureau	Ministry of Industry and Labor	General Statistical Bureau	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	National Tariff Commission, Shanghai
Base period	1926 (100)	1911 (1,000)	January–June 1914 (100)	April 1914 (100)	1926 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities	784	92	(Gold) 47	(Paper) 125	(Gold) 55	567 [1]	(Paper)	(Silver) 155 [2]
1926	100.0	1,832	123	744	100.0	100.0		100.0
1927	95.4	1,817	133	847	102.4	97.7		104.4
1928	96.7	1,792	130	843	109.8	96.4	192.5	101.7
1929	95.3	1,803	130	851	117.0	95.6	192.4	104.5
1930	86.4	1,596	117	744	94.6	86.6	166.9	114.8
1931	73.0	1,428	108	626	79.1	72.1	152.2	126.7
1932	64.8	1,411	112	532	70.3	66.7	230.4	112.4
1933	65.9	1,409	108	501	61.8	67.2	346.0	103.3
1932								
January	67.3	1,414	114	567	75.7	69.4	146.5	119.3
February	66.3	1,449	112	554	75.9	69.2	151.9	
March	66.0	1,438	113	548	75.9	69.1	164.2	
April	65.5	1,431	112	539	72.4	68.2	189.8	116.7
May	64.4	1,408	116	526	71.7	67.4	213.0	115.7
June	63.9	1,390	115	514	71.7	66.4	226.6	113.6
July	64.5	1,397	112	512	69.2	66.4	230.2	111.8
August	65.2	1,415	112	524	67.9	66.7	239.6	111.3
September	65.3	1,441	110	533	66.9	65.9	281.6	109.8
October	64.4	1,404	111	529	64.5	65.0	293.9	108.7
November	63.9	1,382	111	525	63.3	64.7	289.0	106.9
December	62.6	1,367	108	522	62.5	64.0	337.8	107.5
1933								
January	61.0	1,344	108	521	63.5	63.9	346.0	108.6
February	59.8	1,330	106	512	62.4	63.6	344.7	107.6
March	60.2	1,333	107	504	61.0	64.4	343.4	106.7
April	60.4	1,358	107	501	61.5	65.4	351.2	104.5
May	62.7	1,406	108	502	62.1	66.9	357.6	104.2
June	65.0	1,439	109	507	61.3	67.6	357.8	104.5
July	68.9	1,455	111	506	62.6	70.5	353.2	103.4
August	69.5	1,464	108	501	60.9	69.4	355.8	101.7
September	70.8	1,481	108	496	62.4	68.9	351.5	100.4
October	71.2	1,445	109	489	61.0	67.9	338.5	100.3
November	71.1	1,414	108	485	62.1	68.7	330.2	99.9
December	70.8	1,436	108	484	60.8	69.0	322.0	98.4
1934								
January	72.2	1,456	109	484	59.1	70.6	328.6	97.2
February	73.6	1,452	110	483	62.6	72.1	331.4	98.0
March	73.7	1,459	113	478	61.7	72.0	336.9	96.6
April	73.3	1,471	112	474	61.6	71.1	342.6	94.6
May	73.7	1,456	110	470	63.0	71.1	343.1	94.9
June	74.6	1,463	110	472	64.2	72.1	351.7	95.7
July	74.8	1,483	110	471	64.2	72.0	352.5	97.1
August	76.4	1,500	110	474	65.7	72.3	354.1	99.8
September	77.6	1,493	108	470	65.5	72.0	352.6	97.3
October	76.5	1,493	108	467		71.4	344.2	96.1
November	76.5		109	466		71.2		98.3
December	76.9		109	458		71.2		99.0

[1] Revised for commodities since January 1934.

[2] Quotations, 154 since January 1932.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	India	Italy	Japan	Jugoslavia
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Statistical Department	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Department, etc.,[3] Calcutta	Riccardo Bachi	Bank of Japan, Tokyo	National Bank
Base period	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	1926 (100)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1913 (100)	October 1900 (100)	1926 (100)
Commodities	(Gold) 69	118	120	(Paper) 126	400	(Paper) 72	(Paper) 140	56	55
1926	[2] 944	163	100	695	134.4	148	602.0	236.7	100.0
1927	[2] 968	153	101	642	137.6	148	495.3	224.6	103.4
1928	[2] 969	153	102	645	140.0	145	461.6	226.1	106.2
1929	[2] 913	150	98	627	137.2	141	445.3	219.8	100.6
1930	118.6	130	90	554	124.6	116	383.0	181.0	86.8
1931	107.5	114	84	502	110.9	96	328.4	153.0	72.9
1932	99.5	117	90	427	96.5	91	303.7	161.1	65.2
1933	96.3	125	89	398	93.3	87	279.5	179.5	64.4
1932									
January	102.3	118	94	439	100.0	97	316.6	159.5	67.8
February	101.4	119	93	446	99.8	97	314.4	161.4	67.3
March	101.4	117	92	444	99.8	94	315.0	158.5	67.8
April	100.7	115	89	439	98.4	92	311.3	154.1	66.1
May	99.5	114	88	438	97.2	89	305.1	150.2	65.4
June	97.3	113	87	425	96.2	86	297.4	146.4	64.9
July	98.0	115	89	430	95.9	87	295.7	147.7	65.6
August	97.9	117	89	415	95.4	91	296.6	155.8	62.6
September	100.1	119	90	413	95.1	91	299.6	167.4	61.8
October	99.5	118	90	412	94.3	91	298.6	169.1	63.9
November	99.1	120	91	413	93.9	90	298.2	177.9	64.7
December	99.0	119	90	413	92.4	88	295.8	184.6	64.8
1933									
January	96.6	117	90	411	91.0	88	292.0	185.0	67.6
February	96.3	124	89	404	91.2	86	286.3	179.6	68.4
March	95.5	123	89	300	91.1	82	281.3	177.4	67.0
April	94.6	122	88	387	90.7	84	279.1	176.2	66.3
May	96.3	123	88	382	91.9	87	278.8	176.8	64.9
June	98.3	123	89	403	92.9	89	281.2	179.6	66.1
July	98.3	125	90	401	93.9	91	278.9	182.1	63.7
August	97.4	126	90	397	94.2	89	278.3	180.0	60.7
September	96.5	128	90	397	94.9	88	275.8	182.4	60.7
October	96.2	127	90	397	95.7	88	274.1	180.4	61.5
November	95.7	128	90	403	96.0	88	272.9	178.7	63.1
December	95.0	129	89	407	96.2	89	275.3	175.5	62.3
1934									
January	94.6	130	90	405	96.3	90	275.7	175.5	62.9
February	94.3	131	90	400	96.2	89	274.6	177.5	63.6
March	[4] 81.1	129	90	394	95.9	88	275.2	176.9	63.3
April	[4] 80.8	128	89	387	95.8	89	273.1	176.9	63.0
May	[4] 80.2	128	89	381	96.2	90	272.6	176.2	64.1
June	[4] 80.5	128	89	379	97.2	90	272.2	174.5	65.6
July	[4] 85.1	129	89	374	98.9	89	269.8	174.1	62.8
August	[4] 83.9	134	90	371	100.1	89	271.4	176.9	61.1
September	[4] 84.0	135	90	365	100.4	89	269.9	179.2	63.2
October	[4] 83.8	135	90	357	101.0	89	271.8	181.8	63.6
November	[4] 84.2	136	90	356	101.2	88	274.1	181.1	62.7
December	[4] 84.2	135	90	344	101.0	88	----------	181.1	62.3

[2] Paper revised.
[4] New gold parity.
[3] Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries—Continued

Country	Netherlands	New Zealand revised	Norway	Peru	Poland	South Africa	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bank of Reserve	Central Office of Statistics	Office of Census and Statistics	Board of Trade	Federal Labor Department	Board of Trade
Base period	1913 (100)	1909–13 (1,000)	1913 (100)	1913 (100)	1928 (100)	1910 (1,000)	1913 (100)	July 1914 (100)	1924 (100)
Commodities	48	180	95	(Paper) 58	238	188	160	78	150
1926	145	1,553	.....	203.2	.....	1,387	149	144.5	89.1
1927	148	1,478	.....	202.6	.....	1,395	146	142.6	85.2
1928	149	1,492	157	191.9	100.0	1,354	148	144.6	84.4
1929	142	1,488	149	185.7	96.3	1,305	140	141.2	82.1
1930	117	1,449	137	178.0	85.5	1,155	122	126.5	71.9
1931	97	1,346	122	175.1	74.6	1,119	111	109.7	62.6
1932	79	1,297	122	170.3	65.5	1,031	109	96.0	61.1
1933	74	1,308	122	180.2	59.1	1,029	107	91.0	60.7
1932									
January	84	1,344	123	164.6	68.2	1,083	109	101.4	63.7
February	83	1,330	123	163.0	68.3	.....	110	99.6	63.4
March	82	1,325	122	163.8	67.9	.....	109	98.7	63.0
April	80	1,316	120	162.7	69.3	1,062	109	97.7	61.6
May	79	1,313	120	165.3	69.8	.....	109	95.6	60.6
June	78	1,308	120	175.3	67.6	.....	108	94.5	59.0
July	76	1,308	122	176.5	65.0	1,002	108	93.6	58.8
August	75	1,308	123	174.0	64.6	.....	108	95.0	59.9
September	76	1,311	123	174.0	63.1	.....	110	94.8	61.4
October	77	1,304	123	176.4	61.9	978	110	94.8	60.8
November	77	1,286	124	177.6	61.0	.....	109	92.4	60.8
December	76	1,273	123	173.1	59.7	.....	108	91.8	60.8
1933									
January	75	1,266	122	172.2	59.3	982	106	91.3	60.3
February	74	1,315	121	172.1	60.4	.....	106	90.1	59.5
March	72	1,316	121	173.7	59.8	.....	105	90.0	58.7
April	71	1,315	121	178.6	59.9	1,013	105	91.1	58.5
May	72	1,323	121	178.4	59.6	.....	106	91.6	59.7
June	73	1,321	121	180.0	60.1	.....	106	91.2	61.2
July	73	1,327	121	181.0	60.6	1,072	108	91.6	61.5
August	73	1,325	122	182.1	57.9	.....	108	90.9	61.7
September	75	1,317	123	184.2	58.1	.....	109	90.8	62.0
October	75	1,317	123	186.6	57.9	1,047	109	90.7	61.8
November	76	1,318	122	186.3	57.6	.....	110	91.0	61.9
December	77	1,320	122	186.9	57.6	.....	110	91.3	61.9
1934									
January	79	1,336	120	186.8	57.8	1,193	112	91.8	63.0
February	80	1,339	122	186.6	57.6	.....	112	91.4	63.4
March	79	1,340	122	184.1	57.3	.....	112	90.9	62.5
April	79	1,332	123	187.4	56.8	1,171	113	89.6	61.9
May	77	1,340	123	187.8	56.0	.....	113	89.0	61.7
June	76	1,337	123	189.8	55.8	.....	114	89.0	62.4
July	77	1,336	124	188.8	55.9	1,102	114	88.9	62.3
August	78	1,342	127	191.4	55.8	.....	114	89.8	63.6
September	77	1,337	126	190.9	55.0	.....	114	89.1	63.4
October	77	1,338	127	187.9	54.5	1,109	114	89.6	62.7
November	77	1,340	126	187.0	53.6	.....	115	89.4	62.7
December	77	.....	125	.....	53.5	.....	115	89.0	62.9

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

FLORIDA.—Emergency Relief Administration. Transient Department. *Bibliography of [publications concerning] transient and homeless persons, by Lucy A. Bassett. Jacksonville, November 1934. 87 pp. and index.* (*Mimeographed.*)

Prepared with a view to assembling official, professional, and popular material in a form which should be of assistance to supervisors of transient departments, to young workers, and to students and others interested in research on the subject covered.

KANSAS.—Kansas Legislative Council. Research Department. *Old-age pensions.* [*Topeka, 1934?*] *41 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

Analyzes the available data regarding pensioners and costs in other States and estimates that at age 65 there would be 14,915 persons in Kansas who could qualify, with a cost of $3,356,000 yearly; at age 70 the estimates are 8,795 and $1,979,000, respectively.

NEW JERSEY.—Emergency Relief Administration. Service Division. *Suggested projects to assist in service project planning for professional and nonmanual workers, sponsored and supervised by Rose Galaida.* [*Newark?*], *1934.* [*Various paging.*] (*Mimeographed.*)

A list which may be used as a guide for planning projects both as to work which might be initiated and as to personnel which might carry it on.

NEW YORK.—Board of Social Welfare. *Sixty-seventh annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1933. Albany, 1934. 236 pp., charts, illus.* (*Legislative document (1934) No. 22.*)

Includes reports on administration of old-age assistance, public homes for adults, child-welfare measures, emergency relief, etc.

—— Temporary Emergency Relief Administration. *Relief activities of city and county welfare districts in cooperation with the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, November 1, 1931–December 31, 1933. Albany, 1934. 135 pp.*

—— —— *Three years of public unemployment relief in New York State: The need and how it has been met, 1931–34. Albany, 1934. 29 pp., charts.*

OHIO.—Department of Industrial Relations. Division of Labor Statistics. *Statistics of Ohio coal mines and quarries for year ending December 31, 1933. Columbus, 1934. 55 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

These tables cover method and amount of production, distribution, value, and salient employment statistics.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Special Bulletin No. 38: Report by the commission on special policing in industry. Harrisburg, 1934. 31 pp.*

This report to the Governor of Pennsylvania reviews the activities of industrial police and special deputies during recent industrial disturbances in the State, and recommends the repeal of the Industrial Police Act and the passage of legislation prohibiting the payment of salaries of deputy sheriffs by private persons or corporations.

—— —— *Special Bulletin No. 39: Pennsylvania labor and industry in the depression. A review of the 4-year period 1931–34 and its effect upon worker and employer, as encountered in the department of labor and industry's administration of the State labor laws. Harrisburg, 1934. 165 pp., maps, charts.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—Emergency Relief Board. *Unemployment relief in Pennsylvania, September 1, 1932, to August 31, 1934. Harrisburg, 1935. 99 pp., charts.*

—— Planning Board. *Preliminary report to the Governor and to the National Resources Board. Harrisburg, December, 1934. 682 pp., maps, charts, illus.*

Among various other measures, the State Planning Board recommended that the gains through the National Recovery Administration as to standards of wages and working hours be made permanent; that machinery to facilitate collective bargaining be set up; that in the absence of available industrial or public employment a direct money payment be provided to assure at all times the minimum for an adequate standard of living for the worker and his dependents during involuntary unemployment; and that economic relief and necessary home or institutional care be provided, through a unified public relief agency, for chronic indigents, maladjusted individuals, and similar groups at present the concern of public or private relief agencies.

UNITED STATES.—Board of Mediation. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Washington, 1934. 30 pp.*

Reviewed briefly in this issue.

—— Committee on Economic Security. *Report to the President. Washington, 1935. 53 pp.*

An advance summary of this report was published in the Monthly Labor Review for February 1935.

—— —— *Security. Washington, December 1934. 30 pp.*

This pamphlet is based on speeches made by President Roosevelt and others at the National Conference on Economic Security held in Washington, D. C., November 14, 1934.

—— Congress. House of Representatives. *Compilation of laws relating to mediation, conciliation, and arbitration between employers and employees; laws relating to disputes between carriers and employers and subordinate officials under labor board; 8-hour laws; employers' liability laws; labor and child labor laws. Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis. Washington, 1934. 193 pp.*

—— —— —— *Report No. 1075 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): Amendment to Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. Report [to accompany S. 2999] of Mr. Steagall, Committee on Banking and Currency. Washington, 1934. 15 pp.*

—— —— —— *Report No. 1633 (73d Cong., 2d sess.): Contributory system of old-age pensions. Report [pursuant to H. Res. 249] of Mr. Ramspeck, Committee on Labor. Washington, 1934. 3 pp.*

—— —— Senate: *Document No. 13 (74th Cong., 1st sess.): Industrial prices and their relative inflexibility. Letter from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting in response to Senate Resolution No. 17 a report relating to the subject of industrial prices and their relative inflexibility. Washington, 1935. 38 pp., charts.*

Discusses the relation of labor as well as of other groups to price policies.

—— Department of Agriculture. *The need for an industrial production program as a basis for sound price and employment policies, by Louis H. Bean, Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Washington, 1935. 10 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— *Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1934. Washington, 1934. 119 pp.*

Includes information on unemployment and subsistence farming, land-utilization problems, and farm housing.

—— —— Agricultural Adjustment Administration. *Underconsumption of goods—a challenge to the Nation, by Chester C. Davis. Washington, 1935. 7 pp., charts.*

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics: *Bulletin No. 611: Unemployment insurance and reserves in the United States—a selected list of recent references, compiled by Laura A. Thompson. Washington, 1935. 54 pp.*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 165: Operations of cooperative credit societies in 1933, by Florence E. Parker. Washington, 1934. 20 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review for September 1934.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 179: Dismissal compensation in American industry, by Everett D. Hawkins. Washington, 1934. 11 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review for November 1934.)*

UNITED STATES—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 193: Labor legislation enacted in 1934. Washington, 1935. 10 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review for December 1934.)*

——— *Serial No. R. 194: Workmen's compensation legislation in the United States and Canada, 1934. Washington, 1935. 5 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Labor Review for December 1934.)*

——— *Serial No. R. 196: Entrance wage rates of common labor, July 2, 1934. Washington, 1935. 4 pp. (Reprint from Monthly Review for December 1934.)*

——— *Wage rates and weekly earnings in the cotton goods industry from July 1933 to August 1934. Washington, 1935. 70 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Summarized in this issue.

—— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 120: The employment of women in offices, by Ethel Erickson. Washington, 1934. 126 pp.*

— Department of the Interior. *Annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934. Washington, 1934. 418 pp.*
Includes summaries of the reports of the various bureaus and services of the Department, among them the recently organized Division of Subsistence Homesteads.

—— Bureau of Mines. *Bituminous coal tables, 1933, by L. Mann and F. G. Tryon. Washington, November 15, 1934. 48 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Salient statistics for the bituminous-coal industry in 1933, including production, productivity rates, men employed, days worked, mechanization, etc. Separate tables are shown for each of the coal-producing States and the country as a whole.

—— Office of Education. *Bulletin, 1934, No. 6: Teacher-retirement systems—principal provisions of State systems, by Ward W. Keesecker. Washington, 1934. 46 pp.*
The fundamental principles of State teacher-retirement systems are reviewed in this pamphlet, and a statement given regarding the methods of financing these systems and tendencies since 1927 in retirement legislation. A tabular digest of the different systems is included.

——— *Vocational Education Bulletin No. 174: Vocational education and changing conditions; changing economic and social conditions and their effect upon vocational education. Washington, 1934. 112 pp.*

— Emergency Conservation Work Organization. *Second report of the Director, for the periods April 5, 1934–September 30, 1933, and October 1, 1933–March 31, 1934. Washington, 1934. 50 pp., folders.*

— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Emergency Educational Programs. *Concerning Workers' Education, Vol. 1, No. 6, December–January 1934–35. Washington, 1935. 48 pp., map, charts, illus.*
Includes a report on the first conference of supervisors of workers' education, an article on workers' education and public libraries, and notes on recent developments in workers' education in various States.

—— Division of Research, Statistics and Finance. *The research program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Washington, December 1934. 9 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Division of Rural Rehabilitation and Stranded Populations. *Rural Rehabilitation, Vol. 1, No. 1. Washington, November 15, 1934. 21 pp.*
The first number of a publication to be devoted to developments in the rural rehabilitation program.

—— Publications Division. *Index to policies, reports, and other publications (May 31, 1933–Dec. 31, 1934.) Washington, [1935]. 55 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Work Division, etc. *The Project, Vol. 1. Washington, January 1935. 51 pp., illus.*
The first issue of a new monthly bulletin dealing with various emergency projects.

— Home Owners' Loan Corporation. *Manual of rules and regulations, effective October 10, 1934. Washington, 1934. [Various paging.]*

UNITED STATES.—National Labor Relations Board. *Decisions, July 9, 1934-December 1934. Washington, 1935. 223 pp.*

Transcripts of the decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and copies of the enabling legislation and the Executive order creating the Board. The volume is indexed, showing the cases handled classified by kind of controversy, i. e., whether pertaining to collective bargaining, discrimination, majority rule, etc. The addresses of the regional labor boards are also listed.

—— National Recovery Administration. *Geographic and population differentials in minimum wages. Washington, [1935]. 66 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

A collection of maps showing the geographic boundaries established in fixing wage differentials, with a statement on the material presented.

—— —— *Hours, wages, and employment under the codes. Washington, January 1935. 115 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— *Tabulation of labor provisions in codes approved by August 8, 1934. Washington, January 1935. [Various paging.] (Mimeographed.)*

Official—Foreign Countries

ALSACE-LORRAINE (FRANCE).—Office Général des Assurances Sociales. *Rapport sur le fonctionnement de l'Office Générale des Assurances Sociales, des offices supérieurs, des offices d'assurance et du comité des rentes de l'assurance des employés durant l'année 1933. Compte rendu des opérations des Caisses d'Assurances Sociales pendant l'année 1932. Strassburg, October-November, 1934. (Bulletin Nos. 10–11, pp. 151–333.)*

This report of the social insurance office of Alsace-Lorraine covers the administrative operations of the general and principal departmental insurance offices during 1933, and statistics regarding the operation of sickness, invalidity, old-age, and accident-insurance funds in 1932.

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Unemployment census, June 30, 1933. [Canberra], 1934. In 2 parts, 16 and 20 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Separate series of statistics are given for the six Australian States. The number of unemployed is shown by sex, reason for failure to secure work, and duration of unemployment.

—— Pensions and Maternity Allowance Office. *Invalid and old-age pensions: Statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1934. Canberra, 1934. 12 pp.*

—— —— *Maternity allowances: Statement showing number of claims granted and rejected, expenditure, and cost of administration during the 12 months ended June 30, 1934. Canberra, 1934. 4 pp.*

CANADA.—Bureau of Statistics. *Canada, 1935: The official handbook of present conditions and recent progress. Ottawa, 1935. 192 pp., maps, charts, illus.*

The chapter devoted to labor covers briefly the labor movement, the functions of Dominion and Provincial labor departments, industrial disputes, employment, unemployment relief, and old-age pensions in 1934 and earlier years.

—— Department of Labor. *Report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1934. Ottawa, 1934. 87 pp.*

FINLAND.—Sosialiministeriö. Sosialinen Tutkimustoimisto. *Työssä sattuneet tapaturmat, vuonna 1930. Helsinki, 1934. 61 pp.*

Statistics of accidents to workers in Finland in 1930, with data on compensation, safety devices, etc.

—— Tilastollisen Päätoimiston. *Suomen tilastollinen vuosikirja, vuonna 1934. Helsinki, 1934. 380 pp. (In Finnish and French.)*

Statistical yearbook containing information on a wide variety of subjects including industrial accidents, industrial disputes, unemployment, work of employment offices, labor unions, insurance funds of labor unions, mutual-aid associations of wage earners, wages of railway workers and farm hands, prices and cost of living, emigration, education, public assistance, colonization projects, etc. Some of the statistics are for 1934 but the greater part are for 1933 and earlier years.

GERMANY.—Reichsarbeitsministerium. *Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten und Bergbehörden für das Jahr 1933. Berlin, 1934. 150 pp., illus.*

Report on factory and mine inspection in Germany in 1933, including data on accidents, by causes, districts, and branches of industry; accident and sickness prevention; night work of salaried female employees, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Labor. *Reports of investigations into the industrial conditions in certain depressed areas. London, 1934. 240 pp. (Cmd. 4728.)*

Surveys of existing social and economic conditions in four districts most seriously affected by unemployment and the decline of industries, shipping, and trade, with estimates of possibilities and prospects of rehabilitation.

—— —— *Summary of Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–34. London, 1934. 28 pp.*

This is a convenient outline of the provisions of all the British unemployment-insurance acts passed by Parliament in the period 1920 to 1934.

—— Registry of Friendly Societies. *Cooperative societies: statistical summaries, 1924–33. London, 1934. 3 pp.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*International Labor Conference, eighteenth session, Geneva, 1934. Record of proceedings. Geneva, 1934. 707 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

—— *Studies and Reports, Series C, No. 19: Public works policy. Geneva, 1935. 166 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

—— *Studies and Reports, Series D, No. 21: Hours of work in postal services. Geneva, 1935. 95 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

——*Unemployment among young persons. Third item on agenda of International Labor Conference, nineteenth session, Geneva, 1935, report III.) Geneva, 1935. 189 pp. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

In part I of this volume the following subjects are discussed in relation to unemployed young persons: Statistics; the school-leaving age and the age of admission to employment; general education, vocational training, and social service; productive occupation; placement and possibilities of normal employment. Part II deals with draft international regulations concerning unemployed young people.

MALTA.—Labor Department. *Report for 1932–33. Valletta, 1934. 20 pp.*

Includes information on work of the labor training center, employment and unemployment, and operations of the workmen's compensation fund.

QUEENSLAND (AUSTRALIA).—Department of Labor. *Eleventh annual report on operations under the unemployed workers insurance acts. Brisbane, 1934. 21 pp.*

The report shows the position of the unemployment-insurance fund as of June 30, 1934.

—— —— *Fourth annual report upon the operations and proceedings under the income (unemployment relief) tax acts of 1930–32, with financial statements for the year ended June 30, 1934. Brisbane, 1934. 48 pp., illus.*

—— —— *Report of director of labor and chief inspector of factories and shops for year ended June 30, 1934. Brisbane, 1934. 71 pp.*

Contains a statement on and statistical analyses of the year's activities in administering the unemployment insurance, labor exchanges, conciliation and arbitration, trade-union, and factories and shops acts.

SCOTLAND.—Census Office. *Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland, 1931. Vol. III—Occupations and industries. Edinburgh, 1934. xlvi, 492 pp.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (AUSTRALIA).—Factories and Steam Boilers Department. *Annual report for the year ending December 31, 1933. Adelaide, 1934. 25 pp.*

A report on the administration of the industrial, early-closing, employees' registry offices, and related factory acts.

SOVIET UNION (U. S. S. R.). State Planning Commission. Central Administration of Economic and Social Statistics. *The U. S. S. R. in figures. Moscow, 1934. 276 pp. (In English.)*

Contains statistical information regarding number of wage earners by industry and locality, labor turn-over, absenteeism in industry, wages, education, public health, etc., in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) in 1933 and earlier years.

SWEDEN.—[Socialdepartementet.] Pensionsstyrelsen. *Allmänna pensionsförsäkringen, år 1933. Stockholm, 1934. 18 pp.*

Annual report on the activities of the public old-age pension fund in Sweden in 1933. Printed in Swedish with table of contents and résumé also in French.

—— —— Socialstyrelsen. *Arbetsinställelser och kollektivavtal samt förlikningsmännens verksamhet år 1933. Stockholm, 1934. 144 pp.*

Report on industrial disputes, conciliation and arbitration, and collective agreements in Sweden during 1933. The number, extent, duration, and causes of the disputes are shown together with the degree of success of conciliation and arbitration. The report is in Swedish with table of contents and résumé also in French.

YUGOSLAVIA.—Statistique Générale. *Annuaire statistique, 1932. Belgrade, 1934. 488 pp. (In Serbian and French.)*

Contains price indexes, data on cooperative societies, factory inspection, strikes, etc.

Unofficial

ALDRIDGE, HENRY R. *Memorandum relative to the "national prosperity planning" policy of the United States of America. London, S. W. 1, National Land and Unemployment Council, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, 1934. 16 pp.*

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Vol. 176: Social welfare in the national recovery program. Philadelphia, November 1934. 183 pp.*

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. *Principles established by the National Labor Relations Board. Washington, 1934. 12 pp.*

A review of the precedents established by the National Labor Relations Board in the decisions handed down in the first 3 months of operation. The issues on which the Board made decisions are classed in two main divisions, namely, those where the question was one of collective bargaining relationships between union and management and those involving discrimination because of union activities.

—— Building Trades Department (in collaboration with Solomon Barkin). *Negotiating the construction code: History of participation by building trades organizations in code making under N. R. A. Washington, 1934. 26 pp.*

A detailed account of the changes made in the construction code proposals made by the industry and the methods used by the labor unions in securing the support of the administration in revising the standards before code approval. Although labor regarded the code finally adopted as a compromise, certain damaging provisions had been eliminated through organized efforts.

BASCH, ERNST. *Das Wiederaufbauwerk Roosevelts N. I. R. A.—N. R. A. Zurich, Orell Füssli Verlag, 1935. 250 pp.*

Deals with the recovery measures of the Roosevelt Administration, part I giving an analysis and interpretation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and part II dealing with the National Recovery Administration machinery and its functions, with special emphasis on the code system.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTION. Institute of Economics. *Pamphlet No. 16: Hours and wages provisions in N. R. A. codes, a compilation organized by Leon C. Marshall. Washington, 1935. 115 pp.*

Code labor provisions and exemptions authorized are shown by subdivisions of industry and trade with the details of each code appearing individually. The text includes estimates of total code coverage by industrial divisions.

CARVER, THOMAS NIXON. *The essential factors of social evolution. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1935. 564 pp. (Harvard Sociological Studies, vol. I.)*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. *Referendum No. 68 on the report of the special committee on National Industrial Recovery Act. Washington, November 9, 1934. 15 pp.*

The committee report on the National Industrial Recovery Act and arguments in the negative on the points made by the committee.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Department of Manufacture. *The shorter work week. Washington, 1934. 30 pp.*

Opposition to a statutory 30-hour week is expressed and reasons given for the position taken. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States supports flexible hours standards determined by trade groups and no further general reduction in the work week.

COÖPERATIVE UNION. *British cooperation today. Manchester (England), Holyoake House, Hanover Street, 1934. 207 pp., illus.*

Issued in celebration of the Fourteenth International Cooperative Congress, this book summarizes the main events and achievements of the British cooperative movement which at the end of 1933 had 6,937,555 members. Includes short sketches of the framework and activities of the various central organizations, such as the Cooperative Union itself, the Cooperative Wholesale Society (including the Cooperative Insurance Society), the Cooperative Productive Federation, etc

COPELAND, MELVIN T., and TURNER, W. HOMER. *Production and distribution of silk and rayon broad goods. New York, National Federation of Textiles, Inc. 10 East Fortieth Street, 1935. 109 pp., charts.*

Includes an analysis of wages, employment, and hours of labor in the silk-textile industry before and after the adoption of the N. R. A. code.

DAVISON, RONALD C. *The new unemployment act popularly explained. London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1934. 32 pp.*

Gives the provisions of the British unemployment-insurance system as amended in 1934 and the new scheme of unemployment assistance, with explanations of the operation of both systems of benefits.

FAIRCHILD, FRED ROGERS, and others. *A description of the "New Deal." New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 104 pp.*

One chapter is devoted to labor problems.

FOWLER, CHARLES BURNELL. *A study on unemployment insurance. Washington, American Federation of Labor, 1934. 46 pp.*

The writer reviews private systems for the payment of unemployment benefits in this country and the British and German systems, and gives a brief statement of the action taken by different State legislatures in the past few years, together with a summary of the Wisconsin law.

GREEN, WILLIAM. *The thirty-hour week. Washington, American Federation of Labor, 1935. 48 pp., charts.*

A statement favoring introduction of the 30-hour week in industry, drawing upon the experience of this country under a progressively shorter working week. Considerable discussion of unemployment is included.

—— *Why labor opposes forced worker contributions in job insurance. New York, 1934. 7 pp. (Reprinted from the American Labor Legislation Review, New York City, September 1934.)*

HOOVER, HERBERT. *The challenge to liberty. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934. 212 pp.*

INDIANAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Bureau of Governmental Research. *Report No. 2: A statistical analysis of old-age pensions in the State of Indiana. Indianapolis, 1934. 19 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

JACKS, L. P. *The revolt against mechanism. New York, Macmillan Co., 1934. 77 pp. (Hibbert Lectures, 1933.)*

A philosophical criticism and evaluation of mechanism in the larger sense.

KENNEDY, AILEEN ELIZABETH. *The Ohio poor law and its administration. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1934. 233 pp. (Social Service Monographs, No. 22.)*

An analysis of the territorial and State poor laws of Ohio, the systems of institutional and outdoor relief, and decisions of the courts and the attorney general interpreting poor laws. An appendix, edited by Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, gives selected decisions of the Ohio Supreme Court and the attorney general in cases affecting poor-law administration.

LABOR PARTY (Great Britain). *Up with the houses! Down with the slums! London, S. W. 1, Transport House, 1934. 36 pp.*

A statement of the Labor Party's housing policy, covering standards of housing, both urban and rural, and a national program of slum clearance and reconditioning, administrative machinery, financing, and scale of rentals.

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF PLANNING BOARDS. *Bulletin No. 31: Planning for housing. Shall our city plans gather dust, or make the dirt fly? (Two papers delivered at twenty-first annual conference, Brookline, Mass., Oct. 4 and 5, 1934.) Boston, 316 Huntington Avenue, 1934. 31 pp.*

MAYER, ALBERT, and others. *New homes for a new deal: A concrete program for slum clearance and housing relief. New York, New Republic, 1934. 46 pp.*

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD, INC. *Profit sharing: A management policy successful under certain conditions and for special purposes, but not universally applicable or uniformly effective. New York, 247 Park Avenue, 1934. 29 pp.*

NATIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING CONFERENCE. *Public Housing Progress, Vol. 1, No. 1. New York, 112 East 19th Street, November 15, 1934. 4 pp.*

The first issue of a periodical whose announced purpose is to elucidate the policies and planning involved in public housing, "to keep public housing protagonists in touch with each other, and to submit reliable information."

NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON THE USE OF LEISURE TIME. *Report. New York, New York City Branch of N. R. A., 45 Broadway, 1934. 96 pp.*

Hearings were held by the committee in November 1933, at which representatives of various interests and organizations presented their ideas as to the best approach to the problem. This report contains a summary of the discussions covering the implications of leisure, present leisure-time opportunities in New York City, and recommendations for the extension of such opportunities.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE. *Changing standards. Report of the fourth annual women's conference on current problems, New York, September 26 and 27, 1934. New York, 1934. 294 pp.*

The major subjects of the five sessions of the forum were: Changing standards in crime control, Changing standards in the arts, New frontiers for youth, The changing status of women, and The struggle for security.

OGBURN, WILLIAM F. *You and machines. Washington, American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, 1934. 55 pp., illus.*

A simply written account of machines and their significance in relation to employment, farm life, family life, and contemporary problems.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY AND OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. *The concern of Ohio agriculture in a system of old-age relief, by C. E. Lively. Columbus, 1933. 23 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORPORATION. *Report of proceedings of the meeting of shareholders, New York City, October 31, 1934. New York, 40 Exchange Place, [1934?]. 28 pp.*

Contains summary data on activities of the corporation, also of cooperative societies, housing, labor conditions, etc., in Palestine.

PATERSON, ALEXANDER. *The prison problem of America. Maidstone, England, [1934?]. 149 pp.*

Employment in prisons and the prison personnel are among the subjects discussed in this report by the British commissioner of prisons.

PAUL, LESLIE A. *Cooperation in the U. S. S. R.: A study of the consumers' movement. London, Victor Gallancz, Ltd., 1934. 159 pp.*

A discussion of the historical background and development of the Russian cooperative movement (especially the consumers' cooperatives), its structure, etc., with statistics on membership, capital, business, earnings, etc. The author emphasizes the peculiar importance of the movement in the economy of the Soviet Union for two reasons: (1) "It is the only economic institution of prerevolutionary times which has carried on its work, with legal continuity, into the new Russia", and (2) the movement serves some 90 percent of the people with the necessaries of their existence.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. *Study of population redistribution. Bulletin No. 1: Internal migration in the United States, by C. Warren Thornthwaite. Philadelphia, 1934. 52 pp., maps, charts.*

The first report in a study of population redistribution being made under the auspices of the industrial research department of the Wharton School with funds supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation. The study is being directed by Prof. Carter Goodrich of Columbia University. The first report emphasizes the need for more adequate migration data and suggests dangers in attempting to place population without regard to past migration currents.

RETAIL MERCHANTS COMMITTEE FOR STUDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT LEGISLATION. *Unemployment reserves (second study pamphlet). New York, 1934. 24 pp. (Chairman of committee Samuel W. Reyburn, president Associated Drygoods Corporation of New York, 17 East 39th Street, New York City.)*

The first part of the pamphlet is devoted to the presentation of opinions of merchants, manufacturers, and publishers on the subject of unemployment insurance and the second part to a review of British experience under the unemployment-insurance acts.

SCHWAN, BRUNO. *Town planning and housing throughout the world. Berlin, Ernst Wasmuth, 1935. 438 pp., maps, plans, illus.; in English, French, and German. (Published at the request of the German Society for Housing Reform, Berlin.)*

SINCLAIR, UPTON. *The Epic Plan for California. New York, Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1934. [Various paging.]*

The book brings together a collection of four pamphlets—I, Governor of California, Epic answers, The lie factory starts, and Immediate Epic—which set forth the author's plan for a social reorganization which would include a complete system of social insurance, State operation of factories for the benefit of the unemployed, etc.

STEEL-MAITLAND, *Sir* ARTHUR. *The new America. London, Macmillan & Co. Ltd., 1934. 238 pp., charts.*

UNION SUISSE DES PAYSANS. Secrétariat des Paysans Suisses. *Recherches relatives à la rentabilité de l'agriculture pendant l'exercice, 1932–33, II[e] partie, Bern, 1934. 124 pp., charts. (In French and German.)*

Annual report showing the labor and other production costs in Swiss agriculture, number of family members and of hired employees engaged, net gains, and detailed family expenditures.

WISCONSIN, UNIVERSITY OF. Agricultural Experiment Station. *Research Bulletin 121: The life cycle of the farm family in relation to its standards of living and ability to provide, by E. L. Kirkpatrick and others. Madison, 1934. 38 pp., charts.*

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